

31 August, 2010

Dear ISA Conference Participants,

This publication is a supplement to the abstracts booklet produced for the XVIIth World Congress of Sociology. The first 30 abstracts (accession numbers 2010S00206-2010S02848) are corrected versions of abstracts disseminated at the congress. The next 224 abstracts (accession numbers 2010S03034-2010S03262) are submissions that were received after the 4 May 2010 deadline.

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Cordially,

Tyrone Nagai  
ProQuest Supervising Editor  
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**2010S00206**

**Barth, Pascal** ([tel: 0049 176 6002 6000; e-mail: [pascal\\_barth@gmx.de](mailto:pascal_barth@gmx.de)]), **Social Exclusion of Family Carers in Different Welfare State Regimes. A Comparison Between Germany And Sweden.**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The general framework of informal care differs significantly between Germany & Sweden. The present paper analyses these differences and their impact on family carers situation based on the multidimensional concept of social exclusion. Elder care in Germany is provided within the framework of a Bismarkian, conservative corporatist welfare state. The design of the German supplemental care benefits results in familism, particularly for carers of lower socio economic classes. Its strong male bread winner model and strong traditional gender role expectations constitute a high risk of marginalisation for women. The Swedish welfare system is considered to be social democratic. De-familializing strategies, comparatively weak traditional gender role expectations, a weak male breadwinner model & comprehensive public care provision minimizes the risk of marginalisation for carers. The results of recent European surveys support the hypothesis of a lower risk of marginalisation for carers in Sweden: Swedish carers face a far lower risk of exclusion from the labour market, a lower risk of financial marginalisation, are less likely affected by health impairments & face a lower risk of social isolation compared to German carers.

**2010S00210**

**Basak, Tanulku** (Lancaster University, Lancaster LA 1 4 YW UK [tel: 00 44 0 1524 594181; e-mail: [b.tanulku@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:b.tanulku@lancaster.ac.uk)]), **Honest Villagers and Unspoilt Village Life: How Is Belonging Established in Gated Communities?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In this paper, I will explain how residents in gated communities belong to the "local" in terms of the place they live in & the local people whom they interact with. For this purpose, I examined everyday life of the residents in two gated communities in different locations of suburban Istanbul, Turkey. I conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with residents in the two communities. Residents in the first community consist of a population with an average of 35, most of whom are young couples with small children working in finance & service sectors. Its average household income level is described as "upper middle". Residents in the second community consist of a population with an average age of 45 & an average household income level described as "high". They consist of both young couples with small children and retired empty nesters. Residents in both communities use local shops, buy fresh vegetables & fruits & know local men. They also help local people via volunteer charity work, which provide a source of "honour" for them. In this respect, village life and local people change residents' material & symbolic lives by contrast to the greedy, artificial & cheating urban life.

**2010S00311**

**Bonanno, Alessandro & Cavalcanti, Josefa Salete Barbosa** (Department of Sociology, Sam Houston State University, USA, Huntsville, Texas, USA, 77341 [tel: 936.294.1488; e-mail: [soc\\_aab@shsu.edu](mailto:soc_aab@shsu.edu)]), **Food Quality and Labor: Corporate Retailers and Fresh Fruit Production in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper investigates the consequences that the demand for quality food in the global North has on the use of labor in a producing region of the global South. Globalization has linked once distant actors & processes. Because of capital hypermobility, now global networks of production & consumption have reconfigured the scope of social relations & their consequences. Agriculture & food is one of the most globalized sectors & one in which distant producers & consumers are linked together in commodity networks. As new & more products are made available to consumers, the demand for quality food has prompted global supermarket chains to address it in the global North. It has further been accompanied by production in the global South. Employing a case study methodology, this paper analyzes the consequences that the production of grapes has on labor in an irrigated region of the Brazilian Northeast. This production is destined for export to corporate supermarket chains. The study demonstrated that the global production of quality grapes engenders negative consequences for labor. Laborers work longer for less pay, perform more sophisticated tasks, are employed mostly through temporary contracts, & experience new and more advanced forms of control. Additionally, the paper illustrates the ways in which others salient actors, such as global food retailers, brokers & firms, operate in regard to labor. It is concluded that, despite the manifested intentions of those advocating quality food, its production

does not immediately translate into better labor relations in the global South.

**2010S00644**

**Destro de Oliveira, Glacia** (IFCH-UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brasil, 13083-970 [tel: 55 11 83431443; e-mail: [gdestro@gmail.com](mailto:gdestro@gmail.com)]), **The ONU's Guidelines in the Brazilians Public Policies**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The research focus is to understand how the Brazilian government thinks & puts into practice the ideas present in Madrid's Letter (2002), which the international organism ONU elaborates, & defines how different countries should elaborate the public policies for the elderly population. It is important to remember that the different points-about political participation, way to live, & habitation, for example-in this document are based on autonomy, independence, & active aging. In Brazil, all of the legislative documents mention this international suggestion. So, this way the ONU defines how being older is reflected in the public policies in this country. On the other side, of course, there are too many particular configurations in these realities-this country is big & includes different economic contexts & experiences according to ethnicity, class, & gender. In this sense, the idea of this research is to understand, through a qualitative methodology, how global & local spheres are articulated in Brazil's public policies & pretends to show how particular situations can bring credentials & transformations in the way to understand aging. The point is to analyze discourses about the elderly.

**2010S00682**

**Dores, Antonio Pedro** (Dep. Sociology ISCTE - Lisbon University Institute, Lisboa, Portugal, 1600 Lisboa [tel: +351 964764741; e-mail: [antonio.dores@iscte.pt](mailto:antonio.dores@iscte.pt)]), **Emotions Build Systems**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*, **Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: [info@csa.com](mailto:info@csa.com)**

¶ Western culture presents fear as opposite of love. Adam & Eve should fear the fruits of the knowledge tree for love of God. Abraham should not fear the death of his own son for love of God. The faith in the love of God calms all fears, even if it is not a earthly medicine for human relieve but, instead, a spiritual heal receipt to the bad parts of the life on Earth. Those who feel no fear are devilish people. They cannot feel love as a sharing and solidarity feeling. They feel love as a possession feeling. Fear and love are emotions calling for social changes. If the people feel afraid, as well when they feel in love, people must do something about it, whenever one can. One has the choice of reinforcing the strongest social links one has for certain, to calm down fear or love or, instead, to leave the fearful or communal situation, as well as the social net linked to it, in order to become safe & to join the subject of the new love, whenever this subject is more powerful than the fearful previous situation. Western culture fears (private) violence against the people, which has been through all history the main subject of change & memory, & loves true love, innocent love, (public) emotion that is able to change even when everything else continues the same.

**2010S00758**

**Evseeva, Yaroslava** ([e-mail: [yar\\_evseeva@mail.ru](mailto:yar_evseeva@mail.ru)]), **Older People in Russian TV Advertising**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In developed countries older people have become an important advertising target. They are addressed by the manufacturers of a variety of goods-from medication to sportswear. In Russia, though, older people are still out of the focus of advertising. More preferable than those of older people seem images of children. The latter symbolize the future, a perspective. Unlike those of children, images of older people do not carry in themselves any self-contained positivity. The aged body is seen as rushing to still greater negativity-fading & decay. In Russian advertising older people are usually portrayed in one of the three main ways: a) as an uncritical background; b) playing some comic roles for the viewers' fun; c) indulging in activities associated with younger people: active leisure, shopping etc. the third kind of advertisements being a graphic demonstration of Western influence. The paper studies images of older people in modern Russian TV advertising, defining its role in the formation of older people's image in society (and its particular constituents), as well as finding out whether advertising can contribute to the creation of a more positive image of the age group in question.

**2010S00759**

**Evseeva, Yaroslava** ([e-mail: [yar\\_evseeva@mail.ru](mailto:yar_evseeva@mail.ru)]), **Represen-**

**tations of the Ageing Body in Modern Russian Culture, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In pre-revolutionary Russia the old age ideal, for married couples as well as for single persons of either sex, was taking the monastic vows. In Soviet times the ideal body being a young sportive one the ageing body was tabooed. In post-Soviet Russia the bodies of the aged are at the utmost regarded as objects of medical treatment. In contemporary Russia art images of the ageing body are rare. The meanings ascribed to an ageing body are derived from classical art, popular traditional culture, more seldom the world of celebrities, i.e. anyway the framework of publicly approved bodies. The aging body keeps being concealed & repressed. The paper traces the roots of the perception of the ageing body in modern Russian culture. On the base of various sources, including contemporary art, the author studies how the ageing body is seen, what senses it carries in itself & what transformations its representation undergoes.

**2010S01074**

**Khan, Mehedi Hasan** (Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh [tel: 88-02-01711829501; fax: 88-02-8615583; e-mail: mehedi\_ULdps@yahoo.com]), **Socio-demographics of the Elderly Population in Bangladesh: Evidences from a Developing Country, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The aim of this paper is to explore some of the basic socio-demographics of the emerging elderly population in Bangladesh. Information of the major population data collecting bodies is analyzed in this purpose. Bangladesh population has entered this millennium with new demographic trends of increased number & proportion of elderly people. The dramatic fertility decline & the declining mortality trends have impacted the age structure & the pre-condition of emergence of population ageing was set in. The growth rate of elderly population was quite higher than the national population growth rate. Although the percentage is not very high, the 9.42 million elderly people in 2008 are absolutely phenomenal in the country's population and underdevelopment context. The life expectancy has increased by 18.68 years during 1961-2008 periods. Higher female life expectancy for the first time since 2001 is indicating a feminization of ageing in the future. Bangladesh population is projected to have 43.12 million elderly people which will constitute 17 percent of the total population in 2050 & would have severe socio-economic impacts. Socio-demographic analysis of this emerging sheer number of vulnerable population is extremely important for policy direction for the overall population & development scenario of the country.

**2010S01082**

**Hayrapetyan, Zaruhi E.** (Yerevan State University [e-mail: zara\_hayrapetyan@yahoo.com]), **Dynamics of Tradition and Modernity in the Images of Advertisements' Heroes and Theirs Perceptions, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Armenian society today is the society of contrasts in social and cultural sense; it is a dynamic interaction of tradition and modernity. After Soviet Union collapse & opening of iron curtain processes of nationalization, modernization & cultural globalization developed, that influenced on the dynamic of social identity. One of identity dimension is the visual image of ours and others in the ethnic, gender & age sense; its construction in the public discourses & interpretation in social interaction processes. Advertising discourse as one of public discourses not only flexible reflects social & cultural processes in the society but socializes & represents the correct image of the person (the hero). In the first part of my paper images of ourselves & others constructed in Armenian advertising discourse in ethnic, gender and age dimension will be presented. Then, on the bases of the in-depth interviews using photo-elicitation technique with young people from the capital & rural places spread images perceptions, constructed narratives & interactions with such kinds of "heroes" will be presented. As a result main tendencies of modern Armenian youth identity development will be presented in the perspective of tradition & modernity; wide scale of interpretation with the mainstream will be discussed.

**2010S01232**

**Jeolás, Leila & Kordes, Hagen** (Universidade Estadual de Londrina, Londrina-PR-Brazil, 86.062-480 [tel: 55 43 33275330; e-mail: leilajeolás@sercomtel.com.br]), **Youth Cultures and Illegal Car and Moto Races: Body and Masculinity, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The research seeks to comprehend sense and structure of life risking maneuvers, beginning with the significations that the young attribute to

their experiences of speed. Due to the illegal character of large parts of the race practices - "racha" the research process had initially to take contact in the virtual field of internet communities in which users present and discuss their attraction to risk. The research process joins them in the field of roads and racetracks. This universe is built up by several groups whose members differentiate themselves through their contrasting preferences of vehicles, music and clothes, seeking in the same time prestige and social reputation. By exhibiting the joint power of driver and machine, thrilled by the heavy sound and vibration, they start to modify perception, accelerated time and released gravity. By "tuning" the engines they become ready to transgress limits and norms of security and speed, the machine becomes an extension of their body. Beyond the mainstream of a "chaomplex sur-modern civilisation" in which the young adjust to an accelerated mobility and to global forms of "social self-discipline", the "rachadors" seek in their limit-experiences various forms of ecstasy and "adrenaline". Their quest is for sensations rather than sense.

**2010S01285**

**Karklina, Ieva, Trapenciere, Ilze, Rungule, Ritma & Aleksandrs, Aleksandrs** (Riga Stradiņi University, Riga, Dzirciema 16, Latvia, LV1007 [tel: +371 67409105; e-mail: ieva@petijums.lv]), **The Problem of Social Exclusion in Latvia: Analysis of Risk Factors and Future Challenges, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The paper describes the mechanisms of differentiation & social exclusion in post-soviet Latvia. The discourse of social exclusion has its origins in the objective of explaining social cleavage that developed in the end of 20th century in relation to various globalisation processes, changes in employment, & welfare state social policies. In our study we employ the theoretical approach by Duncan Gallie, which emphasizes that despite differences in definitions & perspectives on social exclusion they all are united by three major components: unemployment, poverty, & social isolation. In order to identify these components & to calculate indexes, firstly, indicators in each of aforementioned dimensions were selected. Our analysis is based on wide empirical material (quantitative population surveys (n=8000), labour force surveys, and qualitative interviews with social exclusion risk groups). By employing such methods as factor analysis, logistic regression, and cluster analysis, we unveil the character & expressions of social exclusion in Latvia. Analysis of the impact of the social exclusion factors (components) leads us to identification of groups that are subjects to higher social exclusion risk: disabled persons, pensioners, single parent, & large families. Finally, we turn to the means that may lower the risk of social exclusion for other groups in the society as well.

**2010S01315**

**Kharlamov, Nikita, A.** (Department of Psychology, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester MA 01610 USA [tel: 15083148085; e-mail: nkharlamov@clarku.edu]), **Space of 'The Marginal' vs. Space of 'The Marginal Man': Two Concepts of 'Marginality' in Urban Theory, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**  
**Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com**

¶ Contemporary academic discourse on social life & particularly on urban life & migration often utilizes the notion of "marginality." However, it is frequently used as a given and surprisingly little attention is devoted to content, structure, and conceptual implications of this notion. Arguably the most commonly invoked meaning of "marginality" is that of "state of being a social outcast," or "of belonging to the fringes of social structure." In order to analyze the structure of the notion of "marginality" the proposed paper recovers the original formulation of "the Marginal Man" introduced by Robert E. Park in 1928 to account for the culture of migrant populations. Drawing on Lakoff and Johnson's theory of metaphor, I attempt to show that there are at least two different ways of constructing the notion: one involves the metaphor of "center-periphery" ("marginal as outcast," e.g. as used by Loïc Wacquant in his theory of advanced marginality) & the other involves the metaphor of "boundary" ("marginal as between multiple cultures," as in Park's original concept). I explore the uses of the concept in classical and contemporary urban research to show that these two divergent metaphorical bases of the concept have wide ranging implications for our understanding of urban culture, migration & mobility, and the nature of urban spatiality.

**2010S01329**

**Kim, Young Jeong, Kim, Nam Jung & Kang, Myung Soo** ([e-mail: youngjeong.kim@gmail.com]), **Presentation, Interaction,**

**and Everyday Negotiation in “Foreigners’ Town” in Itaewon, Seoul, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Can public spaces enhance inter-ethnic understanding, or do these spaces merely serve as vehicles for commercialisation & other stereotypical approaches to ethnic cultures? To approach these questions, this paper will explore the interplay of identity, place, & ethnicity through an examination of the Itaewon area, the longest-standing & best known “foreigners’ town” in Seoul, South Korea. The various perspectives of diverse groups related to Itaewon will be under study, with the space under examination firstly with regard to ethnic-majority Koreans -- how they use the space, apply governmental policies to it, & describe and represent it in the media, with particular attention paid to the desire for a “global city.” Secondly, the paper will examine how foreigners/ethnic minorities use the space & respond to public discourse & policies related to it. Finally, the paper will examine how these two groups of people interact in the space, focusing on everyday negotiations concerning ethnic differences in relation to social/cultural/economic status. Given the possibilities of global fantasy & racism, as well as social cohesion & division, the paper undertakes to examine the influence of cross-cultural practices on the formation of new cultural identities in the urban space.

**2010S01337**

**Kirbiš, Andrej** (Dept Sociology, U Maribor, Slovenia [e-mail: andrej.kirbis@uni-mb.si]), **Political Inequality and Social Structure: A Comparative Study of Political Voice among Students in Post-Yugoslav Societies, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Modernization and democratization have expanded the potential for active citizenship among the masses, yet the relevance of these changes for political inequality in post-communist countries has remained largely under-researched. The present paper draws on data collected in 2009 in eight post-Yugoslav entities, to compare the levels of political voice among a sample of 2,178 social science students ( $M$  age = 19.35 years,  $SD$  = 2.35). Several measures of citizen engagement were investigated and principal component analysis yielded two latent dimensions: electoral (EP) and non-electoral (NP) political participation. The results indicated significant between-country differences on both dimensions. Students in the entities that were least developed socio-economically (Kosovo, FBiH and FYR Macedonia) generally scored highest on individual and composite voice measures. Regression analysis was employed to test the significance of the socio-structural model in predicting EP and NP. The regression model in the compound sample had only marginal predictive power, with gender being the most potent predictor. After controlling for several value predictors, results indicated that the socio-structural model explained additional variance in EP and NP only in the economically most developed countries (Slovenia and Croatia). The findings suggest that the (post)modernization process might increase political inequality in the post-Yugoslav context.

**2010S01369**

**Koh, Eunha & Kim, Hanjoo** (Dept. of Policy Research & Development, Korea Institute of Sport Science, Seoul 139-242 [tel: +82-2-9709567; e-mail: ehkoh@sports.re.kr]), **The Queen on Ice: Yuna Kim, Media and Corporate Nationalism in Korea, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Yuna Kim achieved the first grand slam in female figure skating history winning the gold medal at Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic Games. Beyond her domestic brand value worth US \$8 million yearly income including \$7.5 million from sponsors such as Nike, Samsung Electronics, Hyundai Motors, & Proctor & Gamble, Yuna Kim ranked 2nd in the Most Marketable Winter Olympians list by CNBC. On the other hand, she is a national icon leading a number of fan sites and enthusiastic followers who act collectively against commercialism & anti-fans. The authors pay attention to the uniqueness of Yuna Kim’s celebrityhood that distinguishes her from conventional Korean sport celebrities, focusing on the ways in which she penetrated into public sensibility through diverse media. Through an extensive review of news, commentaries, commercials, and websites & blog site contents, the study shows how different ideologies were blended into Yuna Kim’s public persona while leaving space for public resistance.

**2010S01387**

**Koroleva, Ilze, Rungule, Ritma, Aleksandrovs, Aleksandrs & Sniķere, Sigita** (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, Latvia, LV-1940 [tel: +371 67227920; fax: +371 67210806; e-mail: Ilzek@petijums.lv]), **Changes in the Structure of Leisure Time and Their Impact on**

**Addictions among Youth, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Leisure is the time when one can concentrate on their interests, self-expression, & various other forms of physical & mental development. In this aspect leisure of adolescents is of special importance. However, the number of young people who can't or aren't willing to find pleasant activities for themselves is increasing. The utilization of leisure depends not only on interests and abilities but also on the skills of personal time-management. Recently Latvia has become highly affected by the economic and thereafter social crisis, the inevitable consequences of these developments were significantly decreased possibilities of organized leisure & interest education on all levels. Thus, the amount of time for young people to spend on surfing the net, playing computer games, & aimless loitering with friends has rapidly increased. In our paper we analyse the relation between leisure activities & forms of risk behaviour. Surveys on the use of addictive substances (ESPAD 2003 & 2007, & ECAD 2006 and 2008) show that peers compose the strongest risk factor that correlates with the experience of tries & use of addictive substances, & other forms of risky behaviour. The use of addictive substances & the prerequisites for addictions are analysed within the context of both peers, & wider social environment risk factors.

**2010S01433**

**Kinli, Irem Özgören** (Izmir University of Economics, Turkey, 35330 [tel: 90 507 3121691; e-mail: iremozg@yahoo.com]), **Ottoman Court Festivals as Instruments of Power, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper draws from research into the changing role of the Ottoman imperial ceremonies and celebrations as “prestige consumption,” a concept outlined by Norbert Elias in his book “The Court Society” [1983]. As an essential mechanism of imperial domination, Ottoman court festivals from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries have demonstrated the Empire’s glorious power by providing a simulacrum of a political order responding to a realm of the sublime. Exchange of prestigious gifts (gemstones, luxurious fabrics and furs), ostentatious demonstrations (shows of “wedding palms” and artificial gardens, fireworks and illuminations) and sumptuous feasts during these festivities were instruments of absolute rule. The Empire’s spectacular expenditure of wealth in court festivals sustained an image of a transcendent empire, which in turn warranted an untrammeled exercise of power. Ritual, verbal, and artistic expressions of the court as a theater of power persisted till the mid-nineteenth century. Then, as a consequence of the Empire’s political decline, court festivals were adapted according to the new demands and influences of new political conjunctures. For understanding the shifts of the display of Ottoman court’s prestige consumption, this project includes a study of festival books and archives. Drawing on these data, this paper aims at opening a window on the connection between Ottoman “court-rationality” and changes in the balances of power and control.

**2010S01458**

**Lapa da Silva, Tiago** (Tiago Lapa da Silva; CIES-ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, CIES, Edifício ISCTE, Av. das Forças Armadas, 1649-026 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: tiagolapasilva@gmail.com]), **Gendered Dual Standards in the Transition to Adulthood: A Cross-national Comparison between Seven European Countries, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In the context of “late” modernity, the process of individualization might be altering the social representations of what characterizes the adult person. This thesis examines social norms regarding the timing & sequencing of the transition to adulthood & attitudes towards the events that are regarded as important in the definition of the adult. Secondary, cross-sectional data from the third round of the European Social Survey was used in order to compare the attitudes & norms regarding adult life between seven European countries. It is shown that Europeans share common expectations regarding the sequencing of life course. However, the normative timetables associated with the transition to adulthood vary across countries, reflecting different demographic patterns within Europe. It is also demonstrated that there are gender double standards in social norms & attitudes: women are expected to enter adulthood earlier than men; & Europeans consider that being autonomous from others is more important for male adult life than for female adulthood.

**2010S01856**

**Nascimento, Maria Letícia** (Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo (FEUSP), Av. da Universidade 308 São Paulo SP Brazil 05508040 [tel: +55 11 30918267; fax: +55 11 38150297],

e-mail: letician@usp.br]). **Do ECE Public Policies Consider Small Children's Agency? Research in São Paulo, Brazil, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com**

¶ During the last twenty years, studies on small children have grown in number, performed by different areas of knowledge. National and international research, carried out mainly from the new social studies of childhood, have provided new horizons for the visibility of children in general & offered new opportunities to understand the social relationships among peers & with adults in early childhood education (ECE) institutions. The present study is a research, funded by State of São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), which aims to verify how ECE public network in the state of São Paulo consider small children agency. Some municipalities are adopting a material called "apostil", developed and commercialized by private companies. This material is the same for all children, based on the idea of "normal development & learn". Why do they to use this material? How small children reacted to this practice? The research is organized in two stages: the first one has combined questionnaires to every city, to know which proposed to use apostils, & semi-structured interviews with authorities responsible for ECE in these municipalities. The second one intends to draw on a combination of participant observation and interview with small children to know their motivation to use this material. The analysis aims to put these different understandings in the context of sociological theories of agency and intergenerational relations & to understand some ECE public policies. Keywords: agency, generations, early childhood education public policies

#### 2010S01863

**Nathasje, Mab Favero** (Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Imperatriz, Maranhão, Brasil, 65900-000 [tel: +55 99 81422677; e-mail: mab\_nathasje@hotmail.com]), **Crianças Tentehar-Guajajara: Um Novo Olhar sobre o Trabalho Infantil** (Tentehar-Guajajara Children: A New Look on Child Labor), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (POR)*

¶ Esta pesquisa verificou a realização do trabalho pelas crianças Tentehar-Guajajara no Maranhão. Esta noção de trabalho se refere às tarefas das crianças realizadas no âmbito da casa ou em seus arredores. Ao longo do tempo a infância foi compreendida como a fase da vivência do lúdico. Esta concepção de infância tem seu cerne na oposição histórica construída entre trabalho e ludicidade. Assim, a realização de qualquer tipo de trabalho infantil negaria a vivência desta fase. Esse conceito de infância foi generalizado, sendo a fase definida sem considerar outras possibilidades e as várias formas que o trabalho infantil assume - como a socialização - sendo esta forma a que caracteriza a infância das crianças indígenas. Investigou-se qual a função social da criança indígena e sua contribuição para a comunidade no que se refere à realização das tarefas destinadas às crianças. Esta reflexão sobre o trabalho das crianças nas aldeias permitiu compreender as diferenças entre o trabalho realizado pelas crianças em situações de exploração e os trabalhos que visam à socialização no seio da comunidade e a aprendizagem. Destacou-se ainda, a relativização do trabalho infantil, orientando numa digressão da generalização de que todo trabalho infantil explora as crianças que o realiza e usurpa sua infância.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: CRIANÇAS INDÍGENAS TRABALHO INFANTIL INFÂNCIA.

#### 2010S02032

**Perulli, Angela & Valzania, Andrea** (University of Florence [e-mail: angela.perulli@unifi.it]), **Reconfiguring Local Societies: Established and Outsiders Facing Migration Process**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com*

¶ The new interdependences between autochthon & foreigners created by the recent migratory flows have produced deep changes in local societies. The paper aims at analysing these transformations in Eliasian key, by a comparison among similar territorial realities on the base of economic & social features (productive structure of little & middle-size companies, politic subcultures, social cohesion degree & so on). What occurs when a great number of "foreigners" arrives in a local society in a brief span of time? Can such changes be read like a reconfiguration of the existing social relations & positions? The answers will be looked for in observing the dynamics of the recent past of some peculiar local societies in Italy. The initial hypothesis is that processes of social mobility can be explained starting from closeness/distance of the actors by the crisis focus: central

groups first slip to the margins of society, while traditionally emarginated categories gain importance on economic & cultural level. The reflection will concentrate on two aspects: the relationship between identity and local development & the survival theme. How the social habitus is formed & how relates himself with the building of individual identities & with the process of economic & social development of a territory? The survival theme concerns the adaptation models of the local societies to the change. The survival need is fundamental for the definition of the individual purposes. It is not only a biological need, although important. It is also a need of communities, places, social groups, cultures, styles of life, customs. One acts & reacts because he is afraid that his own world disappears, & when his own material & symbolic continuity is felt at risk. So the survival theme has several meanings. In Eliasian approach, it regards the power dynamics which continuously mould the civilising process. In this analysis two aspects will be faced. The first is the autochthon's conception about the immigrant seen as a threat for the dominant order, the building of emotional barriers against him & the stigmatization processes of the foreigners. The second is the vision of the immigrant as exclusive short period economic resource, with consequent risk of ethnic closings & intolerant cultural particularisms.

#### 2010S02103

**Prieto-Flores, Óscar, Sordé-Martí, Teresa & Munté, Ariadna** (University of Girona, Plaça Sant Domènec 9, Girona, Spain 17071 [tel: +34972418987; fax: +34972418300; e-mail: oscar.prieto@udg.edu]), **Structural Constraints of Sociologists' Work on/with Ethnic Minorities: The Case of Roma Research in Spain, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Regardless of whether or not we as researchers express commitment and despite the different approaches that empower or disempower ethnic minorities, our work is constrained by regulatory systems that impede some types of research on or with ethnic minorities. Unlike in other countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Brazil or Romania, in Spain race & ethnic data are not collected in a census as official statistics because it is prohibited by law and there is strong reluctance to promote social change in this direction among some policy makers & researchers who argue in favour of "non-discriminatory & equal" treatment by the state and public institutions. The lack of "sensitive" statistics on discrimination affects our research agenda, our work as sociologists & the visibility of the inequalities of our subjects, especially in the Roma case. It also disempowers ethnic minority organizations from demonstrating the deprivation & the invisible discrimination affecting their members. But the race and ethnic data collection debate is also present within Roma civil society. Historical & more recent discriminatory use of ethnic data by different states has been denounced by Roma organizations. In this paper, we highlight the different approaches used in Roma research & how they may legitimate some inequalities. We then provide an overview of the regulation of ethnic data collection and how it constrains our work as sociologists & our commitment to empower ethnic minorities. Finally, we present how Roma organizations are dealing with this debate & its research implications.

#### 2010S02162

**Reddock, Rhoda E.** (The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus [tel: 1-868-662-1621; fax: 1-868-645-8415; e-mail: Rhoda.Reddock@sta.uwi.edu]), **Up Against a Wall: Muslim Women's Struggle to reclaim Masjid Space in Trinidad and Tobago, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ When on October 13, 2007, at Eid Namaz, Feroza Rose Mohammed instigated the removal of barriers which had been placed to separate the women from the men; she was probably unaware of the contemporary global movement of women to gain equal access to masjid space for prayers & fellowship. Taking a historical perspective this paper explores the changing position of women in Islamic religious practice in Trinidad & Tobago with specific emphasis on their use of masjid (mosque) space. It also examines in detail two cases of women's struggles to reclaim mosque space - Feroza Rose Mohammed & the St. Joseph Mosque & the San Juan Muslim Ladies Organisation & the Nur-E-Islam Mosque. It explores the paradoxical way in which restrictions on women's performance of congregational piety results in the emergence of a consciousness of resistance & feminist agency within the paradigm of Islam.

#### 2010S02169

**Lychkovska, Oksana Reingoldovna** (Sociology Department of Odessa Mechnikov' National University, Odessa-82, Dvoryan-

skaya str. 2, 65082, Ukraine [tel: +38 097 55 46 888; e-mail: lychkovska@mail.ru]), **Mass Communicative Practices of Individuals in Modern Ukraine: Trends, Reasons, Consequences**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Mass communicative practices of individuals in modern society have been considered in 3 interconnected aspects: 1) as a version of "background social practices", representing hidden from the observer, frequently unconscious, but quite obvious for interconnecting participants, the rules of communication in a particular situation. 2) as principles & mechanisms of interaction with various sources of information & communication, first of all with mass media. Here the received information is comprehended during the process of its application, thus foregrounding pragmatic aspect of communication. 3) as features of communication process at a social macro level. The practice of interaction in the public space is meant. The specific features of communicative practices in modern Ukraine are caused by still continuous process of transformation of the society itself and tendencies of the world crisis. It generates ambivalence and additional contradictions in communicative processes & practices: link between postmodern forms of the communications in private sphere & traditional, paternalistic in public sphere; inclination to non-reflexive, traditional, ritualized rules of communication even in virtual on-line environment; appearance of "mobile" identity, depending on interaction with either source of mass communication; use of mass media mechanisms & effects to make everyday existence of a person stable, structuralized and comfortable in a situation of social & institutional instability.

#### 2010S02298

**Sampaio, Sofia & Vidal, Frédéric** (CRIA-IUL, Lisboa, Portugal [e-mail: pso\_sampaio@hotmail.co.uk]), **Touristic Practices and Social Production of Places in a National Context: Reflections on a Portuguese Case Study**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The objective of this paper is to discuss the practice of domestic or "internal" tourism - i.e. tourism in one's own country of residence - & the role it has played in the construction of the idea of a national territory. Adopting a multidisciplinary approach (historical sociology, geography & cultural studies) & based on an exploratory case study in Portugal, we propose to analyse this process by looking at concrete tourist practices, their memories and representations during the second half of the twentieth century. Our main assumption is that tourism, a complex system of actors, uses & interactions, has actively participated in the production of places & meanings that have ultimately imprinted themselves on the collective imaginary. Our proposal is to study tourism in its banal dimension, as enabling the development of relationships with the national territory & the transmission of social memories. Being a historical phenomenon, tourism stands in the meeting point of social, cultural, economic & technological developments. It is the result of such developments, but it is often also one of their prime movers. The way tourism & tourist practices contribute to the transformation of environments & the creation of places with very specific social dynamics (and not just "tourist sites") has been mainly an interrogation of human and cultural geography. Most of these studies are interested in looking at "processes" rather than "objects" (such as the tourist, a specific place or a specific community) & it is this line that we propose to follow by choosing three processes at the tourist journey/ itinerary, the construction of a national space and landscape, & the production of places as our focal points.

#### 2010S02347

**Schifirnet, Constantin** (Department of Communication and Public Relations, National School of Political Science and Administrative Studies, Bucharest, Romania [e-mail: cschifirnet@yahoo.com]), **The Europeanization of Mass Media in a Society Tendential Modernity. The Role of Television in European Elections**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The paper focuses on the use of television with different aspects of European election campaigns. The first part concerns Europeanization of media, seen as a process with two directions: one from top-to-bottom, orchestrated from Brussels, through normative acts, and one from bottom-to-top, generated by citizens and member states. The achievement of an Europeanization of media faces some difficulties: the power on national states to regulate the communication systems, and the perpetual importance of linguistic and cultural barriers. In the second part, I analyse the Romanian mass media, which they have evolved together with society and consequently they make the transition from a society where modernity has been rather a tendency than a fully-articulated process to a European society. In the third part, I look at the structure of the European election cam-

paigns on the national TV channel in Romania, using data collected. I emphasize the idea that the mass media are important ways in diffusion of information about Europe, and, in the same time, they can shape the behaviour of Romanians regarding the Europeanization Key words: Europeanization, European election, mass media, tendential modernity.

#### 2010S02512

**Somayeh, Moazeni & Javad, Jafari** (Payam-e-noor University of Tehran [e-mail: moazeni\_somayeh@yahoo.com]), **The Success of New Towns in Metropolis of Isfahan Case Studies: Baharestan and Majlesi New Towns**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Rapid population growth, development of urbanization, rural migration to large cities & thereby, exacerbate of urban problems are the effects of Industrial Revolution. Mentioned problems lead to presented solutions by the experts. One of these solutions is designing new towns. In Iran, in addition to the direct and indirect effects of the industrial revolution, changes such as Land Reform Act, the loss of traditional relations of production in rural areas & development of capitalism economy & relying on single-product economy (oil export) cause lose of economic and social balance between human settlements. Isfahan, at present, is the second concentrated industrial pole in Iran. According to forecasts in urban & regional development plans, 1.3 million populations will be almost reduplicated by 20 years. Such growing increase in population will create new needs that require solutions. Designing new towns is the implemented & predicted one. In this context, during last 3 decades four new towns are located: new towns of Shahinshahr & Baharestan, Majlesi and Fouladshahr. Studying social, economic, physical aspects of Baharestan & Majlesi new towns, as samples of the new towns on mentioned orientations, & their impact on sustainable development of Isfahan Metropolis are the subjects of this essay. This descriptive-analytic research is base on the library and documentary sources & the studied populations are Baharestan and Majlesi New Towns: the two new towns in Isfahan. In sum, success of Baharestan & Majlesi new towns are regarded too limit in the sustainable development of Isfahan. They, not only, reduce the urbanization burden of the city, but also have added its urban region problems. Key words: sustainable development, new towns, urbanization, Iran, metropolis of Isfahan, Baharestan new town, Majlesi new town

#### 2010S02613

**Takeuti, Norma Missae** (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário LagoaNova, 59072-910, Natal-RN, Brazil [tel: 55 84 32153559; fax: 55 84 32153556; e-mail: nortak@uol.com.br]), **Résistance Sociale et Inventivité Dans La "périmétrie sociale"** (Social Resistance and Inventiveness in the "Social Periphery"), International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)

**Complete paper available from Sociology\*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 571-8979. Fax: (858) 571-8694. E-mail: info@csa.com**

¶ Réflexion sur une dynamique collective de jeunes brésiliens vivant dans la "périmétrie" urbaine, notamment ceux qui intègrent des mouvements artistique-culturels hip hop. Le mot "périmétrie", approprié par des jeunes leaders, devient pour eux-mêmes une sorte d'attribut : au-delà de la condition géographique, il définit l'appartenance à des pratiques et des expériences bien singulières et bien propres à leur désir de produire un autre devenir que celui qui leur a été destiné dans la société. Le thème de la résistance sociale s'articule à celui de la marginalisation et de l'exclusion sociale, ainsi que le thème de l'esthétique associée à des nouvelles "expérimentations sociales". Ce thème de résistance est donc pensé à partir de la constation de la co-existence d'un plein dynamisme culturel "périmétrique" et du visage tragique de la vie dans la pauvreté de ces espaces sociaux. Une ethnographie de l'invisibilité a lieu dans ce travail qui prend en compte les effets produits à partir de l'engagement des jeunes dans une production à la fois artistique et politique. Keys Words: mouvement culturel ; jeunesse brésilienne ; hip hop ; résistance sociale ; inventivités

#### 2010S02805

**Verma, Smita** (Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow-226016, India [tel: +91-522-2310803; e-mail: smitten\_yeah@yahoo.com]), **Negotiating 'Terrorism' for 'Identity' in Globalized India: Towards a Youth Perspective**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The globalized world has opened doors for development and modernization beyond the borders. This century has been a celebration of liberating ideas of the social sciences, rationalism, universal human rights & yet space for distinctiveness. However this has its intrinsic incongruity. On

one hand it has provided platform for open dialogue between different languages & cultures both at the centre (the dominants) & the periphery (the marginalized) it has also lead to resurgence of revivalism (where identities often gets merged & therefore challenged) thus opening doors to conflict which results in violence & acts of terror. Terrorism manifests today in devastating ways. Though not a new phenomenon, what is new is its shifting in terms of impetus & magnitude circumscribing our life to the edge of a blade. Another new feature of terrorism has been the involvement of young adults - highly educated, techno savvy and professionals brimming with zest & zeal taking to guns. The question remains what takes them to terrorism & death than to opt for a normal peaceful life. The issue is more complex than described & calls for serious deliberation .This paper attempts to analyze the perception of youth to the issue of terrorism. The method of study is through collection of primary data through detailed interview schedules administered on youths in professional institutions in Lucknow, India & in the age group of 21-25 years. However the focus would be on qualitative analysis of the data. It would explore their experiences & self perceptions & empathy on the issue of violence, on the basis of ethnicity, gender & caste. The role of media, information technology & popular culture in glamorizing & creating subversive spaces for acts of terror would also be examined. The prime concern of the paper is not just to re-evaluate but also reflect on the "agency" of the youth, who are not only passive recipients but also active participants in the process of making a violent world. Their understanding of the issues which creates fractured & counter culture identities would help in not just strategizing the fight against extremism but also understanding the roots of injustice by identifying the multi- layered process of marginalization & exclusion that results in creating subaltern spaces & schism in social structures.

#### 2010S02848

**Antonina, Noskova Vyacheslavovna & Kuzmina, Elena Igorevna** (Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), Moscow, Russia, 119454, Prospekt Vernadskogo, 76 [tel: 7 495 4349426 ; fax: 7 495 4349426; e-mail: avnoscova@mail.ru]), **Change of the Ethnocultural Situation under the Influence of the Migratory Processes in Russia, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Subject of the study. Positive intensive ethnic migration flow in Russia complicates ethnographical picture of the Russian society. It results in many problems such as cultural, social, economical ones & puts a number of actual research questions, e.g.: What tendencies could be traced in relationships between ethnic migrants and aboriginal population? What influence has the complication of the ethnic structure on the Russian social stability? Description of the supporting data. We have used the data of the Nation-wide Monitoring Survey that is being carried out by the Russian State Social University every year from 2002 to 2009 & some current statistic documents. Conclusions. It has been found out that the social distance between the ethnic groups has considerably grown during last years. Ethnic migrants & aboriginal population are trying to stand apart & isolate from each other. They are creating their territorial, economic & socio-cultural enclaves on the uniform space. Present financial-economical crisis contributes to aggravation of tension between the ethnogroups. Worsening situation on the labour market can provoke the transformation of the latent discontent to the evident ethnic confrontation, to the struggle for the own culture, resources & workplaces. The paper presents qualitative & quantitative analysis of these trends.

#### 2010S03034

**Enguix, Begonya** (Dep. Arts and Humanities, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Av. Tibidabo 39-43, Barcelona, Spain [e-mail: benguix@uoc.edu]), **Pride on the Move: Identidades en tránsito, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (SPA)**

¶ Esta propuesta pretende acercarse a los cambios que están aconteciendo en España en las celebraciones del Orgullo LGTB. Estos cambios giran básicamente en torno a dos ejes: los discursos identitarios disponibles y las asociaciones participantes que incluyen tanto a las asociaciones convocantes como a las instituciones públicas que apoyan la celebración. Estos dos ejes nos llevan a debatir la existencia de una progresiva mercantilización de las identidades y, en consecuencia, de las marchas LGTB, en el caso que nos ocupa, por un lado, y también nos llevan a reflexionar sobre el papel de las instituciones públicas y su articulación con las asociaciones LGTB. En nuestra opinión, las marchas del Orgullo LGTB son un ejemplo paradigmático de cómo, en contextos crecientemente mercantilizados y globalizados, la visibilización de la diversidad sexual y la construcción de las identidades, la protesta y la reivindicación experimentan cambios fundamentales que movilizan a sectores sociales antes alejados

de este tipo de celebraciones identitarias. Por este motivo, pretendemos prestar una atención especial a los conflictos inherentes a la compleja articulación de todos los actores, conflictos que emergen en los discursos de participantes y audiencia pero también en los medios. El análisis que proponemos se basa en un trabajo de campo intensivo llevado a cabo en torno a las celebraciones del Orgullo en Madrid, Barcelona y Sevilla en 2009. Este trabajo de campo se remite a 2006 (caso de Madrid y Barcelona) y se basa en la observación y en la realización de entrevistas a entidades convocantes.

#### 2010S03035

**Gilson, Adeline** (LEST - Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, 35 Avenue Jules Ferry, 13626 Aix en Provence, France [tel: 06 88 30 42 30; fax: 04 42 26 79 37; e-mail: adeline.gilson@univmed.fr]), **Working Time Issues and New Forms of Overinvestment in Work: The Case of Financial Advisers in La Banque Postale, France, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)**

¶ The financial advisers in La Poste (France) have to face a greater framing of their working activity, a standardization of time & of the procedures & a constant evaluation on their results. While they are subjected to the regime of 35 hours, they make much more. The managing argument which explains the elasticity of their working time is the "mismanagement of time" which however doesn't take into account the time they will spent to realize tasks conceived as "improductive". Thanks to a concrete observation of the working situations, we show that the advisers, "to hold" the time for the objectives are really forced to accelerate the rhythms, to show temporal availability & to prolong their day. Nevertheless, the pecuniary logic of the commission on the objectives would not know enough to explain these practices. By showing investment in work, the advisers concretely play their evaluation, their professional future but also symbolically their recognition in work. Key words: Results oriented culture, codification of work, 'standard management of time", temporal availability, "productive" time, "porosity of social time", financial advisers, La Poste.

#### 2010S03036

**Bialakowsky, Alejandro, Crudi, Roxana, Reynals, Cristina, Surian, Alessio, Haimovici, Nora M. & Ferenaz, Juan B.** (Gino Germani Institute–University of Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950 6–Buenos Aires–Argentina [tel: 00541145083815; e-mail: alejbialakowsk@gmail.com]), **Knowledge Production as Political Praxis, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The paper is an introduction to the Coproducción investigativa (co-production research) method as developed in Buenos Aires and Latin America taking into account a variety of contexts. We show the importance of the Encuentro discursivo (conversational relationship) as a key research component that makes Coproducción investigativa qualitatively different from standard approaches routinely used in social research and how a partnership relationship with social actors may prevent the researcher from taking away knowledge from the "object" of study. Working with social movements requires the adoption of a perspective of collective production of narratives and knowledge. Within this perspective two crucial elements are the convergencia dialógica (conversational focus) and the opportunities for the social actors to feel and to implement direct ownership of the narratives and knowledge which results from the research process. This method has been adopted to promote the Coproducción de Conocimientos (Knowledge co-production) with the first two "Encuentros Internacionales: Construyendo la Universidad Popular Urbana en América Latina", the two continental meetings of the Urban Popular University (UPU), an initiative of the International Alliance of Inhabitants. The meetings where organised in partnership with the Universidad de Buenos Aires (2006) and Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo (2007), and they were discussed during the Foros Internacionales ALAS (Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología) in Guadalajara 2007 and Buenos Aires 2009. The paper summarises the methodological outcomes and the research perspectives arising from the international meetings and the discussions that took place in the academic foras.

#### 2010S03037

**Fitzgerald, Rory & Jowell, Roger** (Centre for Comparative Social Surveys, City University, London, UK, E17 6RS [tel: 0207 040 4903; e-mail: r.fitzgerald@city.ac.uk]), **Inputs and Outputs in Comparative Studies: Illustrations from the European Social Survey Questionnaire Design Process, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ A “principle of equivalence” underpins all high quality surveys. It demands for instance that all members of the relevant population should have an equal (or at least a known, non-zero) probability of selection, & that the questions should have an equivalent meaning to all respondents. Whereas such input equivalence is difficult enough to achieve in a single-nation study it poses crucial difficulties in comparative research with further obstacles such as differing languages, cultures, & “survey climates”. In terms of questionnaire design the additional challenges from cross-national work are acute. Unlike other aspects, such as sampling, there are no mechanisms such as weighting for post hoc corrections. So an input harmonising approach is generally considered optimal albeit limited by the constraints of national diversity. This paper examines efforts within the ESS to maximise measurement equivalence through the design of its source questionnaire. The paper will discuss the ESS approach to achieving output consistency via input and (on occasion) output harmonisation.

## 2010S03038

**Graeff, Peter & Neumann, Robert** (University of Duesseldorf, Department of Sociology, 40225 Duesseldorf, Universitaetsstr. 1 [tel: 0049 211 8111559; fax: 0049 211 8112263; e-mail: graeff@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Method Bias in Comparative Research: Problems of Construct Validity and Suggestions for Multivariate Modelling as Exemplified by the Measurement of Ethnic Fractionalization**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Testing hypotheses by multivariate models presupposes that the indicators suitably operationalize the theoretical constructs of interest. Typically, indicators differ in the degree by which inferences can be drawn from the operationalization to the theoretical concept. Researchers must not only set out explicitly how the construct embodies its definition & satisfies the measurement conditions, they have also to be sure that the construct matches the data (Shadish, Cook & Campbell 2002). In macro research, scholars often tend to create new indicators in order to improve overall measurement. We demonstrate that this way of proceeding may sometimes be doubtful by exemplifying method effects for multivariate modelling if the construct of ethnic fractionalization is considered. By applying a Multi-Trait Multi-Method (MTMM) approach on aggregated data, it is shown that expanding method specific variance might imply methodological pitfalls. Our MTMM analysis is conducted by estimating structural equations model via a confirmatory factor analysis. In sum, our findings suggest that augmenting the content of a construct does not always lead to improved results, neither on the measurement level nor for hypothesis testing.

## 2010S03039

**Graeff, Peter & Sattler, Sebastian** (Duesseldorf University, Department of Social Science, Universitätsstr. 1, 40225 Duesseldorf [tel: 0049 211 81 11 55 9; e-mail: graeff@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Improving Response Rates: New Statistical Survey Models for Sensitive Items**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Survey research often deals with items of sensitive content such as in areas of deviance, sexuality or drug abuse. Those items not only increase the likelihood of item- or unit-nonresponse. They also tend to elicit answers of social desirability or false responses. A method, usually applied to improve the true response frequency, is to assure anonymity. The Randomized Response Technique (RRT), developed by Warner (1965), allows for actual anonymity by applying a random device (such as a spinner or coin) when respondents have to choose between optional items. This classical technique for avoiding post hoc identification of respondents comes with some drawbacks. The application of RRT presupposes that respondents understand the statistical background of randomizing their answering process. The random device implies considerable effort if the technique is used in surveying large groups such as students in science lessons. New techniques warrant anonymity not by applying a random device but by combining answer options of two items. In the Crosswise Model, respondents choose between rejecting or approving both items or approve one item & reject the other. Respondents using the Triangular Model choose between the option of rejecting both items & the option of rejecting/approving exact one item and approving both items. These techniques are easier to apply (particular in large groups) since a random device is not longer necessary. In our study, we compare the results derived by these techniques within a sample of students. Respondents were asked to answer for several sensitive items (such as shoplifting, plagiarism, medicine abuse, driving while drunk & masturbation). Our results imply that respondents tend to answer more truthfully if anonymity techniques are applied.

## 2010S03040

**Mierina, Inta & Cers, Edmunds** (University of Latvia, Faculty of Social Sciences, Lomonosova 1A, Riga, Latvia, LV-1019 [tel: +37125919309; e-mail: inta.mierina@gmail.com]), **A New Approach to Cohort Analysis for Two-Wave Studies: Estimating Path-Dependency of Political Attitudes in Post-Communist Countries**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In this paper we are looking for micro-level evidence of the cultural embeddedness of political alienation of citizens from the state in post-communist countries. A popular approach for uncovering the ‘generational effect’ has been the method of cohort analysis. Unfortunately, researchers usually do not go beyond the simple nominal technique. Moreover, an important limitation of the classical solutions is that they typically require more than two survey waves. In this paper we present an original cohort analysis technique for two-waves studies that also allows for graphical visualization of age and cohort effects. Our study is based on ISSP data, and includes several post-communist countries and other ‘benchmark’ democracies. The method is based on non-parametric local linear regression and the expectation of non-linear effects. It is our hope that, after additional tests and improvements, this technique could become an effective and simple-to-use tool for further studies. We find a surprisingly similar and unique cohort effect in all analyzed post-communist countries that reveals consistent and enduring generational differences in political skills. Yet, we find no evidence that the inheritance of the previous political culture plays any role in determining perceived internal and external political efficacy, as well as confidence in institutions.

## 2010S03041

**Bauernschmidt, Stefan** (Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Kiel, Germany, 24118 [tel: 0049 431 880 4088; fax: 0049 431 880 1512; e-mail: bauernschmidt@anglistik.uni-kiel.de]), **Visual Sociology Now: Challenges and Desiderata**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Sociological Theory was mute before the linguistic turn & is after the visual turn in the 1990s still blind. The visual turn in Sociology, according to Burri's statement in her article “Aktuelle Perspektiven sozio-logischer Bildforschung” (2009), is in its early stages. Albeit the existence of a range of different forms of picture analysis in German-speaking countries, it is surprising that a genuine sociological picture theory is missing. Though initial theoretical efforts take place in the sociology of knowledge to “carve out” the visual dimension of social reality (cf. Schnettler 2007, Raab 2008), theoretical strands which already dealt with the visual domain, the sociologies of Georg Simmel or Niklas Luhmann for example, remain on the margins. The visual turn in sociology comes up, but it is not clear whether or not all crucial dimensions will be addressed. In a sociology-of-knowledge informed sociological picture theory, the iconographic dimension is poignantly neglected; the media sociological school of thought in turn downplays the performative dimension. Therefore, it is necessary, I think, to correlate both theoretical traditions and enrich these at once with the ideas of the above mentioned sociological classics. “Taking visuality seriously” implies to overcome approach-oriented reasoning & install problem centred reasoning again.

## 2010S03042

**Dreher, Jochen** (University of Konstanz, Konstanz, D-78457 [tel: +49-7531-882342; fax: +49-7531-883156; e-mail: Jochen.Dreher@uni-konstanz.de]), **Knowledge and Social Inequality: The Interplay of Subjective Constitution and Symbolic Construction**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ To challenge classical conceptions dealing with social inequality which basically concentrate on social stratification, the relationship of knowledge and inequality needs to be focused. The proposed analysis at the interface of phenomenology and sociology of knowledge reconstructs typification procedures and systems of relevance that are effective within the constitution of inequality in which the individual actor is involved. Following and going beyond the theoretical conceptions of Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schütz, Peter L. Berger/Thomas Luckmann and Pierre Bourdieu, I argue, that the constitution of inequality has to be analyzed with reference to the subjective perspective of the individual actor within relationships of interaction in a specific social world, especially if new forms of inequality and the right to difference needs to be analyzed. If we concentrate on the dialectical relationship between individual and society, it is possible on the one hand to analyze the subjective constitution of inequality based on incorporated knowledge typifications. On the other hand, inequality is constructed through collectively shared knowledge structures that are

established in processes of symbolization. A specific perspective to reconstruct (especially modern) expressions of inequality will be offered, which allows to investigate the symbolical constructions determining this phenomenon with respect to the relationship of individual and collectivity.

#### 2010S03043

**Kirdina, Svetlana & Sandstrom, Gregory** (Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow [tel: +7 499 129 04 27; e-mail: kirdina@bk.ru]), **Institutional Matrices Theory as a Framework for both Western and Non-Western Peoples to Understand the World**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Neither criticising Western social theory nor constructing an alternative kind of social theory is currently thought of as a creative and fruitful method for global sociology. The development of a new theoretical framework for understanding and explaining social origins and processes, both in 'Western' and 'non-Western' countries is therefore a relevant challenge for human-social sciences. It is also a real contribution to confront the limits of the dominant Western-based social theories on the current global academic stage. The objective of this paper is to present an alternative to typically 'western' ideas: Institutional Matrices Theory (IMT) (*Kirdina, 2000, 2001, etc.*) attempts to answer this challenge. Society is a structured whole with three main spheres: economy, politics and ideology, which are morphologically and temporally interconnected. These basic institutions are the subject of analysis permanently reproducing the staples of social relations in different civilizations and historical periods. Basic institutions integrate a society into one 'whole' that is developing, sometimes with conflicts and at other times with harmony, sometimes with competition and at other times with cooperation. Institutions have a dual natural-artificial character. On the one hand, institutions manifest 'natural' self-organizational principles in a society as an extensive and intensive social system. On the other hand, institutions are the result of purposeful human reflection following relevant laws and rules; they emerge and are shaped as 'human-made' (i.e. 'artificial') entities. Aggregations of interrelated basic economic, political and ideological institutions are defined as *institutional matrices*. Namely, we call the two types X-matrices and Y-matrices and compare the unique identities of each type. The material and technological environment in a society is a key historical determinant of whether either an X-matrix or a Y-matrix prevails, along with culture and personality. By studying this combination of variables, the possibility of establishing a clear outline of the institutional structure of a society or nation is possible. In addition, this approach makes available the vast amount of knowledge that is held in the reflexive understanding of the local, regional or national systems. This allows the human-social sciences, including economics, politology, sociology, anthropology and studies of ideology to discover new knowledge in ways that are sovereign to their scholarly domain. IMT can serve as an example of a 'non-western' approach that validates the institutions that various countries construct. This protects them against being forced into an inappropriate framework by others from 'outside.' The research made using IMT therefore operates with both identification strategies and with a comparative method, which serves to distinguish the institutional structures and systems present in various places, made by people around the world.

#### 2010S03044

**Miskolci, Richard** (Dep. of Sociology/UFSCar-Brazil, Rod Washington Luiz km 235 S. Carlos-SP Brazil, 13565-905 [tel: 55-11-94596926; fax: 55-16-3351.8915; e-mail: ufsca7@gmail.com]), **The Desire of a Nation: Affinities and Tensions between Subaltern Knowledges and Sociology of Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (POR)*

¶ This paper focus on the research "The Desire of a Nation: The Emergence of the Sexuality Apparatus in Brazilian Fin-De-Siècle" to present a systematic theoretical and methodological reflection about the affinities and tensions between sociology of culture and two contemporary currents of Cultural Studies. With its origins in a culturalized vertent of Marxism, during the last decades Cultural Studies have been enriched by the contact with the post-structuralist philosophy, constituting the so called Subaltern Knowledges (Post-Colonial Studies and Queer Theory). The research in progress tries to understand the articulations between public and private life, historical events and subjective experience. Therefore, it allows us to show the contributions of sociology of culture with its emphasis on empirical sources to reconstitute power relations, but also the reasons behind the subaltern focus on cultural analysis, what defines the selection of objects of study and of innovative methodological proceedings. Far from proposing a final word on the subject, this paper intends to enrich the debate about

the use of culture as a way to social knowledge. Key-Words: Subaltern Knowledges - Sociology of Culture - History - Desire - Nation.

#### 2010S03045

**Moula, Alireza** (Karlstad University, Sweden), **An Invitation to Empowerment-Oriented Neurosociology**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Wiewiorka, Joas and Björnberg the leading organizers of the international congress of sociologists, 2010 wrote: "Determinism is dead in the social sciences. The world changes and this change, to a large extent, depends on human action and imagination. If sociology is to be useful, it has to contribute to an understanding of change—and it has to change itself." The aim of this paper is to encourage dialogue between different voices of the individual/society and theory/practice disputes by presenting a new perspective, neurosociology. Instead of arguing for the significance of one or the other voice that already exists within sociology, the "imaginative voice" of empowerment-oriented neurosociology can contribute to the solution of these longstanding challenges and hopes to lead to dialogue with the "critical voices". The necessary building blocks of such a neurosociology and its application through a person-in-environment formula and an empowerment model will be presented. The paper proceeds in the following order: (1) what is sociology's and neuroscience's main concerns, (2) what is, or what could be considered as neurosociology, (3) the four necessary cornerstones of an empowerment-oriented neurosociology, and (4) a concluding section. The writer concludes that neuro-sociology can study individuals' interactions with their environments. Empowerment will take place by a kind of social intervention based on the biopsychosocial knowledge of human beings. With the help of the knowledge about our brains, we can cognitively empower individuals toward intelligent interaction with their environments. Key words: sociology, neuroscience, neurosociology, brain, empowerment, Rahyab.

#### 2010S03046

**Abramczuk, Katarzyna** (Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland, 00-625 [e-mail: k.abramczuk@gmail.com]), **From Constrained Information to Trust Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Indirect reciprocity explains exchange within large groups where a favour is returned by someone other than the beneficiary. Evolutionary games used to analyze this phenomenon are of two types: some authors show that simple strategies based on information about the past deeds of a partner are sufficient for indirect reciprocity to emerge; others indicate that complex strategies based on motivations have better dynamic properties. These complex strategies require knowledge of a considerable number of past interactions of partners & their former partners & use complicated reasoning. I present another approach to improve the performance of simple strategies using the ecological rationality concept. According to this approach, information can be useful in solving a problem even if it is not logically related to it. A probabilistic connection between information & an environmental criterion is sufficient. I present two simple strategies based on such connections. They use reference & experience. Neither needs information extending beyond the most recent interactions of chosen individuals. Using computer simulation I show that they can support indirect reciprocity. The strategies are particularly useful when conditions are unfavourable e.g. when the cost of helping is high and/or when information is difficult to obtain.

#### 2010S03047

**Bankovskaya, Svetlana** (Dept Sociology, State University-Higher School of Economics, Moscow, Russia [tel: +7 916 5657645; e-mail: sbankovskaya@gmail.com]), **On Fluid Trust: Counterfactuality and Creativity of the "In-Between" Sphere**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Trust is considered in the context of uncertainty & ambivalence as the indispensable conditions of performing trust in the action and interaction. "Trust performatives" can be explored only taking into account the axiomatic assumption—any form of social solidarity is based upon trust (trust being the basis of social ontology). The Stranger/Marginal as the constituent & prevailing type of the new mobile forms of solidarity is considered not as much as "a not trustworthy & not trusting person" but rather as one who is ready to be considered as "not trustworthy" & thus inclined to modify performances of trust & to produce new grounds for trust. Modifications of the attitude of daily life (commonsensual solidarity) could be traced in the context of: trust in the marginal position—between rational discursive reason and practical reason, trust as the foundation of ontological security and deontological responsibility versus "existential isolation";

"trust & accountability", trust as a result & a condition of the ideal situation of the uninterrupted communication, Empirical illustration for the above argument could be derived from the research on "A Conception of, & experiments with, "Heterotopia" as a Condition of Stable Unpurposive Action" observing & mapping the flâneur's movements.

#### 2010S03048

**Cook, Karen & Harkness, Sarah** (Stanford University, Stanford, California, 95305 [e-mail: kcook@stanford.edu]), **Emotions and the Limits of Rationality**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Rational choice theory (RCT) developed in sociology in part as a reaction to the lack of cumulative scientific work in the field (Boudon 2003). One of the significant appeals of RCT within sociology was its capacity to provide a simple model of social action at the micro-level that facilitated derivations of macro-level consequences in the aggregate. A critique from sociology, as well as psychology, is the tendency for rational choice theories to avoid consideration of the more emotional determinants of behavior. This paper delineates the ways in which emotions can affect 'rational' choices directly or indirectly, modify the process of decision-making entirely or serve as alternatives to RCT as determinants of behavior. In this way, we hope to develop more fully the various ways in which existing theory & research indicate that emotions & rationality are linked & the ways that work in each area may mutually enhance each another.

#### 2010S03049

**Della Puppa, Francesco** ([e-mail: francesco.dellapuppa@unipd.it]), **Racism at Work. Research Project on the Impacts of the European Union Directive 2000/43/EC in Italy after Ten Years Past Its implementation**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper describes the main find-outs of a research project carried out in order to analyze the effects on the workplace of the Directive 2000/43/EC in Italy. All the subjects of the whole job organization system were involved: most important Italian trade unions, employers associations, national & multinational companies. As for the research highlights, we could state that trade union representatives are aware of the Directive, however they reckon its practical application is not evenly distributed. At the same time we could underline a much lower awareness level of the antidiscrimination Directive inside the business organizations, however significant differences among cases should be considered. Business companies & associations were not consulted before or during the process of implementation, adoption & receipt of the Directive, while trade unions involvement had been rather delayed. The changes that can be traced inside the analyzed job environments are not due to the Directive accomplishment, but to other general social frames. Trade unions & employer organizations have opposite opinions about the proper policies to be applied in order to contrast discrimination & the Directive. I describe how these different attitudes tend to match to different political stances and other practical issues concerning the job environment.

#### 2010S03050

**Forman, Tyrone** (Department of Sociology, Emory University, 1555 Dickey Drive, 205 Tarbutton Hall [tel: 404-727-7524; e-mail: tforman@emory.edu]), **Beyond Prejudice? Young Whites' Racial Attitudes in Post-Civil Rights America, 1976-2000**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ A key finding from previous research on trends in Whites' racial attitudes is that much of the decline in the expression of negative racial attitudes over the past five decades can be attributed to the replacement of older, less tolerant White cohorts by younger, more tolerant cohorts of Whites in the U.S. population (i.e., cohort replacement). An implicit assumption of much of this work is that cohort replacement will continue to produce unidirectional liberalizing trends in Whites' racial attitudes because of the more tolerant attitudes of each younger cohort. In this paper I examine the cohort replacement hypothesis. I develop a theoretical argument about the shifting nature of young Whites' racial attitudes and understandings in the post-civil rights era by building on Forman's (2004) concept of racial apathy & the growing new racism literature, which posits that during the post-civil rights era, subtle forms of racial prejudice have become more prevalent than overt forms. I empirically test this argument by investigating trends in, & determinants of, young Whites' racial attitudes from 1976 to 2000, using nationally representative samples of White high school seniors. Although I find a liberalizing trend for some racial attitudes, I do not find a similar pattern for contemporary forms of prejudice, particularly racial apathy.

#### 2010S03051

**Haghverdian, Serine** (Dept of Sociology, Uppsala University, Sweden [e-mail: Serine.Haghverdian@soc.uu.se]), **Border-Crossing Strategies and Social Identities - A Social Psychological Study on Young Women of Middle Eastern Backgrounds in Sweden**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper aims to discuss the interview findings of a social psychological research project on everyday life experiences among young women of Middle Eastern backgrounds living in Sweden. With a phenomenological approach, the study focuses on social identity constructions and the interplay between self- and public images. Of particular interest are themes correlating with the subject of ethnic identifications, such as female respectability, feelings of shame, and shifting group affiliations. As young women of Middle Eastern backgrounds, the interviewees share experiences of stereotypical attitudes in society towards the category of "immigrant girls" generalized as Middle Eastern and Muslim. Much due to recent media reports on honour related violence in Sweden, a stereotypical public image of this particular category has gradually grown in the official debate, and influenced the everyday lives of the interviewees in various degrees. The analysis of the empirical material shows how the interviewees individually use different strategies to come to terms with their sense of belonging in a social context of misrepresentations and discrimination, but also feelings of inclusion in Sweden in terms of citizenship. Especially, ethnicity, gender, and religiosity are significant interdependent components in this identification process. A dominating experience among the interviewees is a drive to be recognized by the public as independent young women. However, this ambition can conflict with a potentially problematic restricted approach from the family. The question is how the interviewees deal with the daily impact from the outside combined with the personal journey of discovering and negotiating with one's self.

#### 2010S03052

**Sharapov, Kiril** (Law and Social Sciences, Glasgow Caledonian University, 70 Cowcaddens Road, Glasgow, G4 0BA, UK [tel: 441413318387; e-mail: kiril.sharapov@gcu.ac.uk]), **People Come Cheap: Consuming the Bodies of Others. Re-Considering Trafficking in Human Beings**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The issue of trafficking in human beings has been attracting increasing attention from many quarters, including a particular focus from the UK's mainstream media. In the whirlpool of populist and sensationalist reporting, trafficked "prostitutes" are blamed for the moral decay of "our communities", whilst all immigrants are collectively accused of stealing "British jobs" from "British workers". Tensions are also apparent within academic discourses where trafficking is considered from a variety of competing perspectives including: a form of migration, criminality, national security or a law enforcement issue, human rights violation, or a form of violence against women. What is lacking in the current debate is a critical consideration of trafficking in human beings as an essential feature of Western consumerism. Based on the understanding of trafficking as a human rights issue, this paper locates trafficking within the supply-movement-demand chain driven by modern consumerism in both the "developed" countries of the northern hemisphere & the emerging economies of China & India. It argues that in the current environment of ideological displacement of "human rights for all", the commodification of the non-Western human body feeds the growing appetite of Western consumerism by supplying the constant flow of dehumanised male and female bodies to feed & service the needs of a Western consumer. This paper acknowledges the importance of economic factors of supply & movement in human trafficking, including feminisation and globalisation of poverty, uneven economic development, the operation & embeddedness of criminal networks, & the inefficiency of current border/visa control regimes. It argues, however, in favour of shifting the policymaking focus towards the demand side of trafficking & assessing the extent to which the everyday consumer is implicated in the existence of the modern "slave trade". The paper will draw on the results of a pilot study investigating the public opinion on trafficking in Scotland currently conducted by Dr Kiril Sharapov at the Caledonian Centre for Equality & Diversity in Scotland.

#### 2010S03053

**Smietana, Marcin W.** (University of Barcelona, Department of Sociological Theory, Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 934034896; e-mail: marcin.smietana@ub.edu]), **School and Family Resilience in Lesbian and Gay Families in Spain**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper explores interactions between family and school from the minority perspective of lesbian mother and gay father families, based on in-depth interviews with 20 families in Spain(1). The families with preadolescent children living in them from early childhood reported to feel fully included in their local and school communities. This was due to the parents' presence at school and, consequently, the teachers' inclusive actions. Many parents had chosen schools they considered diverse and lay, yet the families' strategies were independent of their social class. On the other hand, some families with adolescent children or ones born in the parents' previous heterosexual relationships experienced a discrepancy between their family and school and thus assumed selective communication with their communities. No children suffered homophobic bullying, yet some faced incidents of questioning, surprise or rejection by their peers. This reveals the persistence of the heteronormative assumption, which, however, was successfully challenged by the families. Interestingly, the families constructed their public identities as "normal", contrary to some analyses by queer or *families of choice* theorists. Accordingly, they proposed school measures including their families in a broader family diversity rather than a specific LG agenda. (1) This study was realized with the support of the Government of Catalonia and the European Social Fund.

#### 2010S03054

**Bihari, Saket** (BSA PG College, Mathura, UP, India, BSA College, Mathura, UP, India-281004 [tel: +91-9808075323; e-mail: saketian@rediffmail.com]), **Emerging Identity in the 21st Century, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The question of identity is gradually becoming more serious & the way it penetrates the common day to day life is indeed, very sociologically thoughtful. The papers seeks to understand the various issues related to it. We see its fuel in the domain of globalization that cheaper, deeper & faster techniques of it create an illusion for humans to live with the identity & the flushed numbers of individuals in the grab of migration creates an aura of confusion for the identity assertion. The findings available on local, national & global level reveals a different reality. It also spurs the reason behind the turmoil in the present social order. We also formulated a questionnaire to gather the information & the findings illustrates & depicts the real picture of it.

#### 2010S03055

**Haas, Ain** (Sociology Department, Indiana University at Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA 46202 [tel: 317 283 1923; fax: 317 278 3654; e-mail: ahaas@iupui.edu]), **Implications of Baltic Return Migration, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This study analyzes experiences of 160 people of Baltic heritage from Western lands who returned to the original homelands (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) they or their elders left long ago, generally at World War II's end. Despite long stays under different circumstances (mostly in Sweden, Canada, USA, Australia), respondents reported similar experiences abroad but a gap in values and life-styles vis-à-vis natives who never left the Baltic homelands. The returnees represent a new quasi-regional subculture, but their experiences vary by generation, gender, social class, and timing of relocation. For example, women, especially of the second generation abroad, have extra difficulties coping with traditional gender roles in the Baltic countries (including finding local mates with compatible outlooks). Affluent returnees, especially from the second generation, have more experience with cross-border ethnic activities, travel, & technological inventions that promote a transnational identity (as global Estonians, Latvians, or Lithuanians). The first generation's long exile shaped a diaspora orientation in this group & alienation from Soviet-era vestiges, while third-generation returnees seem less fixated on the diaspora experience, more comfortable with an immigrant identity, and inclined to blend in with locals, both in the West & East. The returnees' subculture seems likely to endure for decades.

#### 2010S03056

**Pereira, Anabela** (PhD Student and Junior Investigator, CIES-ISCTE, Lisbon University Institute, Portugal [e-mail: Belacp@gmail.com]), **The Body - Elective Regularities: Self Image, Representation and Practice, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In a reflexive modernization extent, we have observed several metamorphoses through which body and consequently identity have been assuming new forms, other ways of being and acting, other elective affinities that in the pursuit of fusional proximity reappears in diverse artistic settings and practices. Identity is in this scenario a visual construction of a common

experience transformed into a personal narrative which emerges in the works of artists who perform an exertion on their image or body, and on those that give their own body to representation, becoming therefore a visual project where expressions such as fusion and separation, equality and difference, identification and uniqueness, congenital and embodied dispositions achieve evidence. This includes a particular place, the individual dialogue and interaction - embodiment - it's inter-subjective relationship of vital importance to the analysis of such a subject matter - the body - and therefore of identity in contemporary artists working on body issues, suggesting that an explanation follows from the particular identity and/or practice according to its essential or defining characteristics. As a result, body images emerge as a powerful instrument used to organize our relation to the world and to our lives. They are unlimited, a principle of repetition as the *habitus* itself and artists self production, a move towards transmission and perception, permitting us to discuss, in conclusion, the construction of identity in these artists and their embodied practices as well as the corporeal objectifications in artistic expression and agency given their power and high repercussion.

#### 2010S03057

**Auriga, Roman** ([e-mail: auriga@studserv.uni-leipzig.de]), **National Beliefs of Job Security and People's Capitals, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ "How likely is it that I am going to lose my job?" has always been a fundamental question for employees. Surveys on feelings of job security reveal an interesting difference between Poland & East Germany: Polish survey participants report feeling more secure about their jobs than German participants (ESS). However, the estimated probability of losing one's job is actually higher in Poland than in Germany (PGSS, SEOP). This paper seeks to explain these contrasts, since these have wide-ranging implications for theories of risk & risk perception. In the last years many approaches were developed to account for feelings of job security. Some prior studies tried to explain these by pinpointing differences in labour & economic regimes. Thanks to theories of risk acceptance (Starr's "how safe is safe enough?") & of risk perception (prospect theory, psychometric paradigm, dual-process theories) we know many parameters which can affect how individuals perceive & cope with risky situations. In addition, sociological approaches to risk communication & culture-stressing theories (Douglas, Wildavsky, Thompson) show the importance of social mediation & interaction for generating the sense of security. Yet none of these theories can explain the national differences in a satisfactory way. Taking point of departure in culture-stressing theories, phenomenology (Schütz, heuristics, frames) and distinctions made between general & individual risks I will provide new ways of looking at the Polish/German discrepancy. I will rely on Bourdieu's & Esser's concepts of capital (Bourdieu 1983, Esser 2000) to explain the difference between the countries. I will take a look at social & institutional capital & show how they affect the emerging personal & national heuristics, as well as ways of life (Thompson et al. 1990). I will also show how it can affect risk perception & people's sense of their job security. Bringing the micro & macro level together will allow to account for the differences between Polish & East German probability and security beliefs & provide a richer view of how we can understand the different national & cultural ways in which risk is constructed.

#### 2010S03058

**Bialakowsky, Alejandro, Lusnich, Cecilia, Taranda, Demetrio, Romero, Guadalupe, Rodríguez, Alomáí & Umpierrez Junor, Ariadna** (Gino Germani Institute–University of Buenos Aires, Uriburu 950 6-Buenos Aires–Argentina [tel: 00541145083815; e-mail: alejbialakowsk@gmail.com]), **Crisis and Labor Actors in the Social and Cognitive Transformation, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In the last decade, between crises, it was created an inedited resistance frame to the neoliberalism, as social and productive modulation. The laboral resistance adopted different forms in that situation; it results illustrative respect of the syndicates the phenomenon registered in the praxis of conjunction between employment regains and the *enterprise recuperation* by workers in front of the incapacity, disinterestedness or retirement by the owners. We'll analyze these atypical experiences and its actual projections taking two 'leader cases': the Graphic Red (Buenos Aires) and FaSinPat (Neuquén). We research in those practices its collective cognitive structure and its leadership in the creation of knowledge about the productive process, the claimer action, the syndical leadership and the social movement. And we will put in discussion the productive conditions of knowledge in order to imagine the emergency of new paradigms. In this approach, the criticism not only is directed to the capitalist system and its

actual crisis but to the forms of production and control of the social knowledge, realizing three central tensions of de 'bio-paradigm': the struggle for the appropriation of the collective, the alienation of the *general intellect* and the material potential for democratization of knowledge co-production.

### 2010S03059

**Caspersz, Donella** (University of Western Australia, M261, 35 Stirling Highway, Nedlands, WA, 6009 [tel: 61 08 6488 2927; e-mail: [Donella.Caspersz@uwa.edu.au](mailto:Donella.Caspersz@uwa.edu.au)]), **Temporary Labour Migration in Australia and Union Response: The Case Study of Long Stay Visa (subclass 457) in Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Long Stay Visa (subclass 457) was established as a visa option in the Australian migration programme in 1996, in response to labour market demand from employers to expedite the entry of skilled workers to meet labour market needs (Caspersz, 2007). Until then, labour migrants had mostly arrived in Australia under the permanent migration scheme, with mainly students & working holidaymakers being recognized as temporary labour migrants. However, relatively low unemployment levels & demographic trends combined with high levels of economic growth had created labour market shortages especially in the construction, mining & manufacturing sectors. It was to deploying workers in these areas that employer sponsorship of temporary labour under Visa Subclass 457 was thus mostly directed (Caspersz, 2007). Conceptualising the status of temporary labour migrants as a case study, the aim of this paper is to broadly discuss union organising approaches to temporary labour migrants in Australia. The core argument suggests that because national unions by definition have to prioritise "local" needs and conditions, nation-state led models of unionism are unable to sustain an organising strategy with temporary labour migrants, because they ultimately face conflicting tensions with representing their domestic constituencies as a result of the effect of the push-pull of economic factors on labour market demand & supply. The discussion is informed by a Polyani perspective that also draws on a Foucaultian interpretation of ethics.

### 2010S03060

**Demaziere, Didier** (CSO (CNRS, Sciences Po), Paris, France [tel: 00 33 1 40 62 65 88; e-mail: [d.demaziere@cso.cnrs.fr](mailto:d.demaziere@cso.cnrs.fr)]), **CNRS Research Professor, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)**

¶ Inside big firms, one of the main contemporary transformations of work concerns the evolution of the requirements sent to employees: new definitions of work or changes in the measure of performance for example. These transformations have direct consequences on occupational groups, or corporations, based on specific skills and collective histories. The analysis is focused on big & French firms which have two common characteristics: they shelter a specific occupation which is strongly structured around a craft and which has played a core role in the development of the firm; they pass through a period of important changes which are liable to weaken, unstable or destroy these occupational groups. The three cases have been chosen, because there are suitable to examine the becoming of professional occupations inserted in organizations: how managerial politics targeted to improvement of profitability, to success in the battle against rivals, & more generally to what is so called "modernization" contribute to modify the rules of professional affiliation & to shift the principles of collective appurtenance? These organizational mutations do they weaken, or transform, professional occupations?

### 2010S03061

**Hense, Andrea** (University of Bielefeld, Faculty of Sociology, Postfach 100 131, 33501 Bielefeld [e-mail: [andrea.hense@uni-bielefeld.de](mailto:andrea.hense@uni-bielefeld.de)]), **Temporary Layoffs: A "New" Strategy for Increased Flexibility in Germany?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In the German debate on firms' flexibility strategies, one strategy for handling the fluctuation of labour requirements is mainly ignored: the temporary laying off of employees & their subsequent reemployment by the same employer (recalls). The paper focuses on describing the extent of recalls in Germany & analysing their determinants. It can be shown that even in Germany recalls are used as a firm-specific strategy to respond to cyclical labour demands, which is not only restricted to certain sectors or branches. Therefore, recalls are first located within the context of different flexibility strategies discussed in current labour market research. Then it is argued why it is rational both from the viewpoint of a single company & from the viewpoint of laid-off workers to implement recalls or to wait to be rehired. The results are based on the linked employer-employee data-

set (LIAB) of the Institute for Employment Research (IAB). Panel analysis with count data support the assumption of an intersectoral & firm-specific use of recalls. Firms with high wage costs & a high amount of skilled workers prefer to use recalls. Furthermore, firms using other types of external-monetary or external-numerical flexibility implement recalls more often, while those investing in advanced vocational training reduce recalls. Employees living in economically underdeveloped regions are more likely to realize unstable employment contacts. Finally, the relevance of the results is discussed against the background of the current debate about flexibility strategies. Presumably, increasing unemployment and high cyclical fluctuations of labour requirements encourage the expansion of firm-specific labour markets. Moreover, it can be assumed that an increasing number of recalls intensifies asymmetries between employers & employees & affects the social security system.

### 2010S03062

**Hosgor, Ayse Gunduz** (METU, Department of Sociology 06531 Ankara, Turkey [tel: +903122105985; fax: +903122107279; e-mail: [hosgor@metu.edu.tr](mailto:hosgor@metu.edu.tr)]), **Impact of International Level Discourse Changes on National Policies Regarding the Combat against Child Labour in Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper aims to explore the impact of changing international discourse on national policies regarding the efforts to combat child labor in Turkey. Until 1992, the national initiatives were limited but significant. During this time period, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No.138 on Minimum Age, which was signed in 1973, remained the fundamental international standard designed to protect children from the risks associated with work in Turkey within the international framework. This Convention has been influential on both national legislation & practice. In 1992, Turkey joined the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC) & since then, not only did the number of institutions in the combat against child labour increase, but a close working relationship was established among the key partners. IPEC programme has been its catalytic role in increasing the volume of work carried out in the field of child labour. However, growing international concern over extreme forms of child labor has prompted the adoption of an additional convention that directly addresses these "most intolerable" forms. Subsequently, in 2001 the discourse on child labor in Turkey was shifted again after signing the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. This called for immediate & effective measures to secure the prohibition & elimination of the "worst forms of labor" for all children under the age of 18 as a matter of urgency. Turkey also addressed its obligations under the Convention through the development of a national Time-Bound Action Program which aimed to ensure continued effective implementation of Convention 182 through the formulation of concrete policies & programs to wholly eradicate the worst forms of child labor in Turkey within a clearly defined timeframe. Recently, the Time-Bound Action was finalized and the ILO-IPEC withdrawn from Turkey. But although there have been numerous international & national efforts in Turkey to combat child labor for the last three decades, still both the "regular" & the "worst" forms of child are persistent. This paper aims to argue that just combating worst forms of child labor was not sufficient as there is organic connection between the "regular" and the "worst" forms of child labor. The paper also aims to open up the question to discussion why both at international and national level efforts had limited impact on to combat against the "regular" child labor practices.

### 2010S03063

**Juvan, Jelena** (Faculty of Social Sciences University of Ljubljana, Kardeljeva ploscad 5, Ljubljana, 1000 [tel: +38641694639; e-mail: [jelena.juvan@fdv.uni-lj.si](mailto:jelena.juvan@fdv.uni-lj.si)]), **Methodological Problems in Researching Slovene Armed Forces**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Slovene Armed Forces (SAF) has been an object of research efforts since its beginnings in 1991. However, even almost 20 years later, researchers are still facing many problems when trying to "enter" the Slovene military organization. Based on many years of experience of Defence Research Centre, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana, it is possible to declare a SAF as a rather closed institution, not open to research efforts coming from the outside. Main problem of our research centre comes from the fact that it is not a part of the military institution. So, for every research to be done on the military a special permission from the top of the SAF, namely the Chief-of-staff is demanded. SAF do not have its own research institute, so the capital part of the research is done by outside partners, which can be positive due to the greater objectiveness, however it has also few downsides. The research process is difficult since

military is pretty closed organization and therefore recording interviews is never allowed, as well as the feeling of interviewees that they present the Army and therefore must be very careful about their statements, is always present. Second main problem proves to be the fact soldiers feel "overbooked" with all different kinds of research methods. Beside outer institutions, soldiers are also subjected to many psychological tests, questionnaires,, which can annoy them. And the negative attitude towards researching can influence the final outcome of the research. However they have occasionally expressed positive attitude toward the research process, especially in cases when their problems are broadly exposed by the researchers. A very interesting phenomenon which can be identified is expressing negative feelings towards the military, resentment due to some unresolved issues or un-satisfaction with the payment for their military job through participation in research.

#### 2010S03064

**Cao, Nanlai** (University of Hong Kong [e-mail: ncao@hku.hk]), **When Migrant Entrepreneurs Meet Global Religion: Transnational Chinese Christian Businesses in Paris**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In this paper I present some initial findings of my fieldwork research on a group of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs who have formed large Christian communities at home, along with migrant enclaves in Paris, France. According to a French government's estimate, about 100,000 Chinese migrants live in Paris, mostly from the coastal Chinese city of Wenzhou. There are dozens of costly Wenzhou Chinese migrant churches in Paris. These migrant entrepreneurs have channeled their newfound wealth from transnational business to the expansion of this diasporic religious community. Though a small number of Wenzhou pastors have been invited to minister the migrant churches there, few Chinese have migrated to Western Europe for purely religious reasons & most are focused on production and commerce. I examine the impact of transnational religious and cultural connections on these migrant entrepreneurs' ethnic identities & business practices. Emphasis will be placed on the subjective self-understanding of these Chinese Christian transnationals in the dual contexts of global religion & China's global business expansion.

#### 2010S03065

**Flynn, Andrew & Yu Li** (Cardiff University, School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Glamorgan Building, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, UK, CF10 3WA [tel: +44 (0)29 20 87 48 51; e-mail: flynnac@cardiff.ac.uk]), **Sustainable Rural-Urban Linkages: The Role of Bamboo in China**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper will analyse the bamboo supply-chain to investigate the spatial & environmental connections between city & countryside in Anji, China. Anji is the centre of the bamboo industry & it forms the cornerstone of Anji's award as China's first eco-county. Bamboo is a particularly interesting material to study as it provides a window into how a traditionally geographically based and relatively short supply chain brings together rural producers and urban consumers. Moreover, the bamboo supply chain is currently in a state flux as demand for bamboo products exceeds supply because it has multiple end markets. This raises a key environmental issue surrounding demand management (and so has a wider relevance for a number of other raw materials). As a result, bamboo is increasingly sourced from distant locations & food processors find themselves subject to ever greater competitive pressures from a number of the higher value added items (such as clothing, flooring) & so a key question becomes: how can food products retain their markets?

#### 2010S03066

**Guimaraes, Sonia K** (UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil [tel: 55 51 3308 6956; fax: 55 51 3308 4666; e-mail: sonia21@ufrgs.br]), **High-Tech Entrepreneurship in Brazil in the Knowledge Intensive Business Services**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper reports the empirical findings of an investigation carried out in the south of Brazil, among high-tech enterprises that are now consolidated in the market as innovative firms. The paper analyses the subjective & objective factors that contribute to the emergence of the phenomenon in an unfriendly economic culture not concerned with innovation (the country's economic culture marked by the import-substitution policy innovation), describing the firms' strategies for catching up, identifying relevant social agents & mechanisms for the development of that process (entrepreneurs, employees, research institutions, partners firms, customers). The data were based on semi-structured interviews with the founders, chief executives, & human resource (HR) directors of 15 firms, aiming at

apprehending the contents of the dimensions above mentioned. The evidences suggested that the success of the firms investigated are related to several factors: from the individual trajectories, cultural & cognitive resources to the increasing demand for knowledge intensive services; the strong government incentives & the country's macro-economic stability. The combination of subjective & objective factors allows to understand how the interrelation between elements at the micro and macro levels would have favored the emergence of the phenomenon investigated.

#### 2010S03067

**Popova, Irina** (Senior research fellow, Institute of Sociology (RAS) [e-mail: irinaULpopova@list.ru]), **Professionalization in the Social Sphere: The Path of Social Entrepreneurship**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Constant formation of new spheres of activity, which leads to the emergence of social demand for new professions and increasing complexity of occupational structure, is a characteristic feature of modern society. Social sphere is one of the areas where such demands are formed. So, how does awareness of the need for emergence of a new profession as an urgent social problem, which requires an immediate solution, develop in this sphere? How are the new ways and methods of solving this problem being created, and what are the first steps taken toward developing these methods? What are the main obstacles and possible means (resources) of overcoming them? These issues are addressed in the report based on the example of an independent non-profit organization, created in the early 2000's, whose scope of activity lies at the crossroads of art and education (children's theater pedagogy). The study is based on two main approaches. First, it is reviewing the process of establishment of a profession through professionalization, or the determination and organization of the receipt of new competencies in the emerging sphere of activity. Second approach emphasizes particularities of the practices of social entrepreneurship. This report presents results of the research, which was conducted utilizing the case-study method within the project "Study of models of social entrepreneurship in Russia" (by support Oxfam, GB). It analyzed semi-structured qualitative interviews with the director and stakeholders of an independent non-profit organization. It also examined conditions and stages of implementation of its main objectives (professionalization of children's theater pedagogy through organization of professional training of specialists in this field), analyzed main obstacles on the way toward achieving its goals: bureaucratic, as well as social (related to the willingness of society to perceive the problem) and psychological (related to peculiarities of conducting business among professionals); as well as possible development of innovative resources, cultivated by these professionals.

#### 2010S03068

**de Medeiros, Pilar Damião de Medeiros** (Azores University, Portugal), **The Road towards an "Enlightened" Global Society**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The contemporary global paradigm has developed a panacea of contradictions. While it struggles towards an open world market, unfixed boundaries and a homogeneous society, it faces, at the same time, the arising dilemma concerning the fragmentation of the political and public sphere, now filled with the interpenetration of multiple cultural discourses. The novel disparity between the "we" and the "others" and the diverse struggles for recognition (Benhabib, 2002) incited the greater paradox Globalization has to face: the imperatives of the economic subsystem and the instrumental rationalization (Adorno/ Horkheimer) of the "Lifeworld" (Habermas) have developed a schizophrenic public sphere with no political and social consensus. Culture becomes, therefore, a crucial feature in this paradigmatic change. In this sense, the current global social order should re-emerge with a new cultural and political imaginary (Castoriadis, 2005), through which a "world federation" (Kant), along with its intrinsic universal values - justice, freedom and equality, ought to unfold. In short, this paper not only tries to understand the implications of "deterritorialization of politics, rule and governance" (Held, 1999) in the social and cultural spheres, but, most importantly, it tries to dissect the importance of egalitarian reciprocity and democratic dialogue between cultural viewpoints as indispensable vehicles to reach an enlightened humanity and global reality. Along with this paper, it will also be discussed the role of the intellectual as a politically engaged social actor with the responsibility to develop a greater public awareness towards the dehumanization and the human impotence constantly perpetuated by the extreme rationalization of society. Keywords: Globalization, political deterritorialization, public sphere, culture, intellectual.

#### 2010S03069

**Christou, Miranda** (Department of Education, University of

Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus [e-mail: miranda.christou@ucy.ac.cy]), **The Spectacle of Suffering Bodies in the Media, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Images of bodies in pain in the news media are becoming increasingly more "real", unprocessed & immediate. Viewers are exposed to bodies that are tortured, bodies that have been burnt, crushed, broken. How do these images function as evidence of another human being's pain? How does this excessive visibility function to humanize or de-humanize the exposed bloody body? In this paper, I analyze a variety of visual examples from major western media outlets & examine how the image of "other people's pain" serves both as a form of "excessive witnessing" & as a culturally alienating factor. My purpose is to explore the availability of the pain spectacle in the news media & to investigate how it becomes another territory for marking difference. I analyze how some people's pain is spectacularized in ways that dehumanizes the very subject it sets out to humanize & how some people's bodies in pain are more available as a spectacle both in their lives & in their deaths. I point out how these discrepancies are not simply representations of "reality" but productions of cultural difference and constructions of humanity or inhumanity.

## 2010S03070

**Santos, Marcelo Burgos Pimentel dos, Penteado, Claudio Luis de Camargo & Araújo, Rafael de Paula Aguiar** (Doutorando em Ciências Sociais na PUC-SP (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo). Pesquisador do NEAMP (Núcleo de Estudos em Arte, Mídia e Política)), **Political Action in Internet: Petrobras Blog, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Petrobras is a Brazilian publicly-traded company responsible for the petroleum market in Brazil. Recently has been involved in political discussion between government and opposition on "possible irregularities" in the management of the organization. So appears the blog *Fatos e Dados*, as an alternative mechanism of the company to report and disclose the full content of information transmitted to the press and also publish their version of events during the creation of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI), in the National Congress. The blog works as a mechanism of communication via Internet, trying to create a new dynamic in relations of production and in the transmission of political information. Those facts open an alternative way of disseminating news, breaking the monopoly of traditional media companies, stimulating new practices policies in the Information Society. The operation of the blog has generated an intense debate between its defenders and journalists who questioned about its ethics and legality. This article analyzes what we call "political action" of Petrobras by creating a counter-information to the press coverage. Then, a new field of political debate and alternative information channel is configured, creating new public spaces for production and circulation of information.

## 2010S03072

**Koroleva, Ilze** (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, Latvia, LV-1940 [tel: +371 67227920; fax: +371 67210806; e-mail: Ilzek@petitjums.lv]), **Senses of Belonging and Patterns of Identity Construction among Youth in Latvia, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Latvian youth surveys (n=4500, 2007; n=1000, 2010) have identified two aspects of youth social identity which are analyzed in this paper: 1) how young people characterize and evaluate their belonging to different social groups, territorial and social communities; 2) youth activity and participation, i.e., formation of identity through engagement in different social groups, organizations and communities. Surveys data show that there is a link between identity as a belonging to various groups and territories, and the level of youth participation in the variety of these social groups, organizations and territorial communities. Youth activity and their own participation are the mechanisms that construct their identity. The typological groups of self-identification, estimated by employing principal components factor analysis, show that Latvian youth identities can be classified around two main axis: by ethnic belonging (Latvian and Russian identity), as well as by domination of individual and collective features in characterization of their social position which is mainly manifested as differences in opinions among age groups and youth living in cities and countryside. To identify factors that determine the relative importance of different facets of identity OLS regressions models were estimated on factor scores. Comparative analysis shows significant changes in the factors that determine sense of belonging. Since 2005, when ethnicity was single and the most important predictor of dominant identity, the significance of this factor decreased. The 2010 data allows observing other significant factors in the core of identity construction: place of residence and age group. As

well, significantly decreased differences that existed between ethnic Latvians and ethnic Russians in the sense of national and territorial belonging. The question for further investigation is whether the changes in factors that determine belonging are a result of successful integration policy or a consequence of present economic crisis.

## 2010S03073

**Suchet, André** (Institut de Géographie Alpine, University of Grenoble, 14 bis, Avenue Marie Reynoard, 38 100 Grenoble, France [tel: 0033 6 03 69 72 04; e-mail: a.suchet@wanadoo.fr]), **Social and Economic Restructuring and Individual Incidences of Transformations in the Economy of Mountain Areas since 1960, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This presentation deals with transformations in the economy of mountain areas since 1960 in the French Alps: from agro-pastoralism to the ski resort and finally to the end of skiing. The text describes the profound changes that tourist facilities have introduced into the Abondance valley. The study concerns the changing social and economic conditions of families in 1955, 1965 and 1975. Subsequently, the closure and conversion of the skiing area is studied, where public policy was directed at developing a new cultural centre. The presentation is essentially theoretical, and case studies cited are: La Chapelle, Abondance, Châtel, and Saint Pierre de Chartreuse in the French Alps. This presentation focuses on the lives of the people, their psychological and social difficulties, and their changing life styles.

## 2010S03075

**Klein, Joshua R.** (Iona College, 715 North Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801-1890 [tel: (914) 633-2228; e-mail: jklein@iona.edu]), **New Theories of Militarism and Empire, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This presentation outlines & criticizes several productive recent approaches to militarism & imperialism, focusing on the themes of historical (dis)continuity, economics, & ideology. A critical theory of imperialism must confront what some historical sociologists call chronofetishism, which obscures social power, identity/social exclusion, & norms. Malesevic counters presentism, arguing that there is continuity in the "why" of war, that contrary to the "new war" theorists, war's structural causes and goals remain unchanged. However both the new wars paradigm and Malesevic's criticism underestimate class politics & material forces. Steinmetz is closer to a materialist view, arguing that neoliberalism is a cause of growing militarism. Yet he seems to fall into the same trap as Malesevic - an agnostic view of social structural determination in which the importance of material and economic goals must be proven, as if they do not hide behind most cultural & political motivations. David Harvey is appropriately even more critical of presentism & more strongly highlights material causation: "What, if anything, is new about [imperialism? It involves]... the rise of distinctively neo-liberal forms...& [including] [a]ccumulation by dispossession."

## 2010S03076

**Desrues, Thierry & Kirhlani, Said** (IESA/CSIC, Córdoba, Spain [tel: 0034-957760252; e-mail: tdesrues@iesa.csic.es]), **Young Political Activists in Authoritarian Context: The Case of the Moroccan Political Parties, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This communication presents some results of a research project on the political culture of young Moroccans (18-35 years old). This project was conducted during 2009 taking the opportunity of local elections to hold interviews with young activists belonging to the youth organizations of the main political parties in Morocco. From the discourses expressed in interviews, we present "why" & "how" young people enter parties, stay in them or leave them. We identified the divergences & convergences among activists and from party to party. Finally, we aim to identify individual, group and contextual variables for activism (previous networks, primary or elective ones, generational effects, changes in the structure of opportunities, etc.) in organizations which are characterized by oligarchic, endogenous & aged leaderships.

## 2010S03077

**Fung, Archon** (John F. Kennedy School, Harvard University, 79 JFK Street, Cambridge, MA, USA, 02138 [tel: 617495-9846; fax: 617495-9846; e-mail: archonULfung@harvard.edu]), **The Principle of Affected Interests: An Interpretation and Defense, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper develops & defends an account of the principle of affected interests - that individuals should be able to influence decisions that affect their interests. In an era when state capacities are limited by decentralization & globalization, the principle of affected interests should be especially attractive to democrats who are concerned that collective authority be able to advance & defend the interests of citizens. I propose three specifications of the principle that render it coherent and attractive. First, the principle should regulate not just the decisions of law-making legislatures, but also other organizations such as administrative agencies, private corporations, and secondary associations. Second, we should understand the principle not as a way to establish a durable, once-and-for-all, delineation of inclusion & citizenship but rather as a real-time regulative principle that specifies how the boundaries of inclusion ought to be adjusted over time as the consequences of organizational decisions & actions ebb-and-flow. Third, we should understand "influence" to encompass not just direct, participatory-democratic methods, but also indirect & even passive kinds of influence that include structure power, habits, & even political culture.

#### 2010S03078

**Fritz, Martin** (GESIS, Data Archive for the Social Sciences, Cologne, 50931 Germany [e-mail: martin.fritz@gesis.org]), **Non-Standard Employment and Social Disintegration in Europe. How Much Flexibility Is Tolerated by Society?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ According to many contemporary analyses of society the expansion of non-standard employment is both cause & symptom of the ubiquitous process of flexibilization, deregulation, & destandardization. Famous thinkers like Bourdieu, Sennett, or Bauman are concerned about the social consequences of this development since it is assumed to threaten social integration. This paper wants to test these assumptions empirically. Therefore it examines the relation between the extent as well as the social composition of non-standard employment in European countries & the degree of anomy in a society. Anomy threatens social integration a) by causing disruptions in the social structure due to increasing inequalities, exclusion of groups, or declining status, b) by perturbing the regulation of social actions while eroding existing norms, c) by loosening social ties & therefore weakening social cohesion. Using data from official statistics & international surveys the paper aims at comparing the relations between work and anomy in every country analyzed. In this way conclusions can be drawn whether context factors like the type of welfare state influence the assumed link between flexible work & social disintegration. Thus, the paper also contains implications for social policy research as it contributes to the understanding of how political systems & measures can ensure social stability under the challenging conditions of a "liquid modernity".

#### 2010S03079

**Koster, Ferry & Kaminska, Monika Ewa** (Leiden University / University of Amsterdam, Steenschuur 25, Leiden, 2300ES [e-mail: f.koster@uva.nl]), **The European Social Model. Formal Institutions, Informal Attitudes**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ While not a unitary concept, the European Social Model (ESM) can be indirectly defined through its core characteristics: welfare provisions, non-discrimination in workplace, social & economic rights, & social partners' participation in economic governance. This study provides insight into how much public support the model receives, by focusing on EU public opinion attitudes towards values underpinning the ESM. These opinions are investigated with data from the first three waves of the European Social Survey (ESS). Combining these individual level data with national level data from Eurostat & the ICTWSS allows to investigate the relationship between formal institutions & informal attitudes.

#### 2010S03080

**Iseav, Kusein** (Sociology Department, Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University [tel: (996 312) 543288; fax: (996 312) 543288; e-mail: kusein@elcat.kg]), **Inequality in the Traditional Society and the Influence of Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The trends of world development are very complex and multifaceted. But a considerable part of them can be reduced to expressions of one global process present in every society and state. This process is the modernization of traditional societies. However, in current globalization the majority of societies maintain traditional structure, culture and perception of the world. This is also true for Kyrgyz, one of the ancient people in Asia generally, and in Central Asia in particular. For many centuries, a fundamental basis for traditional perception of the Kyrgyz has been Tengriism. Its essence is the unity of interconnection of the human being and nature.

Traditional perception of the world emphasizes the ability to feel the spirit of the nature, to realize oneself as its part, to live in harmony with it, to obey its rhythm, to know how to take pleasure in its changeability, to rejoice in its multifaceted beauty. Such contemplation allows feeling the fullness of existence. The five invasions of the European crusades, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, colonial and Soviet intrusions, each of them with own principles, rules and values, oppressed Tenriism. But in spite of this, the spirit and rules of Tenriism at the beginning of the 21 century are alive as an archetype and function in customs, traditions, language, culture and lifestyle of the Kyrgyz people. Current theories of modernization processes in traditional societies mainly differentiate westernization and counter-modernization. Westernization, according to many authors, is a process of transition from traditional societies to the modern ones through a direct transfer of structures, technologies and lifestyle of Western societies. Moreover, the initiative comes from the West and Western values are often intruded by force. Counter-modernization implies a transformation of the society on its own cultural, traditional basis and building own economic and social structures. The essence of counter-modernization is the combination of traditional basis and progress, keeping cultural values and on their basis integration of new achievements of human development, with the aim of preserving own political, economic independence and cultural identity. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kyrgyzstan, like many former-member republics, gained independence and became a sovereign state, a member of international and regional political and economic organizations. Unfortunately, first leaders of the young independent Kyrgyz state fully trusted in consultants, Western advisers, and introduced the westernization of the country. The West went through three waves of market expansion and it took it at least 150 years (M. Burawoy) to turn to commodification of labour, money and nature (land, environment, body), while the traditional Kyrgyz state spent 10 years for solving these extremely important modernizational problems. Westernization of Kyrgyzstan brought about involution of economics, the destruction of social sphere, culture, way of life, peculiar political, social, economic and cultural revolutions. Industrial and agricultural production are fully destroyed, culture, education and morals of the population are degraded. Westernization, spreading over all spheres of the society, unobviously, but proactively promotes tyranny of bureaucrats, bribery, and moral decay. Boorishness and insolence, lie and fraud, alcoholism and drug-addiction, shamelessness, treachery, xenophobia, hostility among nations are insensibly cultivated. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

#### 2010S03081

**Haas, Joachim** (CEREQ-CRM, Toulouse University [e-mail: jhaas@univ-tlse1.fr]), **European Regulation of Safety-Critical Occupations: Interests, Controversies, and Outcomes**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Since the end of the 1990s, we have witnessed a growing number of European projects for the harmonization of access conditions to transport occupations that are "critical" for safety. The projects aspire to overcome the "Balkanization" of European occupational regulations so as to establish transparent & uniform high level competency of staff, thus facilitating cross-border marketing of transport service. The principal measure that is common to these initiatives is the establishment of European permits for practice. Taking train drivers & aircraft maintenance technicians as contrasting cases, the contribution analyzes the shaping of Community rule-making on permits by political interests and institutional constraints. The two case studies provide evidence of the high controversy over permit design. Propositions of stakeholders diverge on issues like degree & scope of training content normalization, flexibility of pathways leading to the permit, locus of control concerning permit management. In a first approach the intra-professional controversies are analyzed. The principal conclusion of this part points to the importance of "issue linkage". According to this, the proposition of a stakeholder on the permit structure (and, more generally, on competence assurance devices) is typically linked to compatibility with particular interests in fields other than risk management. For both occupations it will be shown that the controversies result from special interests i.e. in the fields of industrial relations (power concerns), sector development (inter-trade rivalry), or human resource management (returns to training). The second approach is focused on betweenprofession variance. The aircraft maintenance & train driver communities settled very different European permit frameworks. We relate this difference to contrasting institutional contexts of occupational regulation established at Community level. We distinguish an institutional model of technically focused regulation & a model of socially negotiated regulation. In a third step we present elements showing why the European Commission as a gatekeeper & ultimate regulator overwrote both community solutions & finally imposed a uniform permit device. The reason at the core of this

reshaping is coherent to the issue linkage concept mentioned above: Both solutions had to align to the free labor mobility principle b hence to interests in the field of institutional compliance, & not of safety management. The study of the case of aircraft maintenance technicians is based on semi-directive interviews with twenty stakeholders who had participated in the negotiations on the European permit. They represent three countries (Germany, France and the United Kingdom) & the Community's European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA). The case study on train drivers is founded on secondary analysis of written inputs of the different parties concerned by the corresponding training & certification project.

#### 2010S03082

**Leeuwen, Marco H.D. van & Maas, Ineke** (Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CS [tel: 030-2538225; e-mail: m.h.d.vanleeuwen@uu.nl]), **Explaining Intergenerational Social Mobility over the Long Haul: France, 1680-2000**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In the project "Towards Open Societies" we describe and explain intergenerational social mobility patterns in the western world over the past three centuries. The aim is to test existing and new hypotheses on effects of industrialization and other modernization processes on intergenerational mobility. The long period has an advantage in covering a great variety in institutional variation that may explain observed patterns. The difficulty in discovering and interpreting trends in social mobility patterns using surveys is probably due to the short time span and relative lack of institutional variation in post WW2 countries. So we extend both the period and the institutional context, and the latter even more so because we distinguish between regions within countries. We use historical data, drawn from vital registers. We have collected - and harmonized - a variety of such individual level datasets for France over the past three centuries, thus covering early modern, modern and contemporary France. The data pertain to more than 100.000 individuals. We explain regional variation and changes over time using a multilevel model with measured regional characteristics of French communities such as size, family relations, transport and communication facilities, economic change and inheritance practices. Thus we can test the effect of the historical process of industrialization (supposed to have limited the intergenerational transfer of advantage), the historical development of train lines and post offices (idem), as well as those of partible inheritance versus primogeniture (reasoned to privilege the oldest male child) and those of equalitarian versus authoritarian family systems.

#### 2010S03083

**Araghi, Farshad** (Florida Atlantic University, 777 Glades Road [e-mail: araghi@fau.edu]), **Accumulation by Enclosure and the Alternatives of the Counter-Enclosure Movements of Our Times**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper explores the alternative visions & practices of the agro-ecological movements in the Global South. It argues that the current conjuncture of "accumulation by enclosure" has lead to proliferation of agrarian & food movements which, despite their diverse forms, have strongly assumed a counter-enclosure character reviving the interest in what we may call the "agrarian common." The paper develops the concept of "accumulation by displacement" to link neoliberal globalism & the massive agrarian dispossession of our times on the one hand, & the accumulation of spaces of "surplus nature" (or the ecological side of agrarian disposessions) on the other hand. The paper relates accumulation by displacement to the emerging perspectives on the political economy of the ecology & shows that the current world-economic crisis is fundamentally a crisis of reproduction linked with neoliberal enclosures & metabolic ruptures. Global enclosures of our times has taken multiple forms (from land enclosures to ecological enclosures to bio-enclosures) & express the predominance of "accumulation by displacement" (be it displaced labor power, displaced genomes, or displaced food crops) or what has alternatively been described as accumulation by dispossession. This is the historical context in which the visions & practices of the agro-ecological & food counter-movements have been forming. Characterizing these movements as counter-enclosure movements would allow us to situate them historically & to better understand their future trajectory. The paper discusses the strength and weaknesses of these movements & concludes that the emerging demand for de-commodification of nature, land & food needs to be connected, conceptually & practically, to the demand for de-commodification of labor.

#### 2010S03084

**Corrado, Alessandra** (Department of Sociology, University of Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende (CS), Italy, 87036 [tel:

00390984492514; fax: 0984492536; e-mail: a.corrado@unical.it]), **Control over Food Producing Resources. Looking for Resilience and Autonomy**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Resilience & autonomy are concepts more & more recalled by small scale & family farmers, grassroots organizations & alternative agro-food networks embracing them in front of the growing pressures and threats coming from the monopolistic asset of agro-food system, the climate changes, & the new forms of expropriation of the material basis of subsistence & reproduction. Therefore, safeguard & recovery of biodiversity, knowledge innovation, self-management of resources are considered like strategic in order to reduce dependence from the dominant system, to differentiate production, to seek food security/sovereignty, & maintaining the capacity of production & reproduction over time. Those ones were some of the themes on discussion during the Food Sovereignty Forum parallel to the FAO Food Security Summit, & organized by civil society organizations, social movements & NGOs, from the 13th to the 17th of November 2009 in Rome. In the South as well in the North, the search for control over food producing resources has been translated in innovative methods of production & forms of cooperation. Case studies will be presented.

#### 2010S03085

**Bulle, Sylvaine** (MODYS (Université de Saint-EtienneULLYON 2, Lyon, 69000 [tel: 00143651260; e-mail: sbulle@club-internet.fr]), **Social Justice and Recognition in the Case of a Spatial Closure**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Our work concerns the question of the social justice & recognition in the case of some political, juridical & spatial separation (Jerusalem). The creation of some security barrier between Israel and Palestinian Territories (2006) challenge new interrogations of spatial justice. By following a large range of actions (mobility, workers networkers, squatters in Jerusalem) we will describe the emergence of some new spaces of critic, starting from the individuals. Pragmatic actions can take place in the public space (urban rights of squatters against the demolitions) as well in common space (labor rights, illegal migrants). They all challenge not only the critic of the domination & the sovereignty but those of the patriotic resistance. The emergence of some "liberal" system in Palestine as well as in Israel (economic growth, crisis of political leadership, news rules of governance, crisis of the collectivism resistance in Palestine) create some new political subjectivities & individual revindications. At their turn, they challenge new approach of the spatial justice in the city & the dilemma: recognition or redistribution?

#### 2010S03086

**Colombo, Alba** (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Av. Tibidabo, 39-43 08035 Barcelona Spain [tel: +34 932 537 531; fax: +34 934 176 495; e-mail: acolombo@uoc.edu]), **Film Festivals Effect As a Multicultural Social Construction on Global Cities. Film Festivals approach as Strategy for a Cultural Transmission**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The demographic structure of Barcelona has changed radically in the last ten years. Several new communities have been established in the city, transforming the local society into a multicultural social network without precedents in Catalonia. The city council and other social actors have been working for several years on unidirectional and bidirectional intercultural and social initiatives, creating a cultural exchange and communication between this new communities and the Catalan society. What is the role of the visual culture, cinema and festivals in this context? This research focuses on the social and cultural transmission capacities of one film festival, based on films from a specific continent: the Barcelona Asian Film Festival. The paper present some results about the research, done during one edition, focus on the cultural and artistic content of the films and their transmission capacities on the audiences. Through a self-managed survey it has been found some interesting results related with cultural attitudes, cultural acceptance and understanding capacities. Could a film festival - or a cultural event, which has to have an especial effect on the immediate society - be a tool for cultural transition developing social cohesion on contemporary global multicultural cities?

#### 2010S03087

**Gomez Jimenez, Maria Luisa** (Administrative Law professor UMA. Spain And VF Institute for Global Policy and the Law, Harvard Law School. USA, Malaga, Spain 299071 [tel: 0034 951952216; e-mail: fpmlgomez@gmail.com]), **Gentrification and Housing Policy and Approach from the Spanish Housing**

**Law, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper deals with the phenomenon occurred in the Spanish scenarios connected to the rehabilitation which ended with some process of gentrification. It's interesting to analyse which are the legislative tools used to combat it in Spain & how to prevent its happening in the future of housing policy in a crisis context.

**2010S03088**

**Farini Federico** (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, L.go Sant'Eufemia, 19 41100 Modena (Italy) [tel: 00393288836086; fax:; e-mail: federico.farini@unimore.it]), **Languages (and cultures?) in contact: translation in healthcare settings, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper explores healthcare interactions involving speakers of different languages & an interpreter in hospital settings in Italy. In a multicultural society, doctor-patient communication may become both an interlinguistic & an intercultural communication, pointing out problems of reciprocal understanding & acceptance. The observed difficulties in communication encourage healthcare systems to promote mediation. Mediation consists in the intervention of a third person, the interpreter, who promotes reciprocal understanding between participants, by fulfilling their expectations & preventing misunderstandings & conflicts. The complexity of the interpreter's cultural task as a translator and also as a mediator has been widely acknowledged; analyses of recorded & transcribed data show that interpreters are active participants in the interaction: they select information to translate, ask & provide clarification, give support to the interlocutors. Interpreters play a double role in the conversation, they translate & they also coordinate the talk activity. Such coordinating activity is aimed at making the interaction between the participants of different languages possible. It allows a linguistic-cultural bridging which makes effective the voice of the interpreter's co-participants & makes their cultural expression possible. Specifically, interpreters can mediate a form of cross-cultural encounter, creating the presuppositions for a form of patient-centered communication, based on doctors' active listening of patients' points of view. In this form of communication, patients' personal expressions are considered important for the treatment of illness & for the doctor-patient relationship. The integration between translation & coordination is, then, a great opportunity for healthcare communication, to become more sensible to cultural differences that may arise in interaction. But the integration between translation and coordination is also a complex one: while, on the one hand, sole translation does not seem sufficient to assure reciprocal acceptance of cultural expressions, what interpreters actually do, in the interaction, as intercultural coordinators is still a matter of inquiry. In which conversational conditions the interpreters' contribution enhances intercultural dialogue and/or creates cultural filters? Our data show that different contributions of the interpreter to a possibly translatable turn project different organizations of turn-taking & provide the participants with different spaces & opportunities to express their personal positions & cultural views.

**2010S03089**

**Banks, Mark O.** (Social Sciences, Open University, Milton Keynes, UK [tel: 01908 654487; e-mail: m.o.banks@open.ac.uk]), **The Colours of Money: Art-Money as Cultural Production and Alternative Currency, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Art-money is an alternative currency based on the exchange of original art. Critical of the cold & objective nature of conventional transactions, the Danish artist Lars Kraemmer first devised art-money as a means to a more humanised & expressive type of monetary exchange, intending to bring people together in affective, rather than impersonal, forms of trade. Art-money provides a means of stimulating trade amongst artists & non-artists outside of the conventional money economy, & has grown steadily to become a global currency traded in over 70 countries. But what is the meaning & value of art-money in a global cultural economy? What alternative does it present to the creative industries discourse and what economic futures (or pasts) does it anticipate? As an exercise in micro-finance does art-money offer a model that challenges or upholds the assumptions underpinning the capital-infested "creative cities" model? This paper considers these issues & presents preliminary findings from interview research with art-money producers, outlining some of the motives for becoming involved in this art/currency project, & some of the contradictions & challenges raised in its production and circulation.

**2010S03090**

**Fourmentraux, Jean-Paul** (Lille 3 University and EHESS Paris,

**13 rue de SUEZ - 75018 Paris [tel: +33(0)687022121; e-mail: jpaulf@chess.fr]), Dance and "Media Practicable": The Body at Work, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)**

¶ The meeting of digital arts & contemporary choreography leads us to reconsider the physical conditions of presentation & experimental artworks. On the one hand, the artwork here can not be isolated from the context in which it is exhibited & collected. On the other hand, artworks are at least partly motivated by the public. In dialogue with the technology installed, planned, choreographed, these artworks become "workable" & require an active relationship, a dialogue established with their audience. Questioning the theories of reception, at the intersection of anthropology of technology & sociology of art, the goal of this paper is to question the role & position of the public: represented body, imaged, projected, virtualized, interfaced, interactive. We show how interactivity & gameplay will make up two new schemes of sociotechnical artworks interpretation. Key-words: digital arts, dance, public body, interactivity, media practicable.

**2010S03091**

**Le Coq, Sophie** (Université Européenne de Bretagne (Rennes2)/ LAS-LARES EA 2241, 3, Allée Adolphe Bobierre - Zone Atalante Champeaux - 35000 Rennes [tel: 02 23 46 14 70; fax:; e-mail: sophie.lecoq@univ-rennes2.fr]), **Le public qui advient** (The Public Happens), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)*

¶ Cette proposition s'intéressera aux publics de la danse contemporaine à l'échelon de la ville de Rennes en France en articulant quelques jalons historiques de la construction de l'offre de danse contemporaine dans la ville à certains aspects de la conception du public telle que la propose John Dewey.

**2010S03092**

**Ayalon Hanna & Menahem Gila** (Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv Israel 69978 [tel: 972-3-6408796; e-mail: ayalon@post.tau.ac.il]), **For-Profit Mid-Career Programs as a Second Chance, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Israeli universities have recently established for-profit mid-career programs, aimed at holders of junior managerial positions who wish to acquire a Master's degree & improve their status & salary. These programs charge particularly high tuition fees & are highly criticized on institutional & social grounds. We analyze the programs as a second-chance structure, which provides working people with the opportunity to win a Master's degree from a prestigious university. Social & educational disadvantages deprived this population of this opportunity prior to the establishment of the programs. The sample is 580 students of for-profit & regular programs in the social science faculty of Tel Aviv University, Israel. A questionnaire was administered to all students who took these programs in 2004 through 2008. The data are analyzed by logistic regression. The main findings are as follows: Students in the for-profit programs are older than regular students & have lower achievements in their undergraduate studies. The for-profit programs serve as a second chance for the lower stratum of the dominant ethnic group & for the higher stratum of the disadvantaged ethnic group. Graduates of the elite universities more often use the programs to obtain a job-relevant degree. The paper discusses theoretical & practical implications of the findings.

**2010S03093**

**Christou, Miranda** (Department of Education, University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus [e-mail: miranda.christou@ucy.ac.cy]), **Educational Accountability: Moral Responsibility and Economic Efficiency, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Accountability is a term shaped both by moral reasoning & the methods of financial accounting (Strathern, 2000). This paper argues that although educational accountability is a desirable quality it has become problematic through the equation of good practice & financial efficiency. First, I review the historical uses of the concept of educational accountability & examine how idea of accountability has been steadily moving towards the language & practices of financial auditing where numbers and quantitative measures become the dominant feature of accountability. Second, I point out that the technical possibility of simultaneous, worldwide student testing has generated a fascination with the seductive simplicity of rankings & numbers that are far from relevant to the question of learning and responsibility (Christou, 2010). I argue that, although the concept of educational accountability implies good practice, it has moved away from a relational definition of responsibility which involves active agents (Whose responsibility? To whom?), towards a mechanical process of auditing.

This new globalized version of educational accountability has ritualized an abstracted notion of responsibility that is not only unrelated to learning but also may foster indifference towards learning.

#### 2010S03094

**Cruz-Castro, Laura & Sanz-Menéndez, Luis** (CSIC-IPP Spain, C/Albasanz 26-28 Madrid 28037 Spain [tel: +34 916022538; fax: +34 91 6022971; e-mail: laura.cruz@cchs.csic.es]), **University Research Institutes: New Missions in Ancient Structures, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ University research has become the driver of the R&D systems in several countries. In Europe in general, the environment of public research faces some dynamics of change as well as some institutional inertia. All these dynamics have taken place in a time in which countries face the dilemma of where to orient public funds for science. Firstly, the emergence of new research institutes, under the legal form of private non for profit foundations, albeit often promoted by the public sector & with strong orientation to socioeconomic relevant research. Secondly, the development of structural reforms in traditional public research centers, & finally, the consolidation of research institutes within universities & other higher education institutions, but differentiated from the traditional university faculties & schools. In this paper, we are particularly interested in this type of university research institutes, and their articulation with the rest of actors of the science, technology & innovation systems. In their need to address their three missions (teaching, research & links with society) universities (and regional administrations) have tried with some organisational innovations, such as the creation of differentiated research institutes within the campuses. We aim to analyse their recent development & missions in Spain, & look at four different dimensions: their organisational features & functional profiles (basic, applied, services etc.), their links and collaboration patterns with other actors (firms, governments, NGOs), the management of their human resources, & their relative orientation to technology & knowledge transfer. Data for this study come from a comprehensive review of secondary information about these institutes, & from an extensive questionnaire-based survey conducted to around 120 institutes' directors. We believe the topic & results of this country case are relevant in comparative perspective.

#### 2010S03095

**Glaser, Jochen** (Center for Technology and Society/Technical University Berlin [e-mail: Jochen.Glaser@ztg.tu-berlin.de]), **Research Evaluation Systems as Governance Tools, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The aim of this paper is to identify the reasons for the current rapid diffusion of procedures of ex-post evaluation of universities' research, the types of instruments that are applied, & the problems inherent to this approach. Reasons: Most countries have come to realise that it is impossible for them to finance an internationally comparative research infrastructure across the board, which led to the idea of selective funding (e.g. in the UK). Other motives for introducing RES were the demand for transparency of research funding (a major argument in the Netherlands) & the idea of competition for funding as an incentive for improving quality (Australia). Funding instruments: The funding instruments applied can roughly be categorised as research evaluation systems (replacing traditional block funding by performance-based block funding, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Norway), research premiums that don't change the traditional block funding regimes but distribute additional money according to performance criteria (Sweden, Canada), & ad hoc-initiatives that distribute additional money for a limited period of time (Germany, China, Japan, Korea). Problems: The instruments have in common that they address organisations (universities) who are only loosely coupled with the research they host & therefore tend to emphasise (quantitative) secondary criteria in their attempts to improve their research. Especially instruments using rather simple quantitative indicators lead to a goal displacement in universities (maximising indicators rather than improving research).

#### 2010S03097

**Klein, Stefan** (Programa de Pos-Graduação em Sociologia - USP (Universidade de São Paulo), São Paulo, Brazil [e-mail: sfksteffk@yahoo.com]), **Aspects and Outlooks of Vocational Education in Brazil, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The proposed presentation is mainly divided into two parts. It starts out with a short historical-sociological reconstruction, aimed at recovering the traces of how "vocational education" (in Brazil foremost called "technical") has been strictly dependent upon two factors: (i) Brazilian government, who took the upper hand in enforcing its organisation and dissemina-

nation; (ii) the late industrialization undergone by this country, that remained economically dependent during decades and only approached a roughly autonomous project after the 1930s, pushed forward by the dictatorship of the "Estado Novo" and later of the military government. From the 1950s onwards the trend was to foster vocational education through its inclusion in the second cycle (high-school), being this level divided into three different general specialties. Afterwards I shall indicate a dual pattern after the 1990s: during the first years, institutionally as well as content-wise the state has decided to loosen up its control and leave matters to a more market-oriented approach, while the new government elected in 2002 tried to reassess its influence. The outcome engenders a discussion of the role taken on by the state, with the primary outcome being a kind of 'vocationalization' of some branches of higher education with a wide array of more strictly professional degrees gaining space, especially with regard to non-traditional technological courses, a process I intend to exemplify by quantitative and qualitative data. Finally I will try to advance some hypotheses on the new relation between technical and non-vocational higher education.

#### 2010S03098

**Suleymanov, Abulfaz** (Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law Researches, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, and The Union of Sociologists of Azerbaijan), **The Relationship among Academician, Student and University in Modern Society in a Context of Liberalization of S&T, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper aims to discuss how modern universities should be structured in our contemporary society by discussing the relationships between different entities within the university. First of all, what is the concept of university will be examined and the very existence of universities will be argued with regard to the function of university. Secondly, the freedom of university will be addressed in order to understand what the mechanisms are to improve scientific thought and imagination especially among students and faculty through looking closer to the relationships between student and academicians, academician and faculty administration. In this part of the study, it will be pointed out that university is an institution not only based on teaching professionals according to needs of the society but also a place for questioning and challenging common and traditional knowledge by using the tool of scientific research. Lastly, how and in what ways contemporary information and communication technologies will affect the structure of university education will be discussed. In brief, the paper is based on the idea that the modern university could only be realized by creating democratic environment for both academics and students to express themselves and making an effort to make students gain essential skills and knowledge in order to produce the knowledge by conducting their researches independently.

#### 2010S03099

**Aguilar, Susana** (Complutense University, Madrid, Spain, Campus de Somosaguas, Madrid [tel: 34 91 6044738; fax:; e-mail: susana@ceacs.march.es]), **The Adversarial Strategy of the Spanish Catholic Church under the Socialist Government of Zapatero (2004-2010), International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Some authors have stressed that certain religions have acquired a clear political profile since the 80s (Casanova, 1994). This has clearly been the case of Catholicism in Spain since the beginning of democracy. More precisely, the Spanish Catholic Church (SCC), as the institution that officially upholds the Catholic faith in Spain, has been (in alliance with certain social & partisan forces) a visible political contender during the current Socialist government of Rodríguez Zapatero (2004-). Being a political contender, the SCC has not simply confined itself to the dissemination of ideas critical with specific government policies, like many churches have done elsewhere. It has rather aimed at investing significant resources in the launching of campaigns and the mobilization of different sectors of society against those policies. The hypothesis of this article is then that religion in secularized societies might cease to be mainly a private affair (although it has never been exclusively so) if there are religious institutions, or clerical elites, that decide to play a political role & endorse certain public campaigns while successfully mobilize social groups & political parties to support their endeavour. Obviously, the reasons why certain churches decide to choose this path whereas others refrain from entering politics will be one the main topics to be addressed. Even though exogenous reasons for religious political involvement can be identified, endogenous reasons related to the SCC (its specific position in Spanish society & the type of church-state relation) have to be prioritized.

**2010S03100**

**Cordero, Guillermo & Pérez-Nievas, Santiago** (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid 28049 [tel: +34 91 4974912; fax: +34 91 4974166; e-mail: guillermo.cordero@uam.es]), **Religious Change in Europe (1980-2008)**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In the last few decades there has been an ongoing debate about secularization trends in Europe & elsewhere. On the one hand there is ample evidence of decreasing levels of church attendance in most Western European countries & other. On the other, the secularization trend is not so obvious if one looks at other indicators, particularly in Eastern Europe. Drawing on the data provided by the World Values Survey, the aim of our paper is twofold. Our first aim is to provide a better empirical assessment of secularization trends in Europe by looking not only at church attendance but also less frequently used indicators such as religious denomination, importance of religion or confidence in churches. Does this wider selection of indicators offer the same picture in secularization trends? The second aim of our paper is to explain observed variations across countries by looking at two prominent bodies of literature in the study of religiosity: the more traditional & recent versions of modernization theories with its strong emphasis on economic & social development; & the supply-side theories that look at religious pluralism as the main source of religious vitality.

**2010S03101**

**Barnett, Larry D. & Saitta, Pietro** (School of Law, Widener University, Wilmington, Delaware USA 19803-0474 [tel: 302-477-2134; e-mail: ldbarnett@widener.edu]), **Societal Properties and Law on Same-Sex Non-Marital Partnerships and Same-Sex Marriage in European Union Nations**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In a macrosociological framework, law is assumed to be inextricably tied to the society in which it is found. A proposition central to such a framework is that (i) differences in social, economic, and demographic conditions explain differences in law between countries and (ii) changes in social, economic, & demographic conditions explain changes in law within countries. To test the foregoing proposition, societal antecedents of law authorizing same-sex non-marital partnerships & same-sex marriage were ascertained using pooled time-series data on country-level characteristics of fourteen European Union nations. The odds that such law had been adopted by a country were found to increase with the level of wealth & education of the population of the country & with the fraction of the population of the country residing in urbanized areas having a large number of inhabitants. Implications of the findings for understanding law as a societal institution are discussed, & suggestions for future research are made.

**2010S03102**

**Cavlin Bozbeyoglu, Alanur** (Queen's University, Surveillance Studies Centre Department of Sociology, Kingston, ON Canada [tel: 613 533 6000 ext. 78836; e-mail: acb@queensu.ca]), **In the Names of European Capital of Culture and Social Responsibility: State and Employer's Association Cooperation for Province Information and Security System in Istanbul**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper aims to discuss & combine contemporary understanding of three concepts; culture, security, & social responsibility based on the case of province information & security system in Istanbul. Besides the gradual appearance of privately owned surveillance cameras in the last 15 years in Turkey, state surveillance cameras were introduced in 2005 firstly in Istanbul under the establishment of "Province Information & Security System" (PISS). 570 CCTV cameras were settled around the city for continuous monitoring by Istanbul Directorate of Security. In the last 4 years PISS of Istanbul has become a model & system was established in 49 other provinces of the country. Istanbul is one of the world's capitals with its 13 million population, various attractions for internal & international migrants & geographic condition combining Europe & Asia. Istanbul will be the European Capital of Culture in 2010. This particular event has increased security concern of the state in Istanbul. The idea of social responsibility has a short history in the agenda of private companies of Turkey comparing global west & north. In 2008, Textile Employer's Association donated 2000 PDAs & 1200 CCTV cameras to Istanbul Directorate of Security for PISS as a part of Union's social responsibility. Both state & private sector work together to raise surveillance society for Istanbul.

**2010S03103**

**Chengyo Lin** (Law School, National Taiwan University, No.1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106, Taiwan

(R.O.C.) [tel: 886-919715756; e-mail: r96a21002@ntu.edu.tw]), **Perceptions of Historical Prisoners' Rights in Taiwan - From the Japanese Colonial Period to the Present**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This thesis is an attempt to problematize the institution of the prison in Taiwan: how was the prison established in Taiwan? How have prisoners been classified & treated? What is the relationship between society & prisons about prisoner's human rights. This paper uses the method of critical legal history to pursue these questions. Critical legal history integrates the oppressed's point of view to challenge dominant narratives, and uncover the ideology & politics hidden within the institution of punishment & to make audible the once silenced voices of prisoners. With these ends in mind, I wish to focus not only on statutory law & administrative materials, but also the discourse contained in the print media & private diaries, as these more richly represent societal perceptions. I use Norbert Elias's concepts of civilization, violence & decivilization to understand this marginalized history. In 1895, Taiwan became Japan's colony and prisons were introduced as an apparatus of imperial governmental control in the name of civilization. The prison seemed to include the prisoner within the sphere of legal influence, but in fact constituted another method of differentiation and exclusion, & characterized the prisoner as backward and immoral—an other marginalized by the empire & in need of its protection. After 1945, the KMT government presenting itself as democratic, inherited the claim to civilization, & its tutelage government took root in Taiwanese society & closely policed the boundaries of normativity. Under this configuration of special power relationship (besonderes Gewaltverhältnis), which places prisoners in a state of exception, prisoners, once seen as backward and immoral, were recharacterized as enemies of the state. Furthermore, in prison, state violence works via prison staff and the use of space such that rigorous scientific knowledge and technology manifest on the prisoner's body. The establishment of personal identification systems & implementation of the police system leave stigma on the prisoner's body, making reintegration into society after release difficult. The rise of caring victims discourse in recent years, has resulted in an even more severe lack of recognition of prisoners' rights. The cohesion of a majority is founded in a fear of the loss of order. Ultimately, civil society gradually becomes a victim society in which civil society cannot tolerate prisoners & foments antagonism between (former) prisoners & the rest of society. Key words: prison, civilization, violence, decivilization.

**2010S03104**

**Rughinis, Cosima** (Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Schitu Magureanu 9, Bucharest 010181, Romania [tel: 40722953341; e-mail: cosima.rughinis@gmail.com]), **The Concept of Scientific Literacy in Cross-Cultural Research International**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The scientific knowledge scale developed by the National Science Foundation has been applied for more than three decades in order to study the levels, distribution and evolution of scientific understanding in various countries. Testing the construct equivalence of the scale is essential for cross-cultural research. I use structural equation models for the Eurobarometer CC-EB 2002/3 "New Europeans, Science and Technology", the 2005 Eurobarometer 63.1, and the Romanian "Science and the public STI-SOC" 2009 datasets, in order to see whether the scale measures the same concept in various social contexts. I discuss the relevance of construct equivalence for ranking countries or social categories in terms of their scientific knowledge. In the end, I also analyze the meaning of "Don't know" answers, and the influence of their binary recoding on the construct equivalence of the scientific knowledge scale.

**2010S03105**

**Pfeiffer, Sabine, Schütt, Petra & Wühr, Daniela** (ISF München e.V., Jakob-Klar-Str. 9, D-80796 München [tel: +49 (0)89 27 29 21 0; e-mail sabine.pfeiffer@isf-muenchen.de]), **Innovation Clusters - Actors, Promoters and Incubators. Interdependencies, Synergies and Contradictions in Technical Innovation Processes**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Innovation Clusters, especially in a global perspective, either seem to evolve as a consequence of plain economic dynamics and macrostructures, or they are seen as the result of strategic actors in the realm of financial business. In this view, technical innovations, seen here as both products and services, appear as a condition precedent to cluster actions, but not as innovation cluster actors themselves. This, so we will stress in our contribution, is a lopsided and restricted perspective. Technical experts in R&D are working and acting not only as inventors, but also as innova-

tion cluster players. They form special innovation clusters through their design process. Those clusters are clusters of collaboration, but at the same time they have to be understood more and more as market shaping innovation clusters. Design processes in high-tech manufacturing companies are not just market oriented, they are actually market driven: Every technical decision, even the smallest design step is market and therefore clusters shaping. Innovation clusters and market principles are thoroughly entwined with technical paradigms, using metaphors and the management of innovation processes. For that reason consequences of global and economic macro-processes are not only to be found on the level of concrete day-to-day working life; they are also made there. Highly qualified engineers, creating technical innovations for global markets in often regional embedded clusters, are mostly overseen cluster players. Their increasingly global organized innovation work, the standards forming their innovation processes and the innovation itself - all this happens in between various innovation clusters, and all this shapes innovation clusters and markets. The actual empirical interplay as well as the answer for the question what design engineers think of the market and how they act on the market - that one can only find by looking at the concrete level of work and collaboration actions. On this level innovation clusters are infused with life and ideas; this level is victim as well as the nutrient medium of what we call the macro-level. One often neglected origin of innovation clusters in fact are technical collaborations in innovation processes. Some generic explanations for the interplay of innovation clusters and market is found on the level of those working with two somewhat conflicting work "objects" - the technical innovation and the global market as a whole. We present companies' inside and outside innovation cluster mechanisms based on new unpublished results of our current project "Smarte Innovation (SIInn)". Our empirical research includes seventy qualitative interviews in five market-leading machinery manufacturers. Taking a retrospective point of view we reconstruct five entire Product-Life-Cycle following product innovation step by step, starting with the R&D department, up to production, service and including customers. Our case studies focuses the concrete level of every day work and in particular actors involved in innovation processes and looks at the transfer of inputs within the companies' innovation clusters, challenging the external and internal market structures. The survey period is from 09-2008 till 10-2009, thus in our empirical study the boom as well as the beginning of the economic crisis is reflected and permanent issue in the interviews.

## 2010S03107

**Chia-Ling Wu** (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan 106 [tel: 886-2-33661225; fax: ; e-mail: clwu@ntu.edu.tw]), **Local Professional Dominance and Global Regulation Politics, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Regulating the number of embryo transferred in IVF has become an important debate among the international world of reproductive medicine. While in the Nordic countries, one or two embryo transfers have been the norm since late 1990s, in Taiwan the average of embryo transferred is 4.07 & 66% of IVF cycles involve four or more embryos in 1998, ranked the highest globally, followed by the US & South Korea. This paper examines why Taiwan reaches such a controversial practice in IVF for the past 20 years. In the late 1980s, practitioners of IVF in Taiwan defined risk in terms of pregnancy rates & live birth rates, rather than health risk to mothers & fetus in the late 1980s & early 1990s. Although the international debates on regulating number of embryo transfers brought sporadic academic discussion since mid-1990s in Taiwan, Taiwanese practitioners tend to individualize IVF centers and customize users, disclaiming a universal practice & the need to limit the number. Women who suffer from having under-weight multiples occasionally revealed complaints to the media. However, it is their stories published in the newsletter of Premature Baby Foundation that lay people's form of defining risk began to gain credibility, & hence started a debate outside the social world of reproductive medicine, augmenting discussion among patients groups, pediatricians, & ob-gyns. Nevertheless, using US guideline -- one of the most lenient one internationally - as a model example of scientific risk governance, Taiwanese Society for Reproductive Medicine lobbied for the five or less transfer policy in Human Reproduction Act in 2006, possibly the most permissive regulation in the world. Through this case study, I argue that medical professionals in Taiwan employ multiple resources of framing risk to sustain the efficacy of achieving pregnancy through multiple embryo implantation, select certain international standard during policy transfer, & thus transform little of their practice even facing international debates & local pressure for regulation.

## 2010S03108

**Castro, Lucia Rabello de** (Programa de Pós-graduação em Psicologia, Instituto de Psicologia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Av. Pasteur 250 - 2o andar, Pavilhão Nilton Campos, Rio de Janeiro - CEP 22290 902 [tel: 55 21 22953208; e-mail: lrcastro@infolink.com.br]), **Acting in a "Common World": On What Basis Should Children Be Included?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ To consider children as agents - being capable of meaningful action in the construction of the social world - introduces important issues concerning the statute of human action. Having been for long privatized, children's action was kept severely marginalized from any impact on the public sphere and often made invisible. Seen as "caused by others" (parents', mostly), children's action was attributed to a psychologically immature and dependent subject. Conceived as evolving from a not yet full consciousness of consequences, children's action was held as not pertaining to the legal world of full subjects and citizenship. Such an understanding, framed the lives of children under the protection and tutelage of adults, in order that they get prepared to obtain the credentials for socially recognized action. More recently, the perspective of children as agents, and 'socially competent', has not only problematized long standing views about children, but, also, challenged the notion of action itself, and its conditions of possibility. This paper is concerned to discuss some of the implications of positioning children as agents, looking at children's difference as a resource to advance the questioning mainly about three relevant domains, i.e., those related to the acting subject, the acting in concert (participation) and the construction of shared meanings and values through action (the 'common world'). The first issue deals with disputes around dichotomous conceptions of children's subjectivity, regarded as either immature, or competent, both of which lean towards naturalizations and reifications deriving from equally reified ways of envisaging human action itself. The second issue brings forth a discussion about children's participation and its nebulous understanding with respect to what possibilities of action are, in fact, open, legitimate and amenable for children in the social practices that they are or should be included today. The third issue relates to the definition of what aspects of human life need to be shared, what 'common worlds' need to be constructed, and thus, who - what subjects - need to be included in the process. The paper aims at addressing these major issues with a view of, rather than presenting conclusive points, advancing the debate about crucial points of what constitutes actorship, agency, responsibility and subjectivization as far as childhood is concerned.

## 2010S03109

**Baykara-Krumme, Helen** (Department of Sociology, Chemnitz University of Technology, 09107 Chemnitz, Germany [tel: +49 37153137461; e-mail: helen.baykara@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de]), **The Impact of Migration on Child-Parent Relationships: Intergenerational Solidarity from a Comparative Perspective, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This research investigates intergenerational family relationships in a migration context. How do different cultural backgrounds & the migration & integration experiences affect child-parent relationships? Following migration, generally two outcomes are hypothesized: Families may either fall apart ("de-solidarization") or function as a retreat ("counter-world") with strong & possibly even strengthened intergenerational relationships & a source of support for the individual. The consequences of migration for the family have been discussed in research mainly in the context of the culture conflict thesis. However, due to lack of adequate data in Germany, evidence on intergenerational relations in migrant families is scarce & the underlying mechanisms have hardly been addressed. Analyses are based on cross-sectional data of PAIRFAM (Panel Analysis of Intimate Relationships & Family Dynamics, 1st wave), which include the young adult population living in Germany. The additional Berlin survey of PAIRFAM offers information on the largest immigrant group (Turks). Two dimensions of the solidarity-conflict model developed by Bengtson & colleagues are examined in regression analyses, namely emotional closeness and conflict. Apart from individual & family characteristics, this research focuses on the impact of cultural norms, the immigration process & the integration experience. Findings reveal only slight differences between non-immigrants & immigrants of different origins. German as well as Turkish families are characterized by high emotional closeness & moderate degrees of conflict. Individual experiences in the integration process have little impact on the relationship to parents. An earlier temporary separation from family, however, seems to affect the relationship. And Turks born in Germany report more conflict with parents than those born in Turkey.

Thus, immigration per se does not result in intergenerational alienation; neither do families seem to move closer together. As for non-immigrant families, immigrant families are characterized by cohesion & "intergenerational consonance" rather than "dissonance". For understanding family relations among migrants, however, migration-specific circumstances have to be taken account of.

#### 2010S03110

**Gíslason, Ingólfur V.** (Faculty of Social and human sciences, University of Iceland, Gimli v/Saemundargata, 101 Reykjavík, Iceland [tel: +354 5254282; fax: e-mail: ivg@hi.is]), **Changing Fathers, Reluctant Mothers? Families and the Nordic Experience, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In the last few decades discussions about the involvement of fathers in care taking of their babies have been high on the agenda in the Nordic countries. More & more studies show us that men are physically prepared for fatherhood by changes in hormone balance, by a certain feminization of their bodies. More & more men are also active in the pre-birth preparations & they seem to experience similar emotional turbulence as mothers, both before and after birth. If given the chance they are no worse than mothers in taking care of & understanding the needs of infants. Paternal leave & paternal involvement are important for the social, emotional & intellectual development of children, men who take parental leave live healthier (and longer) than those who don't and every month that fathers take parental leave raises the wages of mothers by 7%. Studies show men wanting to take parental leave and enjoying the experience. So why is it not more common than it is? Here the thesis is advanced that the mothers are not all that eager to share the leave more equally than they do today & that societies idea about "the good mother" puts pressure on them not to share.

#### 2010S03111

**Haas, Barbara** (Vienna, Austria, 1090 [tel: +43/1313364745; fax: +43/131336707; e-mail: Barbara.Haas@wu.ac.at]), **Switching of Roles: Caregiving Fathers and Providing Mothers? Gendered Employment Patterns and Social Constructions among Austrian and Danish Parents, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper aims to explain cross-national differences in the gendered division of labour in two European countries - Denmark and Austria. Drawing on the European Social Survey we trace back employment patterns of parents in different care phases, defined by the presence & the age of children. Using a mixed methods approach, we furthermore draw on qualitative interviews held with parents in Vienna & Copenhagen. The main argument proposed here is that social constructions at the micro-level are strongly cross-tied with the overall policy framework. Against the background of limited institutional support the arrangements of work & care are strongly gendered in Austria, while in Denmark, leave-taking is limited to a short period of time & gender differences are less pronounced. Keywords: gender roles, paid work and caring, gender equality, welfare state comparison, mixed methods research.

#### 2010S03112

**Vermot, Cecile** (CEPED - University of Paris Descartes and GESES - University Autonoma of Barcelona, Paris, France and Barcelona, Spain [e-mail: cecilevermot@gmail.com]), **Transnational Family and Gender Subjectivities: Contradictory Feelings of Argentinean Migrants in Miami, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In 2001, Argentina faced an economic, social & political crisis, which led Argentines to migrate mainly to Spain & the United States. There are few studies on Argentinean migration & even less those taking into account migrants' subjectivities. The aim of this study is to determine how Argentines experienced the situation of having a transnational family by comparing gender's feelings. In depth interviews & participant observations were conducted in Miami among Argentines who migrate in couple. All the interviewed had migrated with their children or had children after migration. Preliminary findings show that the experience of transnational family caught the migrants within contradictory feelings depending on gender subjectivities & its dialectic with place within the kinship, stage of individual life, capacity to travel & "license to leave".

#### 2010S03113

**Cavlin Bozbeyoglu, Alanur** (Queen's University, Surveillance Studies Centre Department of Sociology, Kingston, ON Canada [tel: 613 533 6000 ext 78836; e-mail: acb@queensu.ca]), **How Does Education Matter in Case of Unintended Pregnancy:**

#### Abortion Practice of Kurdish and Turkish Women in Turkey?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Turkey is one of the few countries that have liberal abortion policy among Muslim dominated countries. Female education is an essential factor in the variation of the demand for abortion. Higher educated women have much more reliance on abortion. A causal (structural) model is generated to help to explain causal relation between abortion & education in the general picture of fertility regulation with a specific emphasis on ethno-cultural background. 4574 pregnancies are analyzed for general model of Turkey. Separate models are also generated for Kurds & Turks. Models involve five observed variables "education of woman", "number of children surviving at the time of pregnancy", "pregnancy intention", "contraception one month before pregnancy" & "result of pregnancy (birth/abortion)". Models show that education has direct and indirect effect on abortion. When indirect effects of education are considered, models show not only the significance of child surviving & pregnancy intention related with education but also varying shapes of relation for different ethno-cultural setting. Statistical analysis of this study is based on nationally representative sample survey; Demographic & Health Survey Turkey (TDHS) 2003. Package programs SPSS & AMOS are used for analysis.

#### 2010S03114

**Cordisco, Isabella** (Department of Human, Historical and Social Science, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy, 86100 [tel: +39 320 87 83 035; e-mail: isabella.cordisco@unimol.it]), **Memory as Reflexivity: The Personal/social Redefinition of Modus Moriendi, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ When we are talking about memory, we are not only focusing on the structural procedure but also on the social practices of memory in which a person is involved. The aim of this analysis is to deepen the relation between structure & social practice on dying. The research will involve the routines, the narratives & giving a patient the right to make their own decisions. Where can a terminally ill individual receive the proper care? Who will provide these special services for the patients: is it the doctor or should it also be the nurses, psychologists, social workers, spiritual advisers, volunteers, their family & friends? There are two dimensions the patients deal with. The first stage is the "social phase" which indicates how society deals with a patient's emotional, physical, spiritual stress & pain. The second stage is the "personal phase". This is what my research will focus on. Every person has the mental ability to plan, discern & achieve his own personal course of life. The objective is to demonstrate how a terminally ill patient also has his own personal power to shape his life in society. The family has three important functions. One special role is that family provides the patient with the link from his past to the present. Another, is to mediate between the patient and the medical professionals. This helps the patients to redefine their personal well being & allows the doctors to better project the patients needs. Finally, this represent stability in today's society. Theoretically, there are two main analytical categories. Reflexivity (Archer 2007) conceives an inner dialogue which uses languages, emotions, sensations & images. The way to reflect upon ourselves & our concerns in relation to society is called "internal conversation" (Archer 2004). The second concept is Modus moriendi (Cordisco 2009), a configuration of personal commitments & achievements that establishes the relationship between oneself & the world. Methodologically, utilizing ethnography & narratives analysis in an Italian Hospice will raise awareness of the social practices of modus moriendi. In conclusion, this contribution redefines the memory of modus moriendi as an exercise of mental ability to consider social relations.

#### 2010S03115

**Bourque, Mélanie & Farrah, Jean-Simon** (Social Sciences, University of Quebec-Outaouais, 5 Saint-Joseph, Saint-Jérôme, Québec, Canada, J7Z 0B7 [tel: 450 530-7616 ext. 4057; e-mail: melanie.bourque@uqo.ca]), **Roemer 20 Years Later: When a Classical Health-System Typology Meets Market-Oriented Reforms, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In 1990, Roemer came up with a very influential health system typology. From his vast study, emerged three types of health care systems: comprehensive, welfare oriented & entrepreneurial. Health care systems are not static; slow changes & reforms somewhat alter values & goals on which those systems were initially established. We think market oriented governance is one of the main factors inducing altered developmental paths in health care systems. With that in mind, in 2010, is Roemer's typology still relevant for students of health care systems? Are national health care systems moving away from these models? If that is the case, is market

oriented governance a significant explanatory variable for the loosening of Roemer's typology? In order to shed lights on this issue, we first provide an overview of the dimensions of market-oriented governance in health-care systems that are regarded as common to most countries: managed competition, regulated markets & internal markets. Second, our task will be to provide a basic case against which market-oriented health reforms in the 1990-2010 period are assessed. Thus, to Milton Roemer's typology of health systems, the evolution of market-oriented health reforms in five case-studies will be introduced. In light of our findings, we will wrap up the analysis with an assessment of the usefulness of Roemer's classification for social scientists to grasp the evolution of health systems in the past 20 years, and more importantly, to analyze the current state of these health-care systems.

## 2010S03116

**Brennenstuhl, Sarah, Quesnel-Vallee, Amelie & McDonough, Peggy** (Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto [e-mail: [sarah.brennenstuhl@utoronto.ca](mailto:sarah.brennenstuhl@utoronto.ca)]), **Socioeconomic Inequalities in Health and the Welfare State: A Research Synthesis**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Background: Research on the social determinants of health has increasingly drawn on welfare regime theory to understand differences in health inequalities across Western nations. There is a need to comprehensively review the efficacy of this approach in order to advance research & inform the development of evidence-based health & social policies. Methods: We undertook a comprehensive search of 15 electronic databases & pertinent bibliographies to identify empirical studies published in English from January 1970 to August 2009. Twenty-four studies, published in 13 peer-reviewed journals between 1994 & 2009, met the inclusion criteria of comparing health outcomes by welfare regime. Results: Five welfare regime typologies were identified. Most studies compared four or five regimes (less than 50%); all included at least one country representative of the Social Democratic (SD) regime. Approximately half of studies focused on population health, half on health inequalities & one on both outcomes. Only a third of studies (n=7) found clear evidence that inequalities in health were lowest (n=1) or population health levels were the highest (n=6) in SD regime-type countries. Conclusions: The patterning of health and health inequalities by regime type was not unequivocally consistent with welfare regime theory.

## 2010S03117

**Lopes, Noémia, Clamote, Telmo & Raposo, Helder** (CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon - Portugal [e-mail: [nlopes@egasmoniz.edu.pt](mailto:nlopes@egasmoniz.edu.pt)]), **From Medicines to Therapeutic Foods: Other Medicinalisation and Pharmaceuticalisation Itineraries**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The patterns of therapeutic consumption emerging in present-day modernity are characterised by an increasing use of resources that traditionally fall within distinct systems of reference: pharmaceuticals, natural medicines and therapeutic foods. We are apparently dealing with a recombination of the lay system of reference, which, at the level of practices, is demonstrated in the privileged position given to differing and plural therapeutic options. It also seems that the established phenomenon of the pharmaceuticalisation of modern societies is being reshaped: the traditional social and therapeutic frontiers between medicines *versus* foods, and chemical *versus* natural, are changing. One of the analytical challenges prompted by these alterations is that of understanding to what extent are we dealing with a decline in the dominance of the medicalisation and pharmaceuticalisation of daily life; or, on the contrary, if we are dealing with new dynamics, of social and ideological dissemination of other itineraries for the medicalisation-pharmaceuticalisation binomial. Another question to be considered relates to the ways of lay appropriation and reproduction of these therapeutic itineraries. Discussion of these issues will be based on the results of a sociological research conducted in Portugal on the subject of therapeutic consumption. The research was carried out on the basis of a questionnaire on therapeutic consumption, applied to a nationwide sample, that was combined with a series of in-depth interviews held at a later stage. The notion of *therapeutic pluralism* and the plurality of expressions of that pluralism, encountered in the results of this research (*structured pluralism; mimetic pluralism; restricted pluralism*), represent the common thread running through the reflection proposed here.

## 2010S03118

**Tognetti, Mara & Ornaghi, Annalisa** (Department of Sociology and Social Research, Faculty of Sociology, Milan-Bicocca University, Milano, Italy, 20126 [tel: +39 02.64487571; e-mail: [mara.tognetti@unimib.it](mailto:mara.tognetti@unimib.it)]), **L'évolution et le développement de la sociologie de la santé en Italie : l'école de Milano** (The Evolution and Development of the Sociology of Health in Italy: School of Milan), International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)

[tognetti@unimib.it\]\), L'évolution et le développement de la sociologie de la santé en Italie : l'école de Milano](mailto:mara.tognetti@unimib.it) (The Evolution and Development of the Sociology of Health in Italy: School of Milan), International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)

¶ En Italie la sociologie de la santé, qui représente une évolution de la sociologie de la médecine selon le paradigme de Parsons, a eu une évolution récente par rapport aux autres pays européens et américains. En effet, la reconnaissance académique, tels que la création des chaires et des cours de formation spécifiques a été tardive. Malgré cela, par rapport aux différentes familles et disciplines académiques, nous pouvons constater comme, la production scientifique par domaine thématique fut très importante. En d'autres termes, nous pouvons dire que les différentes écoles italiennes, avec des évolutions différentes, ont mis au point des thèmes de recherche spécifiques et autonomes. L'école de Milan, par exemple, est intéressée en particulier à la relation "médecin patient", à la promotion de la santé, à la médecine complémentaire, à la santé mentale et aux personnes âgées. L'intervention, que nous proposons, analysera les contributions des différentes écoles italiennes (au moins quatre) et leurs approches théoriques, ainsi que leur contribution dans l'évolution de la sociologie de la santé en Italie.

## 2010S03119

**Hartung, Anja** (Universität Magdeburg, Zschokkestrasse 32 / G40-415, 39104 Magdeburg [tel: +49-177-8802928; e-mail: [mail@anja-hartung.de](mailto:mail@anja-hartung.de)]), **The Cinematic Constitution of the Reality of Ageing**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The cinematic constitution of the reality of ageing Love & old age has been a cultural taboo for a long time but in recent years some film-makers have started to address this issue on screen. This paper will discuss the representation of love in higher age using the example of international feature films. It will examine their production, reception & cinematic text with a focus on issues of physicality, the changing body & related emotions, & the role of inter-personal relationships & the rich variety of human feelings involved, such as closeness & loneliness, trust and confidence, desire & longing, as well as eroticism, (sexual) fulfilment, anxiety & zest for life. The paper will present findings of a comparative research project that analyses the cinematic constitution of cultural norms but also of alternative ways of living in old age in the UK & Germany from different perspectives using a combination of methods. In a first step, the textual representation of love & sexuality is examined in a film analysis. Secondly, interviews with the case films' production team provide information about the production context & the producers' motivations & intentions. Thirdly, the project inquires how the elderly public deals with this construction against the background of their own living context. The reception of the film texts among the older generation is studied through ethnographic observation (audio-visual recording) of the viewing experience & follow-up group discussion. Their reflections will be the initial point for a practical project with the participants, in which they create their own media project in the tradition of action-oriented Media Pedagogy. This active examination offers the opportunity for a self-determined participation in the cultural constitution of the reality of ageing.

## 2010S03120

**Helgeland, Ingeborg Marie** (Oslo University College, Postbox 4 St. Olavsplass, N-0130 Oslo [tel: +4722453575; fax: +4722453600; e-mail: [im.helgeland@sam.hio.no](mailto:im.helgeland@sam.hio.no)]), **Youths with Serious Behavior Problems - Participation and Guardianship in Child Welfare Services**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Youths with serious behavior problems are an enormous challenge for municipal child welfare services. It is important to create opportunities for these youths to participate in the decisions affecting their lives. However, child welfare services are also obliged to protect children & youths from imprudent actions that they may want to take. The article shows how youths viewed participation & guardianship in the provision of child welfare services at the time they were provided & later on when the youths had become adults. Based upon the empirical findings in a 15 year longitudinal study of 60 youth with serious behavior problems (Helgeland 2007), the following questions are asked of the life history interview materials: How do youths experience the "protection" wielded by child welfare services, for some this might be experienced as "compulsion", guardianship or paternalism? This includes both the initiatives that are chosen & the socialization processes that are built into the initiatives. This analysis is also about time, & how informants change perspective & provide earlier occurrences with new meanings that are dependent upon age and life expe-

riences. An important finding is that as adults their opinions had changed & they believed that the protective and "paternalistic" determinations made by child welfare services were beneficial to them.

#### 2010S03121

**Barus-Michel, Jacqueline** (Université Paris 7-LCS, Paris-75013-France [tel: +33 (0)1 48 93 18 31; e-mail: j.barus@orange.fr]), **Sociologie clinique et psychosociologie au regard des systèmes économiques et politiques** (Clinical Sociology and Psychology in Terms of Economic Systems and Policies), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*, (FRE)

¶ Les pratiques d'intervention de psychosociologie confrontent, à travers les commandes reçues, aux malaises vécus dans les organisations et les institutions. Les symptômes 'psycho-sociaux' dérivent de conditions de travail et styles de management obéissant aux impératifs d'une économie mondiale vouée au profit et soumettant le politique à son ordre. Le processus doit être analysé selon une chaîne somato-psycho-socio-politico-économique. Les interventions favorisent l'expression et le dégagement de représentations figeant sujets et groupes dans une rationalité instrumentale. Elles permettent, en situation, de retrouver de la reconnaissance, de reconstruire du lien, de redonner du sens au travail. Mais quels sont les retentissements possibles de l'intervention sur un système économique et politique ? Sociologie clinique et psychosociologie, se tenant au cur des paradoxes qui sont le destin de toute entreprise humaine à la fois créatrice et destructrice pour tout ce qui s'y trouve engagé, contribuent au moins à en éclairer les termes, là où les sujets peuvent les penser et les vivre ensemble.

#### 2010S03122

**Hillyard, Sam & Bagley, Carl** (Durham University Durham DH1 3HN [tel: +44(0)191 334 6836; e-mail: sam.hillyard@durham.ac.uk]), **When Is a Community a Community? A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis of Two English, Rural Villages**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Recent debates within UK rural studies have stressed the differentiated & plural construction of rural communities & the impact of global forces upon those living & working in rural spaces (Murdoch 2003, Hillyard 2007). The paper explores this in two parts: (1) the theoretical approaches to exploring rural community within UK sociology & (2) uses empirical data based into English rural villages to explore the "lived experience" of rurality on the micro-level. The first section draws upon the debates within UK rural sociology by Bell & Newby & their emphasis upon micro-political social processes, local networks and occupational communities in the early rural sociology literature. This is up-dated with the thinking of rural geographers such as Jon Murdoch & his emphasis upon a countryside influenced by cultural as well as political-economic processes. The second part of the paper follows the themes of the social & the cultural to explore village life in two rural villages in the twenty-first century. It details the lifestyles, participatory activities & lived experiences of villagers through new empirical data. This data is set against changes within both villages over the past fifty years and draws upon documentary, interview & observational data sets. In conclusion, it seeks to comment upon the current tensions existing in rural spaces, position & asks whether we are able to theorise such complexities b & to what degree the social sits alongside political, economic & cultural research agendas.

#### 2010S03123

**Brand, Christian** (University of Manchester, Manchester, M139PL [tel: 0044 161 304 7441; e-mail: christian.brand@manchester.ac.uk]), **The Theoretical Foundations of Quality of Life Research: Should We Agree on a Common Set of Resource Indicators?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Quality of life research looks back to a long & diverse intellectual history. Its more technical incarnation, social indicators research, has meanwhile become a firmly established field with direct relevance for institutionalised social reporting as well as, increasingly, an auxiliary discipline for other areas of investigation. However, it appears that there has been less progress b certainly no general movement towards more intellectual coherence - on the theoretical foundations of quality of life research. Its contributions appear often bogged down in normative debates, whilst competing disciplines - most prominently economics - have clearly, & often crudely, moved beyond this stage. This situation inevitably leads to a diminished policy impact in the real world. Even at the time of the 21st century's first global economic crisis, the intellectual guidance for policy-

makers, essentially by default, still comes from economics. This paper will review the intellectual history of quality of life research & present a case for seeing the field as far more integral to the social sciences in general than is commonly realised & propagated even by its own practitioners. Hence, the case is made for focusing on what quality of life researchers, in what are often very local intellectual camps, agree on, rather than what divides them. Although common indicator frameworks have already been defined, it appears that these lack the shared theoretical understanding which could inform a theory-grounded indicator framework, e.g. based on a generic welfare resources perspective. The theoretical arguments of this paper will be complemented by empirical examples drawn from the British Household Panel Survey 1991-2007.

#### 2010S03125

**Bracamonte, Nimfa L.** (Sociology Department, Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, Iligan City, Philippines 9200 [tel: +063+063- 2214056; fax: +(063)+063 2232343; e-mail: nimfabutuan@yahoo.com]), **Environmental Issues among the Indigenous Peoples of Mt. Diwata Range, Agusan del Sur, Southern Philippines**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ As part of the biodiversity research, this study was conducted in one of the KBAs in the country employing survey, focus group discussions, & key informant interviews. It general, it aimed at ascertaining the socioeconomic dimension & cultural dimensions of critical resources. In particular, what is the socioeconomic profile & extractive practices of the local populations in the area? How does human activities affect the environment & its critical resources? What are its implications to biodiversity management & conservation? The study forwards there exists a relationship between the human activities & the nature of the ecological system. Findings of the study show low access to human, financial, & physical capital. Owing to survival factors & the influence of migrants, the indigenous peoples (Manobo) & other local residents were found to engage in hunting, wildlife trade, swidden agriculture, overfishing, logging or timber extraction, mining, & use of chemical fertilizers/pesticides. Logging companies that operated in the area resulted to forest denudation. Human extractive practices threatened the critical flora & faunal species & adversely affected water & soil quality. Environmental hazards & social discord have been experienced. Solutions to these problems require the need to address the economic, political, cultural, peace/order, & environmental issues.

#### 2010S03126

**Suchet, André** (Institut de Géographie Alpine, University of Grenoble, 14 bis, Avenue Marie Reynoard, 38 100 Grenoble, France [tel: 0033 6 03 69 72 04; e-mail: a.suchet@wanadoo.fr]), **The Concept of Geo-Biography (Guy Quer, Patrice de Bellefon, and Jacques Marion Cases)**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This presentation deals with the principles of clinical geography, and proposes the concept of geo-biography. The geo-biography is a life history that uses tools from geography (migration, spatiality/territoriality, dwelling, lived space, mobility, place). The presentation examines the case of three mountain tourism professionals. In the Pyrenees, in southern France, Patrice de Bellefon is a local guide connected to the territory, a local, almost a terroir person. Guy Quer is drawn to Chamonix by territorial attraction to "become an Alpine guide". Jacques Marion, who was born in Normandy, lived in Marseilles, Nîmes, Paris and then moved to the Pyrenees, is one of the dynamic people, an spatial individual, whose activities demonstrate the ability to overcome the territorial complex of local people.

#### 2010S03127

**Saeed, Sheba** (University of Birmingham), **Child Beggars of Mumbai**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In the city that is home to the glitz and glamour of India, "Bollywood", and is also the commercial centre of India, there exist more than 10, 000 beggars. Almost half of that number are comprised of children. This paper investigates why there are so many child beggars in Mumbai. The begging phenomenon is a complex problem. The paper conducts an examination of what could be done to provide a solution to the child begging problem. The paper provides an analysis of the reasons for child begging encompassing the arenas of education, politics, socio-economic, religion, caste, and culture. Further, it looks into the hypothesis brought forward by academics that there is an organised criminal network which runs beggars rings in Mumbai, with a focus on arguably the most vulnerable category, "children". The research does not provide "a" solution to the problem of child begging, but brings forward many, as well as highlighting that child

begging is a global phenomenon which is not exclusive to India but exists all over the world, both in the developed and developing world. The paper provides the reader with an insight into the complexities of the phenomenon of child begging in any given country along with its causes, the role of education and possible solutions.

## 2010S03128

**Benavides Andrades, María Angélica & Cantera Espinisa, Leonor M.** (Estudiante Doctorado. Departamento de Psicología Social. Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Cerdanyola del Valles, Edifici B, CP 08193 Bellaterra [tel: 34935813831; fax: 34935812125; e-mail: abenadres@hotmail.com]), **Political Violence: Recovering and Weaving Memory between Generations, through Stories and Images of Life, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Political violence & its impact both personal & social, is a subject that is still present concerning the validity & relevance to social & personal level it has. This work aims to investigate resilience, strengths & personal resources that two generations used in their daily lives: women who lived through imprisonment and exile, as well as their sons & daughters, during the military dictatorships in Chile. Context which this research comes from in Chile, the search for truth in relation to violations of human rights during the military dictatorship led by Augusto Pinochet was assumed since the government of Political Parties Coalition beginning under the leadership of Patricio Aylwin in 1990. The Rettig's report began its work the same year, realizing the responsibility military dictatorship had in the 2,279 murders and disappearances of men & women. In 2003, during the government of Ricardo Lagos, the matter arise Valech's Report, which takes the testimony of 35 thousand people who lived political imprisonment and torture. Both reports catalog these men & women as "victims" of the dictatorship.

## 2010S03129

**Ilves, Kadi, Linno, Merle, Soo, Kadri & Strömpl, Judit** (University of Tartu [e-mail: kadi.ilves.001@ut.ee]), **Violence and the Youth: Two Perspectives to Violence in Estonia, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The aim of this paper is to discuss some peculiarities of youth violence in Estonia. The discussion is based on the results of several studies carried out by the authors during recent years (1). These researches were looking for interpretations of violence by young people and professionals working with minors. Violence appears as one of coping strategies used by Estonian young people to be successful in the situation of strong competitive, individualistic society with ultra liberal political power. One of Estonian peculiarity is that young people are left alone with realization of their "life projects". Responsible institutions for care and protection of minors and their families delegate often the responsibility to the family and minors. This can be seen as a result of mixture of the liberal family and child protection policies, a specific local understanding of notions like 'democracy', 'equality', 'the rights of the child', and a confrontation to the former paternalistic and over-controlling system. Despite of confronting to the soviet system, the institutional communication with young people and their families is still as dealing with them as objects and not as subjects of professional activity. This contradictory situation produces an insecure life, tensions that in their turn deliver violence. (1) "Violence and child abuse: the teenagers' perspective" (2005-2007) (financed by the Ministry of Social Affairs of Estonia), "Violence and child abuse: the specialists' perspective" (2006-2009) (supported by the Estonian Science Foundation, grant 6672); and "Peer violence in public space" (2007-2009) funded by the European Commission and the Austrian Federal Ministry for Health, Family and Youth Affairs.

## 2010S03130

**Di Bella, Maria-Pia** (IRIS-EHESS, Paris), **The Symbolic Politization of Suffering: Holocaust Museums and Holocaust Trails in Berlin, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In this paper, I would like to illustrate the way in which the town of Berlin deals with the heritage of the Holocaust and how it tries, on one side, to underline the absolute impossibility of its erasure from social memory and, on the other, to fight revisionism. Since the mid-eighties, Berlin seems aware of the expectations of the public at large and also of their own citizens. Apart from its two major museums, the Jewish Museum (2001) and the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (2005), Berlin has developed a Holocaust Trail where sites of significant historical events leading to the "Final Solution" have been dedicated. In the Occidental world, all museums and Holocaust memorials constructed are based on the

assumption that, when it comes to the Holocaust, it is not enough to learn its history, but empathy or the identification with the victims are equally essential to its understanding. This has paved the way to a new type of museum: one not only able to display artifacts about the Holocaust but also able to address a difficult question: "How can one understand the places that speak about victims without being, herself or himself, a victim"?

## 2010S03131

**Aybars, Ayse Idil** (European University Institute, San Domenico, Florence, Italy, I-50014 [tel: +393468694714; e-mail: ayse.aybars@eui.eu]), **Europeanization of Social Policy in Turkey: The Case of Gender Equality, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper examines the Europeanization of gender equality policies in Turkey, a candidate country to the European Union (EU), which has been undertaking significant social policy reforms over the recent years in line with its EU membership bid. Europeanization is taken here as a dynamic & widespread process affecting countries with different social policy traditions (Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Nordic, Southern European, Eastern European), as well as countries in different relations with the EU (founding members, countries which joined in different waves of enlargement, candidate countries, prospective candidates), in different ways. Approaching Turkey from the angle of the Southern European welfare model, the paper assumes that Europeanization dynamics at work in this country would be unique in terms of the issues, actors & processes they bring to the fore. The paper seeks answers to the following questions: (1) what legislative & policy steps have been taken in the area of gender equality (2) Which actors are influential in terms of defining priorities & initiating action? (3) What are the priorities of the government institutions? (4) What are the specific opportunities & challenges posed by Turkey's prospective membership both for Turkey & the EU? The paper concludes by examining the implications of Europeanization in Turkey & the EU in this policy area, with a view to identifying the different patterns & dynamics operating in the case of a candidate country.

## 2010S03132

**Della Puppa, Francesco** (University of Padua - Italy [e-mail: francesco.dellapuppa@unipd.it]), **Men on the Way. Transformations of Family, Identity, Masculinity and Gender during the Migration Process of Bangladeshi People in Italy, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ My Ph.D. research project aims at describing masculinity challenges and transformations during the migration path inside families of Bangladeshi men that are undergoing the family reunification process in Italy. I will try to observe the transformation of family relationships that occur in the migratory path & in the family reunification experience through the "gender lens": trying to deepen & adopt a "from the male" perspective. I intend to analyze the social (re)construction of masculinity & the self perception of Bangladeshi immigrant men (as a man, father, husband, worker, immigrant breadwinner, Bangladeshi) & how are produced (and reproduced) the identities & the roles of male Bangladeshi immigrants who join the family in the immigration context. The experience of migration & the process of reunification, in fact, require to the immigrants & to their families a process of continuous reorganization of roles & of intra-family relations (between genders & generations), which can affect the men self-perception, the way to feel & to stay in the new social, territorial & family context: so practices, decisions & family expectations are redefined in connection with the gender identities.

## 2010S03133

**Grusky, David B., Halldén, Karin, Levanon, Asaf & Pollak, Reinhard** (Stanford Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality (CPI), Stanford, CA 94305-2029 [tel: (650) 724-6920; e-mail: grusky@stanford.edu]), **Is Gender Essentialism Everywhere the Same? The Underlying Worldwide Structure of Occupational Sex Segregation, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (English)**

¶ Differences between men & women in the labour market in industrialized countries have diminished over the last decades (cf. Blau & Kahn, 2006; Goldin, 2006). Nonetheless, concerns have been raised on the prospect of fully reaching gender equality in the labour market (Blau et al, 2006; Grusky & Levanon, 2008). Since occupational sex segregation is arguably the backbone of many other types of gender inequalities in the labour market, like gender differences in pay & in promotion opportunities (Petersen and Morgan, 2008), it is of central importance to advance the understanding of the underlying mechanisms of this phenomenon. Theories on occupational sex segregation commonly focus on individual level

explanations (like gender differences in preferences or discriminatory practises by employers) & on institutional level explanations (e.g. the structure of the labour market & policies targeted to facilitate labour market participation of mother's), as well as feminists' accounts of a patriarchal ordering of society (e.g. Anker, 1998; Charles and Grusky, 2004a; Nermo, 1999). To adequately take into account the fundamental structure of occupational sex segregation in empirical analyses, Charles & Grusky (2004b) combined a vertical dimension of occupations (i.e., income) with an essentialist element reflecting a gendered division between manual & non manual work. The model was applied when analyzing the variability in occupational sex segregation in ten industrialized countries using data from the beginning of the 1990s. Levanon & Grusky (forthcoming) expanded the Charles-Grusky model of analyzing occupational sex segregation by using two vertical dimensions, as well as several essentialist dimensions of occupations. However, the applicability of their model for cross-national research has not been explored yet. In this paper, we take a wider approach to cross-national variability in occupational sex segregation compared to previous research by applying an elaborated analytical framework distinguishing between vertical & multiple essentialist dimensions of occupations. We use the SEGREGAT data base provided by International Labour Organization (ILO), with detailed occupational information for several industrialized countries collected at the end of the last decade, as well as the Work Orientations modules from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) for the years 1997 & 2005, providing information on characteristics of the occupation of the respondents.

#### 2010S03134

**Motta Cabrera, Andres Eduardo & Cortés Quenguan, Nadia Alejandra** (PanAmerican Health Organization, Bogotá, Colombia [e-mail: domingobioho@hotmail.com]), **Peace Building Process through Gender Issues: The Case of Women in the North of Cauca, Colombia**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (SPA)*

¶ The northern area of the region of Cauca, the scenario of the Colombian armed conflict, is at the same time, an axis for the development for peaceful civil societies; it is the main ethnical component of this territory, the presence of the NASA community, that catalyzes the ideas for the creation of models of government for their own, as well as projects for local development for their culture, against a war that has nothing to do with them. In the context of social dynamics founded on ethnicity elements, the work takes on the relations that are created on the processes of mobilization, organization, political participation, & the social construction of gender issues. There, we recognize the main topic that allow the surge of such social phenomena & the important roll for the Nasa women, through some apparent contradiction between their own collective rights as aborigines & their own women rights in the center of a aborigines society, that are held with elements & specifications of main importance, that look for coherence in the project of aborigine organization, in the private orb of the movement. In this sense, we identify the strategies that allow the emergence of a movement of women in the center of ethnical characteristic & diverse gender issues that set a decided boundaries between the inner & outer processes (these can be called as states of the nation, illegal groups & general civil societies) characterizing the power of speech in the construction of identities & realities, & the power of social construction of gender in the configuration of perceptions & relations. such analysis is based on the theory of social movements, of identity and of gender, in this frame using a rigorous hermeneutic as a tool for the analysis of symbolic forms. Key words: Gender Issues, Social Movements, Collective Action, Social Organization, Speech, Ideology, Ethnicity

#### 2010S03135

**Huefken, Volker & Terwey, Michael** (University of Duesseldorf, Institut of Social Sciences, Duesseldorf, Germany, 40225 [tel: ++492118115301; fax: ++492118112263; e-mail: volker.huefken@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de]), **Towards Explaining Supplementary Questionnaire and Unit Nonresponse in the German ISSP Surveys, 1986-2008**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ As can be taken from an overview about nonresponse in International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) module response-rates vary about 50-80% (Couper & de Leeuw 2003). It is to be assumed that different technical procedures in investigating the field are responsible for much of such varying response rates. First, it seems to be relatively clear that the presence of the interviewer is important for further participation (Sheatsley 1984). But little information is currently available about reasons, why respondents themselves refuse to continue with the supplementary written questionnaire. Hence, four groups of variables (socio demographics, data

on interviewing & cooperation, behavior variables, and attitudes) are chosen for an analysis of supplementary written questionnaire & unit non-response. Furthermore, there is yet little knowledge about the stability of nonresponse patterns across years. Our aims are: (1) Finding out whether there are trends or regularities in ISSP supplementary nonresponse (characteristics of each individual surveys) (2) Examination of influences which different surveys as such may have had on rates of nonresponse (3) Combining our various findings the construction of some more comprehensive model is aimed at. We use variables from the cumulative ALLBUS/GGSSs 1986-2008 & various appertaining ISSPs.

#### 2010S03136

**Schneider, Cornelia** ([tel: 1-902-457-6206; e-mail: cornelia.schneider@msvu.ca]), **Research Ethics Policies and Their Impact on Research with Children: Comparing Canada and France**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (FRE)*

¶ This paper proposes an analysis of research ethics policies in regards to children in two different countries of different cultural backgrounds: Canada & France. It will consider the different current policies in place in both countries (the updated Tri-council policy in Canada, the project of the French Association of Sociology to develop a chart of professional deontology), and how they impact research practices with children. The presentation will compare concrete research projects & how they are dealt with in the different contexts. Given the current policies around vulnerable & incompetent persons (category under which children will have to be subsumed), the question will arise what types of research are currently conductible in the different countries and if there is an imbalance that is created under the pretext of research ethics. The paper will analyze different groups that are influencing ethical considerations around research: the children themselves, their parents & research ethics boards.

#### 2010S03137

**Vieira, Maria Manuel** (ICS, University of Lisbon, Av. Prof. Aníbal Bettencourt, no 9, 1600-189 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 351-217804700; fax: 351-7940274; e-mail: mmvieira@ics.ul.pt]), **Adolescents and Their Parents: Some Methodological Considerations Derived from an Intergenerational Research**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ In modern societies, schooling is one of the trials portrayed in each and every individual trajectory. But at the same time, schooling becomes a new form of affiliation tie between parents & children, as school massification reinforces the role of student sons (also) play, as well as it reinforces the important role parents have in promoting high succeeded school performances of their children. In fact, the responsibility of academic achievement & long schooling trajectories parents lay on their children implies reciprocity. Methodological speaking, crossing intergenerational perspectives appears to be an adequate way to capture parents-sons reciprocity in terms of academic goals. But this research procedure may be limited by the adolescent's desire of keeping some distance towards adults, namely the need the self-preservation of a certain degree of opacity. Based on an on-going research project aimed to study the process of choosing a school vocational pathway, where in-depth, separate interviews to students & to their parents have been used, we intend: to identify potentialities and limitations raised by a research strategy based on cross-intergenerational interviews to make some methodological remarks on research procedures dealing with parents-teenager sons' affiliation.

#### 2010S03138

**Wallander, Lisa** (Faculty of Health and Society, Malmö University, Malmö University, 20506 Malmö, Sweden [tel: 0046 734 43 76 98; e-mail: lisa.wallander@mah.se]), **25 Years of Factorial Surveys in Sociology: A Review**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,*

¶ The aim of the factorial survey approach is to uncover the social and individual structures of human judgements of social objects. By having respondents evaluate samples of vignettes (fictive descriptions), in which several factors describing the object of interest are simultaneously manipulated, this approach has a number of advantages over traditional social survey research. The aim of the present article is to provide an easy-to-follow overview of the various ways in which the approach has been applied within sociology between 1982 & 2006. The review, which is based on 106 articles published in central sociology journals, is organised into three different sections: 'factorial survey applications', 'factorial survey designs' & 'factorial survey analyses'.

**2010S03139**

**Ishitsuka, Shoji** (Tokyo University of Information Sciences, 4-1, Onaridai, Wakaba-ku, Chiba, Japan 265-8501 [tel: +81-43-236-4675; fax: +81-43-236-4675, 2601; e-mail: ishituka@rsch.tuis.ac.jp]), **Hegel Alive in Lukacs---From Alienation via Reification to Alienation**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ At the end of his life, Lukacs is said to have never betrayed Hegel. It is true. In his seminal work, *History & Class Consciousness*(1923) Lukacs took up in an epoch-making way the problematics of reification & alienation from the Old Marx (*Capital*). In the end, between 1964-1971, he concentrated upon his ontological work, *The Ontology of Social Being* (1984,1986), developing further a new conception of reification which moreover crystallizes the idea of alienation. In this presentation, I will show a living influential line of Hegelian thinking in Lukacs.

**2010S03140**

**Ishitsuka, Shoji** (Tokyo University of Information Sciences, 4-1, Onaridai, Wakaba-ku, Chiba, Japan 265-8501 [tel: +81-43-236-4675; fax: +81-43-236-4675, 2601; e-mail: ishituka@rsch.tuis.ac.jp]), **Lukacs Alive in Karl Mannheim**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This presentation aims at the vacant place for both studies on Lukacs & Mannheim respectively. Lukacs and Mannheim started their intellectual interaction in 1911 at Budapest, preparing themselves for the 1919 Hungarian Revolution. Both scholars, philosopher & sociologist, reacted their experience of the great transformation of the time with their seminal works, *Geschichte und Klassenbewusstsein* (Berlin, 1923) and *Ideologie und Utopie*(Bonn, 1929). As conclusion, I'd like to show a living influential line of Lukacsian thinking in Mannheim from 1911 up until 1946, giving also an evidence from their letters.

**2010S03141**

**Pollak, Reinhard** (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), Berlin, Germany, 10785 [e-mail: pollak@wzb.eu]), **A Glance into a Black Box: Examining the 'Direct Path' of the Mobility Triangle between Origin and Destination for Seven Countries over Time**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Comparative social mobility research has established an impressive body of literature on the overall association between social origins & destinations, its variation across countries & its development over time (Grusky/Hauser 1984, Ganzeboom/Luijkx/Treiman, Breen 2004). Many studies extended the model by including education as the most decisive factor mediating the transmission of social origins to destinations (Blau/Duncan 1967, Breen/Luijkx 2004). The interrelation between social origins (O), education (E) & destinations (D) is well-known as the 'mobility triangle' or 'OED' triangle. In fact, the triangle draws the attention to three different processes in the transmission of parental social positions to the filial generation. The first process addresses issues of educational inequality between social origins & educational outcome, the second one analyzes the effect of education on labor market outcomes or destinations, & the third mechanism refers to the direct transmission of social origins to destinations. The first mechanism is well-researched, with an enormous number of cross-national analyses & trend studies over time (e.g. Shavit/Blossfeld 1993, Breen et al. 2009). For the second mechanism, there are numerous comparative studies as well, especially in economics (Harmon et al. 2001). Yet, the third mechanism, a 'direct' effect of social origins on destinations remains largely under-researched. This 'direct' effect—net of education—is often understood as a residual path of the mobility triangle, & thus difficult (or not worth) to grasp. But it accounts for more than half of the unconditional association between social origins & destinations (Breen/Luijkx 2004). The proposed paper focuses specifically on this 'direct' effect of social origins on destinations. With data from seven countries (Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Sweden, Poland & the Netherlands), I systematically analyze the development of this association over time & compare the strength of the association across countries. Results show that 'direct' effects do vary over time & the magnitude of the effects do differ across countries—shaping the overall association between origins and destinations to a great extent & shedding new light on the limited strength of education as a mediating factor. For selected countries, some of the mechanisms of the 'direct' effect are examined more closely. Jansson et al. (2009) argue that occupational inheritance between parental & filial generations is the main conduit for social reproduction. The paper explores the potential of this approach in order to assess changes over time and differences across countries in the 'direct' effects of social origins on destinations.

**2010S03142**

**Rodriguez, M.J., Navarro, C. & Mateos, C.** (Centro de Sociología y Políticas Locales. Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Carretera de Utrera Km.1, 41013. Sevilla. Spain [tel: + 34 954977507; fax: + 34 954349199; e-mail: mirodar@upo.es]), **Citizens' Welfare Demands and Local Socio-Political Dynamics: The Spanish Case**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Changing citizen's welfare demands is one of the challenges and central issues in the debate about welfare systems. Together with the emergence of new lifestyles, the lack & 'crisis' of citizen participation have at municipal level & excellent & privileged scenario to analyse ways, mechanism & strategies that citizens can develop to canalise their demands & interests. Particularly, women acquired a new role & their strategies of participation have been notably modified. Through a survey in Spanish municipalities we show some results about women's organizations' collaboration with local actors & their role in local welfare provision—citizen's interest-new/old demands, political efficacy, new mechanisms of civic participation & other socio-political elements that shows the rise of new forms of civic engagement.

**2010S03143**

**Semi, Giovanni** (Department of Social Sciences, University of Turin, Via S.Ottavio 50, 10124, Turin, Italy [e-mail: giovanni.semi@unito.it]), **'We Are the Creative People': Social, Moral and Urban Distinction in the Changing Neighbourhood**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The paper's aim is to explore the nexus between boundary-making and neighborhood-life of the middle classes in contemporary Italy. The making of an urban discourse of moral superiority (both intellectual & social) by the cultivated elites is analyzed at the local level of the neighborhood. Here social groupings spend a significant part of their life re-arranging continuously their flats, managing their multiple acquaintances, & practicing their own public display, linking their moral positioning to a precise set of values they declare to share with other worlds (and neighborhoods in the world). Drawing on extensive fieldwork and qualitative data gathered through 2008 up to now in Bologna and Milan, the paper focuses on the production as well as the consumption side of boundary making. Discourses & practices are localized within homes, streets & the city where middle and upper-middle classes define themselves more & more 'creative' as the city becomes less & less productive & innovative.

**2010S03144**

**von Holdt, Karl** (Society Work and Development Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [e-mail: karl.vonholdt@wits.ac.za]), **Precarious Society: Subaltern Violence and Local Moral Orders in South Africa**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This study investigates various forms of collective violence among the subaltern classes in South Africa, including strike, protest and xenophobic violence. It is framed by a critical discussion of the concept of 'political society' deployed by Partha Chatterjee (2004) to distinguish the political engagement of the subaltern classes with the state, from that of the middle classes in 'civil society'. Drawing from a series of qualitative case studies, the paper explores violence as a socially ordering activity, as an expression of agency & power, as a strategy for communicating with the authorities, & as an assertion of citizenship. The paper concludes that the bifurcation of associational life into two distinct realms, civil society & political society, cannot be sustained in the South African case. Rather, civil society incorporates both the more institutionalised, formal and law-respecting practices associated with the concept of civil society in western social science, & the more fluid, contested, informal, violent & illegal practices through which the subaltern classes 'in the rest of the world' constitute their own local moral orders. The proliferation of local moral orders that subvert the authority of the law & the state generates a precarious society in which social order is disrupted, fractured & contested. Chatterjee, Partha (2004) The politics of the governed: reflections on popular politics in most of the world (New York, Columbia University Press).

**2010S03145**

**Low, Kelvin E.Y.** (National University of Singapore, Dept of Sociology, NUS, 11 Arts Link, AS1 #03-06 [tel: 65-65163822; e-mail: socleyk@nus.edu.sg]), **On the Sensorial Self**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Recent research on sociocultural interpretations of the senses, both in the disciplines of sociology & anthropology, have drawn scholarly attention to the important role that the senses play in various aspects of social

life. This is reflected in the range of empirical endeavours & conceptual deliberations including analyses on notions of the self & community, the relationship between senses & ideas of space & place, as well as the historicity of the senses in relation to religion, gender, and ethnic & migrant communities. In this respect, the underlying theme relates to the senses as a medium of knowing, where sensorial epistemologies denote the individual actor's realm of social reality vis-à-vis productions of selfhood & experience. This paper therefore aims to broaden the scope of inquiry by connecting debates on the self with the senses by employing three trajectories that articulate sensory experiences of both the researcher & the researched. First, how does one carry out embodied fieldwork in a (different) sensory culture? What forms of sensory socialization does the fieldworker undergo & how does this influence his/her sense of self in relation to the procurement of sensory experiences as data? Second, how are personal & collective memories shaped by the senses, & what bearings might they have on the crafting and re-articulation of one's biographical self? Third, how does one present oneself (in the Goffmanian sense) in society through sensorial calibration & discipline? Cumulatively, the paper endeavours to place discussions of the self & embodiment in the fore for further deliberations on linking the sensorial self and larger society.

#### 2010S03146

**Colombo, Enzo** (Department of Social and Political Studies - University of Milan, Milano - Italy - 20122 [e-mail: enzo.colombo@unimi.it]), **Tactical Ethnicity. Belongings, Identifications and Practices of Citizenship among Adolescent Children of Immigrants in Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper investigates how young children of immigrants in Italy conceive their presence in a globalized world. It explores how - in everyday life - the ideas of belonging, citizenship and identification are continuously transformed in order to fit the changing contexts. Accustomed to get in touch with both global flux of ideas, information, cultural productions & local codes ruling the mundane site of daily life, these youngsters are developing specific skills. They are able to manage difference & equality according to the different situations, producing articulated and fluid meanings of their location in the social world. Instead to be forced into the choice between assimilation & ethnic closure, they develop a tactical ethnicity, layered, adaptable, & ready to take advantage of the circumstances. Their main goal is to avoid being excluded from rewording situations - both global & local. For youngsters growing up in a globalized, changing world, managing ambivalence is more important than coherence: to fit the context in order not to reduce personal chances is more relevant than showing an integrity which is not affected by the situation. Developing a tactical ethnicity, these youngster deeply transform the ideas of belonging & identification, claiming for a substantive change of the way to understand citizenship & Italianness. The data presented are based on 115 in-depth narrative interviews with adolescents, aged between 17 & 22 years old, children of immigrants attending Italian higher secondary school in Milan, northern Italy.

#### 2010S03147

**Hermanin, Costanza** (European University Institute, Fiesole, Firenze, Italy 50014 [tel: +39 055 4685708; fax:; e-mail: costanza.hermanin@eui.eu]), **Europeanizing Race-Consciousness? Implementing the Racial Equality Directive's Means for Judicial Redress in Continental Europe: France, Germany and Italy Compared**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Since the adoption of the EU Racial Equality Directive (RED), a number of scholars have pointed to the difficulties that a policy modeled on an 'Anglo-Saxon antidiscrimination approach' focused on individual judicial redress strategies could encounter in continental European civil law countries, where statutory antidiscrimination provisions were at times nonexistent, or unused, or focused on criminal law. The paper offers an overview of the implementation of the RED in France, Germany & Italy by focusing on the use of the new means for civil law redress offered by the directive. To do so, I supplement information returned from three official case law databases with specialized case law collections assembled by domestic antidiscrimination NGOs & research centres and qualitative interviewing of domestic practitioners. This legal-sociological strategy permits a diachronic comparison of civil law litigation trends in the three states using the transposition of the RED as chronological watershed. The aim of the study is twofold: first, the diachronic comparisons helps to establish whether the RED has yet had any impact on access to judicial redress in each member state; second, the cross-country comparison allows me to single out the domestic factors which impinge on the effective use of the

directive, in particular for the sector of employment. The results show that domestic variation in the use of civil antidiscrimination statutes is best explained by factors other than domestic fit with EU policy, correctness of transposition, or accessibility to the domestic 'judicial arena'. Rather, domestic variation is best captured by focusing on public authorities' action in promoting awareness of antidiscrimination law, the presence of civil society organizations specialised in public interest litigation, & the availability of venues to access equality bodies endowed with legal support competences.

#### 2010S03148

**Kaya Āabuk, Nilay & KasapoĀlu, Aytül** (Sociology Department, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey [tel: +0903123103280; fax: +0903123105713; e-mail: cabukkaya@gmail.com]), **Women's Empowerment by Multi-Purpose Community Center Project (MPCCP) in Southeastern Anatolia Region; Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Multipurpose community centers project is one of the community development programs intended to eliminate gender based inequalities by means of improving women's individual, social and economic accomplishments in Southeastern Anatolia Region, Turkey. These community centers started to conduct its first activities in 1995 in Southeastern Anatolia region. The organisations of these community centers became widespread by considering local needs. The primary aims of the community development programs of these centers are to increase the number of literate women, maternal & infant health, domestic economy & nutrition, skills development and educational programs, increase women's self-confidence, construct an awareness of being 'us' & organise social & cultural activities to develop local initiatives. The community centers are primarily situated in areas of poor & deprived families, small town centers & villages. This paper will focus on women's empowerment in Southeastern Anatolia Region. Particularly, in this paper we will introduce the women who are the participant to this MPCCP & also non-participants. Consequently we will examine two different women's group in terms of empowerment as cognitive, psychological, political & socio-economic components. This research has been conducted within the 15 Multipurpose community centers in six cities ( Diyarbakır, Kilis, Adıyaman, Batman; Siirt & AAınak). Approximately, 1600 number of interviews, will be evaluated in this proposed paper.

#### 2010S03149

**Machat, Laura** (National Institute for the Study of Ageing and Later Life, Linköping University, 60174 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +4611363323; e-mail: laura.machat@liu.se]), **An Ethnic Lens on Age Identity: Identity Research in Gerontology and Migration and Ethnic Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Research on identity & identification in gerontology has to a large extent concerned itself with the relationship between the self and the body, expressed by metaphors such as the mask & masquerade; role loss in retirement & the making of the self through various senior lifestyles have also been of interest. The inadvertent obliviousness to ethnicity in such research could render our understanding of age(ing) identities ethnicity-free. The increased movement of people through globalisation, transnationalism and international migration & the fact that an increasing number of people grow old in countries other than the one where they were born suggests that an ethnic lens offers a fruitful point of departure for studying identity in old age. This paper will explore the theoretical fruitfulness embedded in identity research on ethnicity for the study of identity & identification in ageing and old age. Three areas in the field of migration & ethnic studies, namely questions of belonging (with the significance of place), cultural diversity & cultural adaptation, will be in focus. The paper will argue that gerontology's understanding of processes of identification could benefit from launching empirical studies that explore the theoretical connections between age and ethnicity.

#### 2010S03150

**Nina-Pazarzi, Eleni** (Department of Business Administration University of Piraeus, 80 Karaoli & Dimitriou Str., 18534 Piraeus, Greece [tel: +302104142190; fax: +302106544703; e-mail: enina@unipi.gr]), **Recent Migration Experiences in Greek Society**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper surveys recent studies & presents the characteristics of recent migration phenomenon in Greece. Since Greek society has become a multi-cultural society during the last twenty-five years, the socio-economic integration of immigrants presents difficulties, some of which are common in other southern European societies. The analysis of trends,

impact, issues, gender differences & aspects of quality of time of the migration experience in Greece give us an explanation of the Greek case. The development of the Greek immigration policy since 1991 shows the change from a traditional immigrant-exporting to a destination country. The paper concludes with the challenges of the multi-cultural society during the twenty-first century.

#### 2010S03151

**Potemkina, Tamara** (Russian State Social University, 4?1 V.Pika street, Moscow 129226 [tel: +7 916 6940596; fax: +7 495 3747589; e-mail: tULpotenkina@mail.ru]), **Immigrants from the CIS Countries in Moscow: Benefit or Threat?**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ According to the Russian State Statistics the growth of immigration to the Russian Federation will increase substantially. Both the positive & negative effects of the increasing immigration are best seen in the capital city of the Federation. The ethnic composition of Moscow already changed from 89.7% Russians in 1989 to 70 % Russians in 2007. In the same year migrants from 74 countries worked in the city. Most of them were from the former Soviet republics. The growing number of migrants to Moscow raises serious interethnic problems. In the opinion of the ethnic majority the interethnic relations can be described as tense. Among the main factors that cause tensions the respondents identify : the socio-economic crisis, errors in ethnic policies, confrontation of political forces & the mass media. The share of the local population in Moscow which regards the inter-ethnic relations as a threat increases. Muscovites are particularly worried by the influence of immigrants from the former Soviet republics on the cultural situation in the capital. Nevertheless, the content analysis of the metropolitan press & official speeches shows the growth of positive attitudes.

#### 2010S03152

**Tarumoto, Hideki** (Hokkaido University, N.10 W.7 Kita-ku Sapporo Hokkaido 060-0810 Japan [tel: +81-11-706-4057; fax: +81-11-706-4801; e-mail: tarumoto@bk.iij4u.or.jp]), **The Asian Migration Regime and Care Immigrants**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ For these years, globalisation has been accelerated by skilled migration as well as unskilled migration. Asian countries are no exception. In particular, movement of care immigrants across national borders significantly changed characteristics of international migration in Asia. Basically, this change was triggered by the economic aspect of migration: demand & supply of care immigrants following redundant labour power in advancing countries & ageing of population in advanced countries. As a result, a transnational economic labour market is created. However, this is not a mere economic issue. In the legal & policy aspect, states & other political actors are establishing a migration regime to regulate the market. This is a big challenge to traditional state sovereignty & national citizenship. But at the same time, emerging care immigrants poses more profound challenge than traditional one, because they are not mainly involved in economic production but in social reproduction on which state & society continuously exist. This paper will consider what impact on the migration regime care immigrants produce in Asia in the context of the 'challenge to the nation-state' by international migration.

#### 2010S03153

**Moelker, Rene** (Netherlands Defense University, Hogeschoollaan 2 Breda, Netherlands [tel: 0031765273245; e-mail: reneULmoelker@yahoo.com]), **The Wild One: Basic Tensions in Military Biker Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Fleshing out the basic tensions of biker communities can be done by use of content analysis of cinematographic representation of biker movies. Wikipedia lists 115 films "where at least one biker appears as a significant plot element." At least two of them, *The Wild One* (Benedek, Kramer & Paxton, 1953) & *Easy Rider* (Fonda, Hopper and Southern, 1968) are acclaimed icons of cinematographic representations illuminating the basic tensions in the profane biker culture (Paul Willis). Together with *Wild Hogs*, a lowly valued comedy released in 2007, the whole set of tensions that makes up the figuration in the biker community is complete, and analyzing these three movies suffices for the purpose of roughly sketching biker culture. The figuration is fundamental in understanding veteran bikers in their quest for excitement (Norbert Elias) & quest for healing (Jil Dubish). Victor Turners' liminality concept illuminates the transformation that veterans experience when they motorcycle homeward & obtain societal recognition. The motorcycling veterans are studied by a method Moelker terms 'kinetic ethnography', meaning that the sociologist/

anthropologist has to be on the move in order to study people who are on the move themselves.

#### 2010S03154

**Serajzadeh, Seyed Hossein & Babaei, Mina** (Tarbiat Moallem University, No.49, Mofateh Ave. Tehran, Iran. 15719-14911 [tel: 0098 21 88062608; fax: 0098 21 88062608; e-mail: serajsh@yahoo.com]), **Violation of the Norms of Official-Traditional Culture and its Resistance Implications (An Examination of a Sample of Iranian Students)**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The evidences imply that the violation of the norms of traditional and official culture, either publicly or secretly, have become popular among a part of the youths to such an extent which makes it possible to discuss the formation of a subculture contrary to the dominant official culture of the country. During the past years, this fact has caused some worriment in regards of some youths' fidelity to the Islamic cultural norms and values of the country. Besides, there have been debates and discussions over the reasons of contravening the official and traditional norms and the definition of the breakers' acts. Some consider the cultural deviations as sorts of protest to the dominant culture and the political system, that is, those who do not attach legitimacy and popularity to the political sovereignty and the dominant culture, express their opposition by neglecting its cultural symbols. Another group believes that contravening the norms are the consequent of accepting some aspects of a new (Western) culture, which from the point of view of its doers, it does not necessarily mean expressing opposition or protest. The aim of this paper is to address the above debates. The arguments have been evaluated based on the data gathered from a sample of 376 male and female students of Shahid Beheshti University in Tehran, in the spring of 2007. Also an interview was conducted with 10 youths who violate these norms very frequently. The data indicate that more than half of the students have tendency to break these norms at medium to high level. Thus, it can be concluded that the frequency of such behaviors among the respondents is to such an extent that makes it possible to suggest the formation of a subculture with different norms from the official-traditional culture. Besides, a considerable number of those who more frequently violate these norms define their behavior as protest and resistance, or they have the motivation to protest to social cultural and political authorities. The considerable prevalence of violation of official-traditional norms in the studied population, to some extend, supports this viewpoint that the issue of breaking these norms by the youths could not be defined as a mere deviation and crime, and legal and disciplinary measures should not be taken against it, because these kinds of approaches might increase the dissatisfactions and turn these behaviors into the symbol of resistance against the official culture. Keywords: Cultural Deviation, Cultural Resistance, Cultural Protest, Subculture, Youths, University Students

#### 2010S03155

**Verdi, Laura** (Department of Sociology, University of Padua. Italy, Via M. Cesaretti 10/12. 35123 Padova. Italy [tel: +39 049 8274322; fax: +39 049 657508; e-mail: laura.verdi@unipd.it]), **Bodies of Evidence: From Jesus Christ to the Stars**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ My paper is aimed at evaluating that the body is a culturally and socially negotiated project & the most strong expression of power relations even in the performances of the arts applied to religion. The Cartesian dual relation between body & soul can be more and more complicated, according to Kantorowicz, when we distinguish two patterns of body: the real body (Körper), the body of flesh and blood, & the social, political & symbolic body (Leib). It is just beginning from here, that we can try to approach the complex reasons that have guided the figurative art of twenty centuries towards so different roads in the figurative & social representation of the body as an instrument of both active and passive religious, political & aesthetic power & the processes of its social construction. The symbolic body can make the individual body eternal by means of art & religion. I will start from the bloody image of Corpus Mysticum Christi, as the metaphoric organizational structure of consensus to power & religion from the Low Middle Ages to the early Modern Age, to get to the body of the twentieth-century stars.

#### 2010S03156

**Ullberg, Susann** (Senior Analyst, CRISMART, PhD Candidate, Stockholm University [e-mail: susann.ullberg@fhs.se]), **Exploring Disasters of the Past in the Present - Why Ethnography Matters**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Disasters and crises are by definition disrupting events that put people and institutions at strain. As such, they are often assumed to be memorable facts of history. This is not always the case however. Why some disasters are vividly remembered and others pass to the shadows of oblivion is not the object of analysis here, but rather **how and by which methods** we can explore the social processes that forge memory and/or oblivion of past events. Drawing upon the experience of my multisited fieldwork in the city of Santa Fe (Argentina) between the years 2004-2008 I will argue that the ethnographic practice, being a quotidian, relational, embodied and reflexive way of constructing situated knowledge, is a fruitful approach to understand the meanings of past disasters at present.

#### 2010S03157

**Becker, Carlos Chavez & Dibildox, Veronica Patraca** (El Colegio Mexiquense, Ex-Hacienda Santa Cruz de los Patos, Zinacantepec, México [tel: 52 (722) 2799908 ext. 213; fax: 52 (722) 2799908 ext. 200; e-mail: mejalmamut@yahoo.com]), **Fair Trade and Corporate Social Responsibility: Reflections from Third Party Certification**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper makes a contrast of autonomous certification processes within two different models of corporate management that raise a social & ecological commitment with the environment in which both are developed: Fair Trade & Corporate Social Responsibility. Both projects have dissimilar missions & objectives; nevertheless, one of their important angles is the concern on methods of autonomous certification. From this logic, both initiatives are deeply interested in offering true, precise, reliable & opportune information to the public about the services, goods & outputs that deliver to society. The hypothesis is that FT has developed a much more effective & much better standardized model of autonomous certification than the ones that the CSR has developed, mainly due to the great heterogeneity & diversity of the procedures that compose the latter. For this reason, the CSR has, from the point of view of the autonomous certification, an important alternative -among others- in which it could be enormously developed, assumption which is one of our main conclusions. This could be the route that finally allows CSR to establish itself as a tool to value, divulge & differentiate corporations that effectively have a social responsibility.

#### 2010S03158

**Bourdages-Sylvain, Marie-Pierre** (Université Paris-Descartes, Université Laval [e-mail: marie-pierre.bourdages-sylvain.1@ulaval.ca]), **Change Factors of the Contemporary Work Ethos in Quebec**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper's aim is to identify the factors that may lead change in work ethos, a concept defined as a set of more or less principles interiorised that establish daily behaviours. In the work ethic movement, are professional life events as decisive as those linked with personal life & health conditions? The study of centrality and finality work movements allows us to circumscribe the main factors implicated in work ethic change. Quantitative and qualitative analysis show that personal life events have a stronger influence than those of professional life on the importance granted to work. As far as they are concerned, professional situations have a greater effect than personal life changes on moments that affect work signification. As regards work signification, this article shows that economic & expressive work significations are not polarised; rather than oppose those work significations, actors tend to make arrangements. Far from being two opposite poles, economic & expressive work functions seem to be complementary finality purposes. Workers make a combination that alters at the will of personal & professional life events.

#### 2010S03159

**Marini, Giulio** (Sapienza University of Rome, Rome, Italy, 00198 [e-mail: giulio.marini@uniroma1.it]), **The Self-Employment Programs and Gender Inequalities: The Ambiguities of Activation in Italy**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The activation policies in Italy have followed a 'substitution welfare' path. In the second part of the 90s Italian reforms were aimed to rise the employment rates, especially for women. By doing so the activation labour policies have been reckoned as the main way to help new outsiders & weak workers to get a job. As a result, the Italian way to flexicurity has been developed as a dual system based on strong employees from one side, & weak workers from the other side. Basically only the latter were asked to risk. This assumption of self-reliance justifies the choice of the evaluation of the self-employment & entrepreneurship programs (Measure7) as the

most risks-taking policy. It is assumed that the Italian context cannot adopt the same policies of other countries wishing to have the same impacts & that similar programs foster totally different impacts: in favor or against the goal of gender equality. This new implicit contract between citizens & welfare state looks to be ambiguous & based on the commodification of labour force. Primary data concerning attitudes are discussed in order to understand if & how women are pushed to become self-employed.

#### 2010S03160

**Muniesa, Fabian** (Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation, Mines ParisTech, 60, boulevard Saint-Michel, 75006 Paris, France [e-mail: fabian.muniesa@mines-paristech.fr]), **Elements of Performativity in the Pedagogy of Business**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The case method of instruction in business administration is, along with other pedagogical techniques such as management games and simulations, a crucial element of executive education in today's economic life, & perhaps also a constitutive part of the intellectual culture of contemporary corporate world. Can we understand this educational practice from the vantage point of performativity? 'Performativity' means here at least two things. A case's demonstrative power is based on formal narrative qualities such as the presence of a meaningful plot, but also on performative qualities in the sense that the case is a participatory experience, almost of a theatrical kind. But, as they become a widely shared experience in the corporate world, cases may also be understood as performative artifacts in the sense that they affect the realities they are meant to depict.

#### 2010S03161

**O Connell, Philip J, McGuinness, Seamus & Kelly, Elish** (Economic & Social Research Inst, Dublin [tel: +3538632064; e-mail: philip@esri.ie]), **A Statistical Profiling Model of Long-term Unemployment Risk in Ireland**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper develops a statistical profiling model of long-term unemployment risk in Ireland using a combination of administrative data & information gathered from a unique questionnaire issued to all jobseekers making a social welfare claim between September and December 2006 who were then tracked for eighteen months. We find that factors such as a recent history of long-term unemployment, advanced age, number of children, relatively low levels of education, literacy/numeracy problems, location in urban areas, lack of personal transport, low rates of recent labour market engagement, spousal earnings & geographic location all significantly impact the likelihood of remaining unemployed for 12 months or more. While the predicted probability distribution for males was found to be relatively normal, the female distribution was bimodal, indicating that larger proportions of females were at risk of falling into long-term unemployment. We find evidence that community based employment schemes for combating long-term unemployment have little effect as participants re-entering the register typically experience extended durations. Finally, we argue that the adoption of an unemployment profiling system will result in both equity & efficiency gains to Public Employment Services.

#### 2010S03162

**Oeijs, Peter, R.A., Kraan, Karolus O. & Vaas, Fietje** (TNO Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands [tel: +3123 554 9972; e-mail: peter.oeij@tno.nl]), **Impact of Social Innovation on Organisational Performance and Sickness Absence**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Social innovation is an organisational capability, defined as a strategic renewal in organising & organisational behaviour. This capability may consist of four resources: strategic orientation, product-market improvement, flexible work & organising smarter. Social innovation is theoretically rooted in the Resource Based View of the Firm. Analysis of the NEWS 2008 survey shows that Dutch organisations are 'rather' active with social innovation, with profit organisations being more active than non-profit organisations. Social innovative organisations are mostly active with product-market improvement, while least with flexible work. Organisations being more active with social innovation more often report an improved organisational performance. Conversely, social innovation has no significant effect on sickness absence rates. The first conclusion is that the theoretical construct of social innovation is an appropriate measure for monitoring among organisations. The second conclusion is that the effect of social innovation on organisational performance is strongest if organisations are active on more than one resource simultaneously. Interventions in flexible work & organising smarter are assumed to be most promising,

since these resources may realize a relatively substantial gain in the effect of organisational performance.

#### 2010S03163

**Räthzel, Nora & Uzzell, David** (Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Umeå, Sweden, 90187 [tel: 46907867820; fax: e-mail: nora.rathzel@soc.umu.se]), **Trade Unions Facing the Dual Challenge of Globalisation Work Division and Globalising Environmental Degradation**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper presents results from a research project investigating the ways in which trade unions in the Global North & the Global South respond to the challenges of Climate Change & environmental degradation. Research was conducted with international trade unions including the International Trade Union Confederation, the European Trade Union Confederation, the International Metalworkers' Federation, Sustainlabour, & others. The paper will centre on what we see as the two main contradictions facing trade union policies globally: 1. The way in which workers of the South & the North are set against each other as competitors for jobs through relocation processes of Transnational Corporations. 2. The tension between jobs vs. environment with which trade unions are often confronted when environmental measures are not accompanied by social measures, which provide viable alternatives for workers. We will discuss the barriers that trade unions internationally face in overcoming these contradictions as well as exemplary practices through which they are overcome. We will be analysing the conditions for both & the perspectives trade unions have developed to combine social & environmental sustainability with international solidarity.

#### 2010S03164

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle** (Universite du Quebec a Montreal (Tele-universite, Montreal, Quebec, Canada [tel: 514-843-2015; fax: 514-843-2160; e-mail: dgtremb@teluq.uqam.ca]), **The Influence of the Work Environment on Perceived Organizational Support to Work-Family Balance: The Case of the Social Economy Sector vs Others (Police, Nursing and Social Work)**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This research compares perceived organizational support to work-life balance measures & policies in various work environments in order to determine whether organisational context can be a moderating variable; more specifically, whether the social economy sector, with its explicit mission & management approach (self-ruled decision-making process) might have an influence on organizational support to work-family (WFB) or work-life balance (WLB) & on the perception of WLB-related difficulties. We studied the social economy sector & compared findings with three other sectors in the public service that have a public service mission but not the same management mode: a metropolitan police service, social work and nursing, all in the same city. Our research identifies many significant differences between the four sectors, apparently owing to the characteristics of the social economy sector, & possibly its more democratic or participatory mode of management. In addition to our quantitative research, we conducted interviews (36) in the sector & results confirm that the specificity of the social economy sector, i.e., mission & management mode, appear to explain the overriding concern for WLB in the social economy sector.

#### 2010S03165

**Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle, Fuselier, Bernard & Sanchez, Émilie** (Universite du Quebec a Montreal (Tele-universite), 100 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, Quebec, Canada [tel: 514-843-2015; fax: 514-843-2160; e-mail: dgtremb@teluq.uqam.ca]), **Work-Life Articulation and Parental Leave in Police Work: A Comparison between Belgium and Quebec**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Changing habits--both in Belgium & in Quebec--tends to enhance parenting, to reinforce the investment of men in their role of parents & to promote greater gender equality in both personal and professional spheres. However it is clear that professional environments do not always seem to have evolved as quickly as the overall context. In this paper we study a very specific professional environment, traditionally male dominated: the police force. First of all, we will do an overview of the work/family balance issue within the police officers' profession in both contexts (framing of the profession, existing measures, etc.). Then, we will focus on a Belgium-Quebec comparison of the uses of various parental leaves, of the perceptions about the measures. Our communication is based on two surveys conducted simultaneously in Belgium & Quebec; a quantitative approach (investigation by survey conducted among 294 Belgian police officers par-

ents of at least one child less 6 years old & 200 members of a police service in Canada), a qualitative approach (interviews conducted with 20 Belgian police officers & 3 months of participating observation, & with 54 Canadian policemen/policewomen). Our goal is then threefold: a) a presentation & overview of the work/family balance issue for police officers in both countries, b) a comparison of the situation in Belgium & Quebec, & c) a discussion of the category of 'profession' as a mediating entity between institutional arrangements & individual behaviours which can influence the take-up of supporting measures for work/family balancing.

#### 2010S03166

**Vite Pérez, Miguel Ángel** (Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Lucio Tapia Mz. 95. Lte. 14. Zona Escolar. CP: 07230. México, DF [e-mail: miguelviteperez@yahoo.com.mx]), **The Service Sector in Mexico: The Case of the Metropolitan Areas of Michoacán**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The goal of this article is to examine the service sector & its urban space through the analysis of the economic structure of this sector in the metropolitan areas of Michoacán. The analysis takes as a frame of reference the fact that it is not the development of science and technology that drives the process of economic tertiarisation but the sale of low income commercial & personal services.

#### 2010S03167

**Wieninger, Victoria & Bulmahn, Thomas** (Bundeswehr Institute of Social Sciences, Strausberg, Germany [tel: +493341581806; e-mail: Victoria.Wieninger@bundeswehr.org]), **The Vocational Process and Young Germans' Awareness of the Bundeswehr as a Potential Employer**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Social changes such as the demographic change in Germany, changing values & changing communication styles influence the vocational preferences of young people & thus the recruitment opportunities of employers. At the same time, the Bundeswehr is undergoing a radical transformation process which affects the image young people have of the military profession. It is thus important to gain insights into ways of attracting young people's attention on career opportunities in the armed forces. As a result, the Bundeswehr Institute of Social Sciences conducts nationwide youth surveys which deal with aspects such as the information behaviours and application strategies of differing age groups, an employer ranking, motives for choosing particular employers, the evaluation of selected information services & the attractiveness of the Bundeswehr job-offer.

#### 2010S03168

**Lichacz, Fred** (DRDC Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada, K1A 0Z4 [tel: 613-998-6422; fax: 613-998-4661; e-mail: Frederick.Lichacz@forces.gc.ca]), **Using Calibration Analysis to Understand Decision-Making in Military Contexts**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ A great deal of military research has focused on the relationship between situation awareness (SA) & decision-making because good SA is believed to facilitate good decision-making. However, in addition to good SA, the level of confidence we have in our beliefs and knowledge plays an important role in the selection of response alternatives, the amount of implementation effort, & outcome success. Typically, SA & confidence & measured as separate constructs. Unfortunately, this methodology can make it difficult to determine the relationship between these constructs and decision-making, whether the decision is deemed good or bad. A potential solution to this problem is the application of calibration analysis to the study of military decision-making. Calibration analysis synthesises SA & confidence data into a single meta-SA construct that provides a broader measure of the operator's understanding of the situation they are in & clearer understanding of this relationship to decision-making than by examining SA & confidence as separate constructs.

#### 2010S03169

**Mannitz, Sabine** (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, Baseler Str. 27-31, 60329 Frankfurt, Germany [tel: +49-69-959104-31; e-mail: mannitz@hsfk.de]), **Gatekeepers and Door-Openers: On Difficulties in Accessing the Military for Research, and What They Tell us about Military Mindsets**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The presentation draws on a comparative research project conducted under the aegis of Peace Research Institute Frankfurt for the last three years: In a sample of 13 countries across Europe, East & West, we study the different ways in which democratic societies relate with their armed forces. Our research design focuses upon the normative model of the 'good

soldier'. We want to know how this model is designed in each case. We study the conversion of this norm into structured socialisation processes in the military, & finally, we examine the concrete expression at the level of individual soldiers. To facilitate the research endeavour in this complexity, we have to combine a number of research methods, e.g. content analysis of documents, participant observations in military training courses, & semi-structured interviews with soldiers. Most obviously, we were in need of access to the military in order to conduct our studies. The experiences with access to the field varied a lot during the different research phases, & they were quite different in the country cases. The presentation will address this variance, & discuss what it implies in respect of our research interest.

#### 2010S03170

**Mohseni, Reza Ali** (Islamic Azad University, Gorgan Branch, Shahid kakantari St. Gorgan Golestan province [tel: 0098 171 3350015; fax: 0098 171 3351913; e-mail: mohseninet@yahoo.com]), **Alienation of Labor in Administrative Organizations: A Sociological Study**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ In the institutional period, people are main directors of the organizations. People enliven the skeleton of the organization and they pave the road for the realization of related objectives. Alienation of labor is one of the phenomena existing in relation with industrial & administrative organizations. In sociological point of view, if the chosen post is not suitable with the interests, experience, & spirit of its holder, it would be followed with different offensive consequences that in final steps results in the declined efficiency of the related person and organization. However, in such a condition the occupied post will be regarded as an "External Matter". In a more private concept, "Alienation of labor" occurs in such condition. Therefore, if a person feels that he has the enough power for the execution of work, not only he will establish a good emotional relation with his work environment & people around but also he will be properly fitted to his organizational environment & he will love the related task & assigned duties. This study is done in descriptive (survey) method the statistical population of which consists of entire administrative employees in Islamic Azad Universities of Golestan Province (one of the northeastern provinces of Iran). Data and needed information for the above research is gathered through questionnaires & interviews, & then they were analyzed by making use of descriptive & inferential statistics & SPSS Software. Findings of this research that are gathered based upon 14-hypothesis test represent that variants such as vocational security, human relations, organizational justice, organizational participation, methods of viewing tasks, paying attention to the nature & type of the work, innovation, & vocational turns are regarded as main effective factors concerning "Alienation from work". However, the more intense attention of the directors and managers to this matter the less "Alienation from work" phenomenon will happen. Key words: Labor, Alienation, Organization, Administrative System.

#### 2010S03171

**Klemelä, Juha** (Turun yliopisto, Assistantinkatu 7 [tel: +358-50-5171170; fax: ; e-mail: jklemela@utu.fi]), **Managing Mixed Emotions in the Layered Ritual Reality of Networking Events**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ My presentation deals with face-to-face networking events, a common phenomenon in especially the business world. I will look into the rituality of networking, its dramaturgy, & the need & contents of emotion management. Floor-level networking is often staged to look like friendly socializing. Nevertheless, it has an instrumental goal: useful contacts. Every net-worker knows this, so the instrumentality is not latent. It is not completely manifest, either. Networking may be studied from the viewpoint conversation rituals. The rituality is layered. We have a ritual with a mood of casualness. In addition, we have the ritual layer of networking proper. On this embedded level the ritual totems are the sought-after contacts. The emotional mood is probably one of slight anxiety. So, also the emotions are both layered & mixed. The conversation partners are both objects of politeness, competitors, and 'trophies'. There may be a discrepancy between how one feels about networking & how he or she is supposed & obliged to act. The nature of networking activity may call for emotion management (c.f. Hochschild). It will be an interesting task to probe these possibilities empirically. My empirical materials will consist of observations from networking events in Finland & interviews of networkers.

#### 2010S03172

**Vanhoutte, Bram & Hooghe, Marc** (Centre for Political Science, KULeuven, Belgium [e-mail: bram.vanhoutte@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Bonding and Bridging Social Networks and Their Influence on**

**Subjective Well-Being**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Social connectedness is widely acknowledged to have a positive influence on quality of life (Helliwell & Putnam, 2004; Stiglitz, Sen & Fitoussi, 2009). Often social networks are narrowed down to membership of voluntary associations. Although participation in civil society is one possible measure of social capital, it is only a part of the picture. Furthermore social relations in which trust and reciprocity are to be found, can be formed in every life-domain, and not only in associational life. Next to more formal relations, such as associational & professional ties, a wide range of informal relations, such as family, friends, neighbours and acquaintances have shown to have an impact on wellbeing, both for the individual & the community at large (Völker & Flap, 2007; Granovetter, 1973). The characteristics of these networks, in terms of size, scope & diversity, strongly influence their potential for generating subjective well-being. A diverse network of weak ties generates bridging capital, while a homogenous network of strong ties generates bonding capital (Putnam, 2000). Bridging social capital is widely acknowledged to create positive externalities, while with bonding social capital the effects are not undisputedly positive on the community level (Halpern, 2005; Coleman, 1988; Bourdieu, 1985). In this paper we report on the influence of individual access to social networks on subjective well-being, based on a representative population survey, Social Cohesion Indicators Flanders (SCI-F) Survey 2009 (n=2080), using several available measures of social networks, such as the position generator (Lin & Dumin, 1986) & the resource generator (Snijders, 1999).

#### 2010S03173

**Kohnert, Dirk** (GIGA - Institute of African Affairs, Hamburg, D-20354, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21 [tel: +49-(0)40-42825-520; e-mail: Kohnert@giga-hamburg.de]), **Are the Chinese in Africa More Innovative than the Africans? Comparing Chinese and Nigerian Entrepreneurial Migrants' Cultures of Innovation**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The remarkable influx of Chinese migrant entrepreneurs in West Africa has been met with growing resistance from established African entrepreneurs. Whether the former have a competitive edge over the latter because of distinctive sociocultural traits or whether the Chinese's supposed effectiveness is just a characteristic feature of any trading diaspora is open to question. This comparative exploratory study of Chinese & Nigerian entrepreneurial migrants in Ghana & Benin provides initial answers to these questions. Apparently, the cultural stimuli of migrant drivers of change are not restricted to inherited value systems or religions, such as a Protestant ethic or Confucianism; rather, they are continually adapted & invented anew by transnational migration networks in a globalized world. There is no evidence of the supposed superiority of the innovative culture of Chinese entrepreneurial migrants versus that of African entrepreneurial migrants. Rather, there exists trading diasporas which have a generally enhanced innovative capacity vis-à-vis local entrepreneurs, regardless of the national culture in which they are embedded. In addition, the rivalry of Chinese & Nigerian migrant entrepreneurs in African markets does not necessarily lead to the often suspected cut-throat competition. Often the actions of each group are complementary to those of the other. Under certain conditions this even contributes to poverty alleviation in the host country.

#### 2010S03174

**Porto Pedrosa, Leticia** (Sociología VI, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, 28040 [tel: +34637297232; e-mail: lporto@ccinf.ucm.es]), **Corporate Volunteering: The Impulse of the Third Sector in Corporate Social Involvement**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), on one side driven by current economic difficulties, has ceased to be a tendency to become a strong trend in management between businesses, improving profitability & achieving sustainability over time. Companies have spent years working with nonprofit organizations through donations, sponsorship & patronage. For some time, move towards long-term programs of real collaboration between business & third sector. Corporate Volunteerism -as a strategic tool in the CSR- promotes the active participation of businesses & their human capital in the improvement of social reality. Corporate volunteer activities harnessing the social concerns of employees and employers while showing how social participation contributes to the real problems of their environment.

#### 2010S03175

**Hutter, Mark & Miller, DeMond S.** (Rowan University, 201 Mullica Hill Road, Glassboro, New Jersey 08028 [tel: 856 256

4884; e-mail: Hutter@rowan.edu]), **The Symbolic Economy's Impact on the Rebuilding of New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Cultural structures particular to a destination are influenced by underlying political, economic, socio-cultural & environmental factors that are commodified & sold. In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, tourist/convention planners, city leaders, cultural institutions & private businesses such as tour guides, vied for opportunities to coordinate, control & produce an image of the city that ultimately emphasized the cultural revitalization of New Orleans which served to develop rules & mechanisms for policies governing the use of culture as the cornerstone of both the tourism industry & economic development of the New Orleans region. The commodification & selling of a place's symbolic economy involves a process that includes a variety of stakeholders who compose a network of institutional players that shape the image of a destination. Key stakeholders in the tourism industry ultimately govern how places are 'branded', 're-branded', & how a destination's symbolic economy becomes the primary driver for rebuilding after a disaster. The concern of this paper centers on the future rebuilding & the re-branding of New Orleans as 'seen' through disaster tourist sites & how the re-branding has become a significant contributory factor for political & economic decision making on the city & the region's future.

#### 2010S03176

**Kokushkin, Maksim** (Kalamazoo College, 1200 Academy Street, Kalamazoo, MI, 49006 [tel: 269-337-7122; fax:; e-mail: maksim.kokushkin@kzoo.edu]), **Back to the Future or Forward to the Past? Parallels between the Economic Policies of Bulgaria's 1980s and 2000s**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Bulgarian policy-making has been shaped by a succession of multinational regimes: COMECON before & during the 1980s, Washington Consensus during the 1990s, & European Union during the 2000s. Each of these has produced incomplete transformations of Bulgarian policy & practice. The reforms from the late 1980s were abandoned before they were completed since the Washington Consensus presented an alternative set of reforms. The Washington Consensus reforms were not accomplished to the degree they were supposed to be within the designated period. Currently, EU reforms in Bulgaria are implemented within the context of both communist and transitional legacies. Using an incorporated historical comparison, I contrast national strategic plans from the 1980s & the 2000s. I demonstrate that Bulgaria's late socialism is closer to EU capitalism than one would expect. In fact, some of the reforms from the late 1980s are in line with the ones prompted by EU accession and membership. Most notably, three industrial policies started during late socialism have now re-emerged as a part of the European Union's program for economic development. Bulgarian late socialism saw the establishment of small entrepreneurs, the prioritization of an IT sector & infrastructure, & self-management of most economic agents. Although not identical, these policies parallel contemporary EU-inspired & EU-designed policies to stimulate small & medium enterprises, to foster knowledge-based industry, and to manage natural monopolies effectively.

#### 2010S03177

**Kosonen, Pekka** (University of Helsinki, Unioninkatu 35, 00014 Helsinki, Finland [tel: 358-09-1912397; e-mail: pekka.kosonen@helsinki.fi]), **Financial Crises in Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Sweden**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ A deep banking crisis occurred in Finland & Sweden in 1990-93. It is interesting to compare the current financial crisis in Denmark, Finland, Ireland & Sweden to earlier experiences. The most important difference is that the former was a specific Nordic one, while the current crisis is global in nature. Deregulation of financial markets forms a central background for the difficulties in the early 1990s. In the Nordic countries, financial deregulation started in the mid-1980s, & it was followed by an increasing destabilization of the economies. When the international economy entered a recession, there happened a strong contraction in these economies: a deep banking crisis occurred, & many banks needed state support. The level of public debt increased, & structural unemployment emerged. Cuts were made in social entitlements. The financial crisis 2008-10 hit also the Nordic countries, but Ireland in particular. This time, the banking crisis is deeper in Denmark and Ireland than in Finland & Sweden. Policy measures include 'packages' to strengthen banks' capital base. Unemployment rates are increasing, & social policy savings have been started. The social consequences of this process are analyzed.

#### 2010S03178

**Noba, Alejandro** (Universidad de la República, Rivera 1350, Salto, Uruguay 50000 [tel: + 598 73 29149; fax: +598 73 22154; e-mail: anoba@unorte.edu.uy]), **Local Governance: The Case of Participatory Budgeting in Salto and Paysandú (Uruguay)**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (Spa)

¶ Different ways of implementing the participatory budgeting result in different impacts on their populations. The cases chosen have important differences in strategic approach: contests on one side and search for consensus on the other. In addition to the historical features of each society, there are also different actions promoted by the different actors which showed different results. In Paysandú department the society has a significant participation profile & a dense network of civil society organizations, while in Salto department the social network is weaker. In the first example, a proposal of contests was designed and the contests were evaluated & selected by the municipality. In the second example, the municipality tried to build consensus on common projects. The organizational, social & psychological sides of such processes is what is analyzed in the research, pointing out the advantages & disadvantages of both proposals & their results. The research includes 40 interviews of the actors involved in participatory budgeting of these departments covering different dimensions of the impact referred : organizational, sociological and psychological. Using a qualitative strategy, the objective of the research was to account for the different formats raised in the different policies & their implications for each group and individual processes, as well as in the results obtained, considering all the time the participants subjectivity from their perception as actors of the specific case. The participation of new actors or the confirmation of the former militants, the new ways of organizing the public space or the traditional role affirmation of democracy or new rituals for old structures, undoubtedly try to give an answer to all the questions that the speech & debate is trying to answer in its extended version.

#### 2010S03179

**Smith, Jeremy C A** (School of BSSH, University of Ballarat, PO 663 Ballarat 3353 [tel: 61 3 5327 9633; fax: 61 3 5327 9840; e-mail: jeremy.smith@ballarat.edu.au]), **Atlantic Capitalism, American Economic Cultures**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Studies of capitalism in the Americas have been dominated by two contrary paradigms, each of which has enjoyed a dominant phase of postwar scholarship in the social sciences. Modernization analysis and structuralist dependency theory are frameworks backlit by the imagery of two Americas: dynamic, Anglophonic capitalism in the North at variance with dependent, state-regulated development in the South. Recent alternatives in comparative political economy and institutionalist analysis mostly ignore American states other than the USA, although recently there have been fruitful analyses of regional integration in Latin America which seek to transcend these approaches. Close scrutiny of the developmentalist regimes generated in the Americas reveals a greater variety of economic cultures. Two provisional theses can be argued through on this basis. Firstly, the connectedness of Canadian & US varieties of capitalism to the hemisphere at large suggest limited exceptionalism of US capitalism. Secondly, perspectives on Latin American economies emerging from the modernization & dependency paradigms overlook vital aspects of the interpretive dimension of developmental paths. This paper sets out the argumentation needed to sustain each thesis convincingly & suggests further research directions that can deepen this perspective on the economic dimension of America's multiple modernities.

#### 2010S03180

**Widener, Patricia** (Florida Atlantic University, Davie, Florida, USA 33020 [tel: 954-236-1079; e-mail: pwidener@fau.edu]), **A Protracted Age of Oil: Pipelines, Refineries & Quiet Conflict in the American Midwest**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper examines the relevance of environmental justice & climate change debates as points of articulation & mobilization among community groups responding to the construction of an oil refinery in the American Midwest. Grassroots groups organized to challenge the project's air emissions, its impacts on the quality and quantity of ground & surface water, the loss of agricultural land and soil productivity, & the transition to an oil-processing economy. Worldwide, these conflicts, claims & counter-claims are not new, & perhaps even mundane, to most oil projects. Yet at this time, these types of projects sit at the fulcrum between sliding a region & a nation back toward fossil fuel proliferation or moving them for-

ward toward clean, renewable & sustainable energy sources. Given the size of this project that is dependent upon the production of Canada's oil sands, this paper explores the importance & limitations of environmental justice & climate change deliberations on influencing tangible & impending projects. In this rural, agricultural corner, the transition from employment-or-environment struggles to advocacy for local green employment & global climate justice is found. Furthermore, it is a localized & time-sensitive environmental justice struggle utilizing global & future-oriented climate justice debates.

#### 2010S03181

**Zenonas, Norkus** (Department of Sociology, Vilnius University, Vilnius [tel: +370 5 2667603; fax: +370 5 266 7600; e-mail: zenonas.norkus@fsf.vu.lt]), **Just a Financial Crisis? Coming Kondratieff Winter and Its Outcomes, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The paper discusses the arguments pro et contra the situating the current economic crisis in the context of the 'long cycles' of capitalist economic development named after Russian economist Nikolai Kondratieff (1892-1938). The diagnosis of the current crisis as the onset of the declining phase in the 5th Kondratieff wave since industrial revolution in XVIII century implies that recent attempts to manage the crisis by Keynesian instruments will have only limited effect. They may complicate economic recession by fiscal crisis of the state & lead to depression & stagflation not unsimilar to that of the 1970s. While most probable scenario about the next Kondratieff wave involves the emergence of the new cluster of basic advanced industries using nanotechnologies and biotechnologies, the open question remains which countries will establish themselves as leading economic & technological powers. In the former times, depressions during the declining phase of the K-waves led both to institutional adjustments within system & to radical shifts in regulation regimes in the different countries, leading to proliferation of the types of capitalism & state socialist experiments. Under conditions of financial, real economical (deriving from the international division of labour), political globalization & due to absence of persuasive utopian ideologies, such outcome is less probable in the developed ('old capitalist') countries. However, the new industrialized and industrializing countries still harbour potential for radical institutional innovation. At the same time, due to their civilizational otherness they may provide more hospitable cultural environment for radical technological innovation in the biological engineering that is increasingly impeded by the metaphysics presumed in the Western values.

#### 2010S03182

**Mallard, Alexandre** (Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation, Ecole des Mines de Paris - 60, Boulevard Saint Michel 75006 Paris [tel: 3314519282; fax: 33143545628; e-mail: alexandre.mallard@mines-paristech.fr]), **Collecting Goods, Talking with Salesmen, Tracing Information: The Consumer's Labour, as Performed by the Commercial Organization, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Commercial organizations, that is to say companies—or departments in companies—that are devoted to the management of sales and marketing, are of particular interest for the analysis of change in contemporary society. Indeed, they are situated at the crossroad of two major forms of coordination that are emblematic of modernity: the market & the organization. Drawing on various organizational contexts (supermarkets, service providers, distribution channels, stock exchange etc), recent work in economic sociology has shown the role of commercial organizations in framing interactions between consumers & goods. However, these studies rarely investigate the link between the production of market interactions and the capacity to adjust supply & demand at a more aggregate level. This communication proposes to explore the calculative infrastructures that make such a link possible, that is the calculative infrastructures that connect the periphery of the commercial organization (the place where the consumer interacts with goods & services) & its centre (the place where the market is seen as a global entity & where decisions are taken). It will draw on empirical materials collected during various qualitative surveys at France Telecom, the French telecommunication operator.

#### 2010S03183

**Longuenesse, Elisabeth** (Institut Français du Proche-Orient, rue de Damas, Po.Box 11-1424, Beirut, Lebanon [tel: 961 (0)3 46 99 11; e-mail: elonguenesse@yahoo.fr]), **Globalization and the Accounting Profession in the Middle East, Restructuring the Profession and the Role of International Organisations, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ During the last twenty years, in the Arab countries as elsewhere in the world, the accounting profession has undergone significant changes. Liberalization policies, privatization of state corporate companies, increasing foreign investment & stock market activity, new tax regulations have stimulated the demand for accountancy, audit, & financial services. Laws on accounting standards systems are progressively transformed or replaced by the adoption of international accountancy & audit standards. The activities of international audit firms have developed with the expansion of transnational corporation, the multiplication of joint ventures, and franchised companies. Management methods witnessed the emergence of new professional specializations, functions and missions, in management, finance, internal audit. The profession itself is being reorganized & redefined, to fit into an international model promoted by international bodies and organisations, including the World Bank & the UNDP. The paper will present & discuss these recent developments of the professional field of accountancy, illustrating them by national cases as Syria & Egypt.

#### 2010S03184

**Verma, Smita** (Isabella Thoburn College, 7, Faizabad Road, Lucknow, India [tel: +91-522-2310803; e-mail: smittenU-Lyeh@yahoo.com]), **Negotiating 'Terrorism' for 'Identity' in Globalized India: Towards a Youth Perspective, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The globalized world has opened doors for development and modernization beyond the borders. This century has been a celebration of liberating ideas of the social sciences, rationalism, universal human rights & yet space for distinctiveness. However this has its intrinsic incongruity. On one hand it has provided platform for open dialogue between different languages & cultures both at the centre (the dominants) & the periphery (the marginalized) it has also lead to resurgence of revivalism (where identities often gets merged & therefore challenged) thus opening doors to conflict which results in violence & acts of terror. Terrorism manifests today in devastating ways. Though not a new phenomenon, what is new is its shifting in terms of impetus & magnitude circumscribing our life to the edge of a blade. Another new feature of terrorism has been the involvement of young adults - highly educated, techno savvy and professionals brimming with zest & zeal taking to guns. The question remains what takes them to terrorism & death than to opt for a normal peaceful life. The issue is more complex than described & calls for serious deliberation. This paper attempts to analyze the perception of youth to the issue of terrorism. The method of study is through collection of primary data through detailed interview schedules administered on youths in professional institutions in Lucknow, India & in the age group of 21-25 years. However the focus would be on qualitative analysis of the data. It would explore their experiences & self perceptions & empathy on the issue of violence, on the basis of ethnicity, gender & caste. The role of media, information technology & popular culture in glamorizing & creating subversive spaces for acts of terror would also be examined. The prime concern of the paper is not just to re-evaluate but also reflect on the 'agency' of the youth, who are not only passive recipients but also active participants in the process of making a violent world. Their understanding of the issues which creates fractured & counter culture identities would help in not just strategizing the fight against extremism but also understanding the roots of injustice by identifying the multi-layered process of marginalization & exclusion that results in creating subaltern spaces & schism in social structures.

#### 2010S03185

**Martinez Lopez, Miguel, Lorenzi, Elisabeth & Gabriel, Cesar** (Sociology II; Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Campus de Somosaguas s/n Madrid (Spain) 28223 [tel: 913942641; e-mail: miguelam@cps.ucm.es]), **Squatting in Madrid: Opportunity Structures and Processes of Institutionalization in Three Social Centres, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The Squatters' Movement in European & Spanish cities has evolved in different ways during more than two decades. Either as residential struggles, either as the promotion of counter-cultural venues, it is still difficult to find common patterns between cities and experiences where this urban movement spread. Thus, in this research we adopt a comparative methodology of three squatted Social Centres in order to evaluate their origins, features and evolution. Our aim is to search out both the political, social and spatial conditions that allowed these SC to develop, & all the factors that were involved in their interactions with the municipal authorities. These three SC were located in central areas of Madrid and achieved a great social recognition. However their attitudes towards authorities & their role among the local squatting scene differed significantly. Theoretically, we stand for a broad definition of the processes of institutionaliza-

tion. Empirically, we focus, over all, on the operations made by squatters & local government in order to turn into a legal or stable status the SC. Persistence of the squatters' collectives & projects, & their capacities to mobilize social affinities, can be also regarded as autonomous forms of institutionalization. As a consequence of our analysis, we argue that social alliances of squatters with local neighbours & mass media were positive to increase the stability of the SC, while urban centrality was crucial just for keeping active the nodal links within the urban-alternative movements.

#### 2010S03186

**Nam, Sang-hui** (Institute of Sociology, University of Heidelberg [e-mail: sang-hui.nam@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de]), **Change of Cultural Performances in Social Movements: South Korea since the 1980s**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ The paper aims to contribute to the discussion about social movements from within the cultural context. The changes of cultural performances will be explored based on social movements in South Korea from the 1980s to the present. In the first step, Confucian funeral rites, shaman rituals, Buddhist ceremonies, & Christian services will be respectively examined to show how they mobilize different onlookers against authoritarian regimes. In the next step, it will be explored to what extent cultural performances are becoming secular & individualistic under broader political opportunities, generational & technological changes. The paper will show that social movements depend on not only the distribution of power but also on the cultural innovation of the opposing forces as they endeavor to increase mobilization effects.

#### 2010S03187

**Sahu, Dipti Ranjan** (Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, India, 753003 [tel: +91 0437400917; fax: +91 671 2610304; e-mail: sahu.dr@gmail.com]), **Development Induced Conflict & People's Protest in India**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Contemporary India has been witnessing several development projects as field of action and contradictions & conflicts dominate the action sites. Political economy perspective shows us the way to deal with such conflicts. Western & Indian scholars have also made an attempt to understand the multidimensionality of above conflicts. The present paper makes an attempt to examine conflicts in various development projects in India & explores how collective action & movements enter the conflict dominated action field as major actors and advocates the risks & consequences of various development projects. Based on various studies, the paper argues that the Indian democratic process has conditioned actions in development process & such development action is subjected to conflicts and protests originating from various power relations.

#### 2010S03188

**Lana, Lígia, Campos de Cerqueira** (University of Minas Gerais (Brazil); Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (France), Belo Horizonte; Brazil [e-mail: ligialana@gmail.com]), **Celebrities in media: Two different trajectories, Two Kinds of Distinction**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ In this paper, I propose to present partial results of my PhD thesis in development, 'Celebrities in media visibility: the construction of contemporaneous celebrities'. At the beginning, in 2008, I was interested in the construction of media's celebrities, generally. In order to specify which celebrities I was going to investigate, I created, in march/2009, a blog to collect images of celebrities in media (in portuguese, <http://ligialana.wordpress.com/>). At that time, I didn't have specific rules of what I should or not publish on the blog. I had only one purpose: getting notes & images about what, in media, has called my attention. Garfinkel's works in ethnomethodologie has inspired me: my blog was focused in ordinary words, news, statements & accounts about celebrities in media. To select the material that I was publishing, I was guided by descriptive regards of celebrities in media b & without a prior problematic restriction. All I want was to constitute my corpus. So, the blog was like my notebook. After three months, the women celebrities' bodies have appeared in most of my posts. One of the aspects of brazilian cultural context also emerged: a conservative country, but with a high level of women's body exploitation. Later on, I started to review all my posts, to describe the kind of image's recurrence. The beauty, the skinny body, the concern with look & costumes sent me to the top-model's universe. In the meantime, I was doing a revision of celebrities' studies. These works, especially of Chris Rojek & Leo Braudy, showed the various kinds of celebrities in media, mainly connected on its trajectories. Relating to my empirical work, I decided to make a comparison between trajectories of two celebrities: the brazilian

top model Gisele Bündchen, as example of a celebrity that emerges because of its own work, & the ex-model & now brazilian TV host Luciana Gimenez, as example of a celebrity that emerges after an event, in this case, her pregnancy with the famous english rock musician Mick Jagger. In this paper, my objective is to discuss these two different kinds of celebrities' trajectories in media. Questions about the women's bodies are related in a wider proposition: how Gisele Bündchen & Luciana Gimenez were distinguished & built as celebrities? Other objectives are: - How the media has distinguished them as celebrities? - What kinds of images, adjectives & contexts took part in their apparition in media? - What they really do as celebrities in media? The whole research material was collected in brazilian mass media. The material is organized in albums, published in a blog <http://ligialana.tumblr.com/>. For this paper, I will work with images & reports selected out of this material.

#### 2010S03189

**Lychkovska, Oksana** (Sociology Department of Odessa Mekhnikov' National University, Odessa, Ukraine 65028 [tel: +38 097 55 46 888; e-mail: lychkovska@mail.ru]), **Mass Communicative Practices of Individuals in Modern Ukraine: Trends, Reasons, Consequences**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ Mass communicative practices of individuals in modern society have been considered in 3 interconnected aspects: 1) as a version of 'background social practices', representing hidden from the observer, frequently unconscious, but quite obvious for interconnecting participants, the rules of communication in a particular situation. 2) as principles & mechanisms of interaction with various sources of information & communication, first of all with mass media. Here the received information is comprehended during the process of its application, thus foregrounding pragmatic aspect of communication. 3) as features of communication process at a social macro level. The practice of interaction in the public space is meant. The specific features of communicative practices in modern Ukraine are caused by still continuous process of transformation of the society itself and tendencies of the world crisis. It generates ambivalence and additional contradictions in communicative processes & practices: link between postmodern forms of the communications in private sphere & traditional, paternalistic in public sphere; inclination to non-reflexive, traditional, ritualized rules of communication even in virtual on-line environment; appearance of 'mobile' identity, depending on interaction with either source of mass communication; use of mass media mechanisms & effects to make everyday existence of a person stable, structuralized and comfortable in a situation of social & institutional instability.

#### 2010S03190

**Peperkamp, Esther** (Academy for Leisure, University of Applied Sciences Breda, postbus 3917, 4800 DX Breda [tel: +31765332341; e-mail: peperkamp.e@nhtv.nl]), **Leisure in the Lives of Polish Labour Migrants in the Netherlands**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper will show what the meaning of leisure in the lives of Polish labour migrants is, the obstacles they encounter when organizing their leisure time, & the way in which they use leisure time to become more familiar with their physical & social surroundings. Polish labour migrants are one of the largest and most visible migrant communities in Europe. In the Netherlands, it is estimated that there are 150.000 Polish labour migrants. Their poor living circumstances illustrate the precariousness of their position & the temporary nature of their stay. Many of them are housed in summer chalets. There are many problems being reported with this particular community, & various initiatives are being developed (by municipalities as well as the Polish community in the Netherlands itself). However, many initiatives focus on housing and living circumstances, including work circumstances. The aspect of leisure is often neglected & underestimated. It is the contention of my study that leisure is one of the key factors that make the difference between feeling a stranger & gaining a sense of familiarity with the host society. For this study, use was made of qualitative interviews.

#### 2010S03191

**Peters, Karin** (Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 6700 AA [tel: +31 317 486025; fax: +31 317 419000; e-mail: karin.peters@wur.nl]), **Leisure in Public Spaces: Does It Contribute to Social Cohesion in Dutch Neighborhoods?**, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,

¶ This paper focuses on the role of leisure in urban public spaces for social cohesion. Since cities are becoming, more than ever before, multicultural and cosmopolitan melting pots, the presence of people with different eth-

nic background is the real life situation in urban public spaces. Although people tend to interact during leisure activities more with people they understand and who are just like them than with cultural others, public spaces offer more scope than private spaces for encounters that entail interactions between strangers. This is especially the case in urban public spaces where most people do not know each other. The meaning of everyday encounters in those places is examined because those encounters involve fleshy bodies constituting social life through relations loaded with sensation and emotion. Since urban parks are more inclusive green places than non-urban green areas, urban parks could potentially promote social cohesion. The objective of this study is to gain insight in the multiple relations between the use of urban public spaces for leisure and creating social cohesion. Results are based on qualitative research (observations and interviews) executed in two Dutch middle sized cities focusing on the use and meanings of urban public spaces. I will show that urban public spaces can serve as "constructions of interstices" where cultural identities are contested and negotiated. Results show that urban public spaces are of importance because in these spaces both native as well as migrants are negotiating their identities and the understandings of a changing world. Moreover, in urban public spaces people are trying to live their own lives. Not necessarily through interactions but by being informed about the cultural others that are co-present in urban public spaces.

#### 2010S03192

**Piskunowa, Inna** (Saratow State Socio-Economic University, Russia, 410003, Saratov, Radishev street 89, [tel: +78452 211745; e-mail: Piskunowai@mail.ru]), **New Demands of Contemporary Labour Market and Serious Leisure**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper aims at dealing with the issue of the labour market changes in crisis conditions, with reference both to leisure sphere as labour market potential & interconnections between labour and leisure spaces. Based upon the Serious Leisure theory of R. Stebbins the paper explores the ties between work & serious leisure under conditions of Russian labour market situation and investigates, if serious leisure activity could be an asset in finding work & keeping it & how work can affect leisure. The three types of serious leisure include amateurism, hobbyist pursuits & volunteering, & uses of leisure are influenced by the nature of individuals' occupations & motivations according to their types of employment. This study examined, if leisure of individuals is influenced by their work & how they construct their live style according to various aspects of work. Leisure needs to be rethought & both public institutions & private stakeholders have to meet the challenge of a new idea of work conditions arrangement, contemporary labour market demands. It's important to consider leisure of employees, especially its 'serious' form which goes beyond the traditional vision of leisure as rest time or other typical amusement activities.

#### 2010S03193

**Sanchez, Ligia, Jurado, Lisdella & Simoes, María D.** (Facultad de Ciencias Económicas y Sociales Universidad de Carabobo, Maracay Estado Aragua Venezuela [tel: +582438087862; fax: +243236195; e-mail: ligia.uc@gmail.com]), **Aproximación a la percepción de la valoración del ocio y el tiempo libre en la vida cotidiana** (Approximations to the Perception of the Valorization of Leisure and Spare Time in Everyday Life), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (SPA)*

¶ Se indaga sobre la percepción y valoración que tienen los trabajadores(as) del ocio y del tiempo libre. Se desarrolló una investigación de tipo cualitativa, con 60 trabajadores(as) activos de un complejo petroquímico, a partir de grupos focales. Los resultados revelaron que para los trabajadores(as) resulta poco claro discernir entre lo que significa ocio y tiempo libre, quedando estos aspectos sumergidos en actividades que no garantizan la evasión, la distracción y en consecuencia la recuperación del desgaste psicofisiológico generado por el trabajo. Indistintamente del sexo, los trabajadores(as) se dedican durante su tiempo libre a actividades vinculadas con obligaciones domésticas/familiares o aquellas que garantizan ingresos adicionales. Existe una concepción del ocio asociada a tiempo no productivo. En algunos casos no hubo una valoración positiva del ocio. Consideran que el factor principal que limita el aprovechamiento del tiempo libre en actividades de ocio es la falta de recursos y programas asequibles a sus ingresos; es decir se asocia ocio a consumo. Los resultados permiten concluir acerca de la necesidad de pensar en una educación para el ocio crítico, es decir una comprensión del significado práctico y transformador del ocio en la calidad de vida de trabajadoras(as). Palabras Clave: Percepción del ocio, tiempo libre, valoración del ocio.

#### 2010S03194

**Ho, Glos** (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong [tel: 852-26961849; fax: ; e-mail: glosho@cuhk.cuhk.edu.hk]), **Toward a Pre-Olympics National Identity Model: A Study of the Beijing 2008 Olympics in Hong Kong and Macao**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper proposes a hypothesized pre-Olympics national identity model to examine the relationship between the Olympics Games and national identity based on an empirical study of the Hong Kong and Macao secondary students' attitude toward the Beijing Olympics at the pre-Olympics. The model (n=1,370) was analyzed through path analysis & cross-validated using a split-sample procedure, to illustrate how the cognitive-affective-conative attitudes toward the Olympics mediate the direct & indirect relationships with national identity at the pre-Olympics. Findings indicated that the cultivation of an Olympic-national identity was not necessarily a direct cognitive-affective-conative relationship but pertinent to a sense of pride. Several new direct propositions were established to provide an alternative discussion of Olympics-national identity at the pre-Olympics.

#### 2010S03195

**Palmer, Catherine** (Durham University, 42 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HN, UK [e-mail: catherine.palmer@durham.ac.uk]), **Football's 'culture of intoxication': Implications for Health Promotion**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The recent story of a young Australian football player who was handcuffed to a senior teammate & forced to go drink-for-drink with him on a night out is illustrative of the culture of drinking that prevails in many Australian Rules football clubs. The harmful effects of heavy drinking on physical & mental health, the relationship between alcohol, sport & violence, & the impacts of harmful drinking on personal relationships has seen the coupling of alcohol & sport emerge as a significant social problem that commands the attention of policy makers & health promotion initiatives alike. This article charts the landscape of drinking among fans of several football clubs who compete in the South Australian National Football league in Adelaide, South Australia. The paper argues that, on the one hand, football clubs are fully complicit in encouraging a range of rituals & traditions that pivot around drinking, yet are equally compelled to implement a range of strategies to keep their members safe in an environment where alcohol is widely & often excessively consumed. To explore this tension, the article draws on qualitative research undertaken with fans of four SANFL football team to argue that the formal health promoting interventions implemented by football clubs often prove highly ineffectual in encouraging responsible alcohol consumption, with more effective strategies aimed at dissuading heavy drinking being operationalised at an informal level by the drinkers themselves through a series of simple, mundane or 'lay' strategies. Here, drinkers are actively engaged in a range of creative strategies that seek to minimise the harmful consequences of their own-& others -excessive drinking. This focus on the role of 'lay' strategies in informing health behaviours makes an important contribution to how we understand health promotion initiatives in relation to harmful drinking in the social context of sport.

#### 2010S03196

**Tavassoli, Afsaneh Zahra** (Alzahra University, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Tehran, Iran [tel: 21-22681407; fax: 21-22681058; e-mail: afsantav@yahoo.com]), **Gender Inequality in Boys and Girls Sport Championship**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Sociologists have considered all differences between men & women from different aspects & discussed this matter under the title of "Feminist Sociology". Sport as a reciprocity organization is a challenge space for many views. Physiological & cultural obstacles in women sport like other traditional biologic subjects always propounded repeatedly & aggravated men & women inequality. Although, contrasting this obstacles are growing together with changing the sex role, women champions as well as women love of freedom movement progress, differences in men and women sports exist. Regarding the theoretical discussions, we would like to notify that women in sport indicates a reality & social perspective & goal. If we accept that generally sport has a masculine nature, in this case we face with a social problem. Researches show that women behavior in sport has not a positive conception on behalf of society specially from men & therefore women behavior do not necessarily guarantee the success in competitive sport. For considering the necessary theoretical views, it seems that some important club social specifications, should be studied from the sport champions point of view. Therefore, this research is searching for determination the effect of gender variant on some social dimen-

sions. Research method in this study is field research & data gathering is based on questionnaire. Statistical society includes men & women who have reached to one of the national or international championships. Sample volume is more than 120 men & women. Regarding motivational, supportive and ranking dimensions, the considered sample has been examined through SPSS software. The results show that there was meaningful differences in some dimensions as social motivation, individual motivation, social support, emotional support, need of government emotional support, government instrumental support & family instrumental support among boys & girls. Key words: Gender analysis, Gender inequality, women & girls sport, gender role, sociology of gender.

#### 2010S03197

**Arenas Conejo, Míriam** (Dep. of Sociological Theory, Philosophy of Law and Methodology of the Social Sciences. Faculty of Economics and Business. University of Barcelona., Barcelona, Spain, 08034 [tel: +34 934034896; e-mail: miriamarenas@ub.edu]), **Social Justice, Human Rights and Democratisation: The Core of Activism by Women with Disabilities, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Women have recently gained a public role in the production of social and cultural representations, in assessing priorities and values, and in designing policies and programmes. These processes have gradually made visible the simultaneous strands of oppression that some groups of women face. Disablism-discrimination against people with disabilities—is one of them. Based on an analysis of their activist discourse, this paper explores how women with disabilities have developed their own global political agenda as an intersection of feminist and disability movements claims. Data from the websites of 15 organisations for and run by women with disabilities and located in 14 countries were collected for that purpose, also including some United Nations documents and information produced by the International Network of Women with Disabilities. The results point out the rise of these women as new transnational political agents whose demands are based on their own life experiences and articulated by arguments of social justice, human rights, and democratisation. This groundbreaking discourse emerges as a pressing challenge to be faced not only by the mainstream feminist and disability movements, but also by the whole of contemporary societies.

#### 2010S03198

**Bevilacqua, Emiliano & Borrelli, Davide** (University of Salento, Italy [e-mail: emiliano.bevilacqua@unisalento.it]), **Digital Citizenship and New Biopolitics of Common: “Everyone and None” vs “Everyone and Each One”, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Biopolitics is a crucial question of modernity. As a contradictory synthesis between individual element of life & collective dimension of politics, modernity is producing some conflictual strain between actor & system, private & public, gift economy and market, society & law. In our opinion it is possible to overcome these conflicts today, provided that the expression of Self becomes an ingredient of common life. We shall deconstruct the meanings of both individual & society following Foucault's thinking, & we shall discuss about the networked society. According to Foucault the individualization processes are effects of the politic modern rationality. Moreover, social institutions today are based on living subjectivities, & this tends to redefine the shared sense of commonality. The networked society promotes an affirmative kind of biopolitics, as a kind of politics 'in the form of life' & not as "politics on life".

#### 2010S03199

**Muñoz, María Antonia** (Universidad Autónoma de México - Xochimilco [e-mail: mariaantoniamunoz@gmail.com]), **Political Subjects and Critical Contexts; Demands, Organizations, and Articulation in Argentina, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ In many countries of Latin America the nineties were characterized as the triumph of the neoliberal ideology & free markets over states. Nowadays, this is counteracted both by political rhetoric and governmental actions: 'neo - liberalism' has become the new enemy of the Nation. In Argentina this ideological change was made in the context of a deep economic & political crisis (2001- 2002). The main idea those days was 'all of them must go, no one can stay', referring to the political class & also to the economic elites. This paper studies the antagonism expressed by that slogan. It also examines the conflict through the discursive analyses of deep interviews made to leaders & participants of social & labor organizations, political parties, national papers and other written & oral documents. This presentation will contrast the empirical process to the political con-

cepts provided by the hegemony theory (Ernesto Laclau) & the idea of 'disagreement' & 'political subject' (Rancière). The result of the investigation shows that the antagonism's short length and (its) weakness were product of the absence of political articulation. Instead, they only produce flimsy links based on a common enemy but not on a universal social project (political myth plus some pragmatic proposes). However, the positive outcome of the antagonism was that the political system was questioned & tested, and that demands of inclusion, reparation & social justice were introduced in the public sphere.

#### 2010S03200

**Ridenti, Marcelo** (University of Campinas - UNICAMP, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil, [e-mail: ridenti@dualtec.com.br]), **Art, Alienation and Politics of Resistance: Marshall Berman and His Brazilian Audience in the Eighties, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The paper analyses the extraordinary reception in Brazil of Marshall Berman's book about modernism, modernity & modernization. All that is solid melts into air. 34.000 copies were sold in only 12 months after its Brazilian edition of 1986. Till our days 74.500 copies of the book were published, which is a huge number for Brazilian standards. Berman's audience in Brazil testifies the relation between intellectual field & cultural industry, as well as the links between market & leftwing thought in the eighties. The success of the book can be explained by a series of factors, from the innovating editorial investment till the predisposition to accept it by intellectuals & artists in a particular moment, when the country was facing the transition from dictatorship to democracy. The place of artists & intellectuals was changing in Brazilian society, as well as their political commitment.

#### 2010S03201

**Teune, Henry** (University of Pennsylvania, Political Science, Stetler Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6215 USA [tel: 1 215 898 4209; fax: 1 215 573 2073; e-mail: hteune@sas.upenn.edu]), **Globalization and Local Democracy: The Challenge of Democratic Governance in an Urban World, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Although there is evidence that the global-democratic dynamics of the past 20 years has taken hold at the local level, globalization also accelerated the rate of urbanization to an official 50% of the world's population in 2008. About three/fourths of the urban population live in cities of less than a million, but the global/urban dynamic pushes for the growth of mega cities & huge urban agglomerations. The focus is on how general interest in globalization has shifted to the governance of the global economy, reducing earlier interest in local democratic political development. That has led global institutions & national governments to ignore local democracy & governance in favor of governing the uncharted urban problems created by globalization, a greater challenge perhaps than that of 'mega' national industrial cities of the 19th century. Governing is now being seen as a technical problem dealing with waste, transportation, and other expanding demands for services through the coordination of administrative structures. Alternatives to these bureaucratic solutions will be discussed, including urban decentralization and new forms of democratic local governance.

#### 2010S03202

**Woodward, Alison Evelyn** (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, 1050 Brussels, Belgium [tel: +32 2 629 1065; e-mail: alison.woodward@vub.ac.be]), **Backward Isomorphism?: Intergovernmental Organizations as Field Regulators and Recipients of Equality Challenges, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Late 20th century equality struggles around human rights, race and gender focused on an emerging set of international actors such as the EU & the UN. This contribution hopes to add to the discussion of power & its role in institutional change by considering the impact of the gender equality struggle & its challenge to masculine hegemony (Connell 2008) in global governance. Specifically it considers changes in the fields of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) & transnational social movement organizations through the prism of institutional isomorphism, looking on the one hand to the formation of social platform organizations in the women's movement to lobby IGOs, and on the other at the institutional responses to the gender challenge through mimetic programs of gender equality policy in internal personnel regulations in IGOs themselves. IGO development in the last decade demonstrates clear evidence of isomorphic tendencies in organizational fields. The rule systems for recognition for participation in IGO negotiations have been very important in shaping the

organization of social movement organizations crossing borders, leading to professionalization, particular lobbying and presentation strategies, coalition & alliance formations & new forms of member involvement. While the international state regulates the field of social movements, the movement organizations in their turn have been successful in producing change in the organization of the international state itself by considering the IGO's not only as tools but as targets.

#### 2010S03203

**Miller, Judi H** (University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand [tel: +64 3 3642546; e-mail: judi.miller@canterbury.ac.nz]), **Lighten Up: The Place of Humour in the Shaping of Professional Identities, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The discourses of counselling include such terms as caring, helping, empathising, guiding, empowering & facilitating growth. Clients may or may not share this view; their perceptions are influenced by friends, family members & colleagues & general publications such as brochures, telephone yellow-pages, advertisements, media articles & presentations. Because many of these publications and other media signal professionalism, they are, in the main, serious in intent & are typically interpreted as such. There is, however, another context in which images of counselling are presented for public consumption & interpretation: caricatures in film, jokes, cartoons & related graphic art. The very many images produced in these forms position counselling & therapy culturally & are also important vehicles through which clients & others understand and interpret their work. In this paper, I will present an illustrated interpretation of cartoonists' representations of counselling to show how humour helps shape the professional identity of counselling among clients & the wider public.

#### 2010S03204

**Verzelloni, Luca** (University of Bologna, Department of Politics, Institutions, History, Bologna, Italy, 40127 [tel: 0512092500; fax: 051239548; e-mail: luca.verzelloni@unibo.it]), **Behind the Desk of the Judge: An Ethnographic Research on the Profession of the Italian Judges, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ A court of justice often appears, at the eyes of someone who is not part of the legal world, as something mysterious & unknown (Latour 2002). The courts are characterized for being "opaque institutions" (Meyer, Rowan 2000). These "temples of the law" (Barshack 2000), basing their work on procedures & highly specialized language, are often perceived as closed contexts, away from the society in which operate. In the light of the debate of the Sociology of Professions, on the bases of the data collected during an ethnographic research developed in over two years in four Italian justice courts, this paper aspires to reflect on features & peculiarities of a crucial profession to the protection of citizens' rights & to the exercise of jurisdiction as that of the judges. This paper aims to go beyond the prescriptive level of norms & procedures which formally govern the operation of court of justice, to study the practical activities of the judges, for move beyond the "institutional facade" of the justice court for highlight & to reflect on what judges daily do in the exercise of their functions.

#### 2010S03205

**Miele, Mara & Lever, John** (School of City and Regional Planning, Cardiff University, Glamorgan Building King Edward VII Avenue CF10 3WA [tel: +44 (0)29 208 74022; fax: +44 (0)29 208 74845; e-mail: MieleM@Cardiff.ac.uk]), **Human Rights and Animal Welfare: Civilizing Religious Slaughter?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Abstract not available.

#### 2010S03206

**De Nieves Gutiérrez de Rubalcava, Arturo** (Department of Sociology and Political and Administration Science, Universidade da Coruña, A Coruña (Galiza)- Spain, 15002 [tel: +34 981167000 (Ext. 4901); e-mail: arturodenieves@gmail.com]), **Class and Identity in Galician "Ensanches", International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ "Ensanche" is the name given by Spanish urbanism to the new planned edifications made at the turn of the 19th century in many Spanish cities. The lack of physical space that characterized old medieval towns at that time was solved through the planning of these new urban spaces called "ensanches". Nowadays, ensanches constitute core neighbourhoods of many cities, & its inhabitants usually display strong feelings of belonging based on them. My paper deals with the analysis of the particular social structure of Galician ensanches, as it shows us clear patterns of differentia-

tion when compared with that of the rest of the neighbourhoods that make up Galician cities. Particularly, I am interested in those differences regarding class & ethnic identity; thus, as I will try to show in my paper, people living in Galician ensanches are in higher positions in terms of class when compared with the inhabitants of the rest of the city. Furthermore, there would be also differences regarding language uses, acting as ethnic barriers between neighbourhoods.

#### 2010S03207

**Nicol, Poppy** (Cardiff University, Cardiff cf10 3at [tel: 00447920021893; e-mail: nicolp@cf.ac.uk]), **How Does an Apple Enter the City?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ When considering metropolitan food systems, London could be perceived as a beast. As one of the key capitalist powerhouses of the west, it thrives upon the circulation of conspicuous capital. The food system within the city remains intrinsically tangible yet similarly conspicuous in terms of the landscapes from which most food is derived. But even within such a 'global' city, a plurality of stories exist. This paper presents a study that considers how an apple enters a community within London. Through multi-level analysis, different scales & entry points are considered. The apple thus acts as a vehicle through which a city-region's food system & impact upon relevant productive land may be analysed & explored. Through deconstruction of the 'applescape' of a distinct community, different scales of procurement are considered. At one end of the spectrum, the globalised 'conventional' journeys to supermarkets are considered. This is contrasted with examples of more ecologically localised procurement in the form of gleaning projects and community orchards. Somewhere in between these two extremes, cases of more direct links with producers are considered—via community supported agriculture box schemes & local farmer's markets—cases that to connect more explicitly with the surrounding peri-urban interface. The paper thus considers whether a city can be something other than consumptive. The methodology utilised is multimodal & sensual in its approach, utilising interviews, images & sensorial recordings.

#### 2010S03208

**Peters, Deike** (TU Berlin [e-mail: deike.peters@tu-berlin.de]), **Berlin's Urban Waterfronts: Places of Opportunity, Spaces of Conflict, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ "Berlin has more bridges than Venice!" Although this is a frequently heard tourist slogan in the German capital, Berlin's urban waterfronts do not yet live up to their true potential. This paper will focus on key inner-city waterfront areas located right along the Berlin wall's former Death Zone, particularly the lower end of the Spandauer Schifffahrtskanal between the Northern & the Humboldt harbors, right next to Berlin's new Central Station and just north of the new Federal Government quarter. Despite numerous plans & concepts, development is still lagging along this extensive stretch of waterfront right in the heart of the city. This contribution will trace the area's history & compare its potentials to alternative waterfront locations in Berlin, notably the so-called Mediaspree development along the southern part of the Spree river. The paper will also analyze the city's official framework plans for its various urban waterfronts, including the Spree, Humboldt harbor & the canal, as well as the private initiatives complementing them. The paper will provide both a general & a location-specific assessment of the complex challenges, prospective user conflicts & trade-offs which public and private sector actors face in the overall process of waterfront regeneration in prime locations, paying particular attention to large-scale redevelopment initiatives involving urban mega-projects.

#### 2010S03209

**Piskunova, Inna & Bagmat, Ekaterina** (Saratov State socio-Economic University, Russia, 410003 Saratov, Radichev Street 89 [tel: +7 8452 211745; e-mail: Piskunowai@mail.ru]), **The Theater as a Component of Cultural Space of Modern City, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The aim of this paper is to investigate the theatre role as a perspective resource for a tourism development in Saratov, Volga region in the Russian Federation. The arrangement of cultural space in the city includes many kinds of social activities. The large cultural institutions are crucial to both the cultural identity and the cultural economy of the city, that's why this research is essentially focused on the Saratov Opera House activities. Special attention was paid to one of the main events of the Saratov Opera House, to the forward-looking & conspicuous Sobinov festival. The purpose of this investigation was to observe an effectiveness of theatre

inclusion into the tourism infrastructure of Saratov city. The study employed qualitative methods for data collection: case study strategy, informal interviews, & analyses of texts. Beyond exploring the cultural & leisure potential of the Saratov Opera House the opportunity of creating the tourist image as an important condition for optimizing the cultural & social activities of citizens as well for affecting the tourist activities of the contemporary Russian city was considered.

#### 2010S03210

**Depeli, Gülsüm** (Hacettepe University, Turkey), **Looking at Family Photographs: Reading Barthes with Merleau-Ponty**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ To look at the family photographs has its peculiarities as an experience of looking. The people we are looking at in those photograph albums look at us at the same time. In other words, as members of our intimate social group, those people we recognize in photo albums also recognize us. This experience of looking at familiar photographs of our social groups (family members, friends etc.) refers to a special mode of looking and communication, in which we can trace the phenomenological quality of the 'looking' itself. Then, this mode of looking is inevitably reflexive in two manners: First, it is a dialogical experience, which falls partly outside the Cartesian approach of looking, in which the 'I' and 'eye' is equated as being the same. Then, the look/gaze travels and shifts between two sides. The 'looked at' looks also to the 'looker' and they recognize each other mutually. In this way, the power of looking is shared in both sides. This means that, in this peculiar experience, the invading conceptualisation of looking has been partly transcended. Second, this specific experience of looking at the familiar people in photographs has also a self-reflexive characteristic for the viewer. The person who looks at the photographs of socially intimate people, confronts partly him-/herself and the process of her/his own social self-realisation. Through the eyes in the photographs, he/she sees her-/himself. In other words, this kind of a looking marks his/her belongings and possessions in social life. In this context, this presentation attempts to discuss on the experience of looking at family photographs in guidance of the phenomenological insights of Merleau-Ponty and J.P.Sartre. Key-words: family photographs, punctum, mourning, wonder, belonging

#### 2010S03211

**Kohn, Ayelet** (Hadassah College Jerusalem and The David Yellin College), **Visual Irony in Israeli Political Photojournalism**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The article attempts to look into diverse representations of irony in photojournalism as an expressive mode of criticizing loaded political situations. I will focus on photographs and their titles appearing in the public gallery of Israeli press. If irony is 'a mode of speech in which the meaning is the contrary to the words' to quote Dr. Johnson's known definition, we shall ask, Following Scott (2004): How can a photograph show the opposite meaning of its objects? Discussion of irony in the Israeli political context reveals an interesting similarity: every photograph 'lies' and tells the truth simultaneously, and thus, much like irony, is conceived as opposites which perform mutually. The Israeli political situation might be described in the same way as a condition in which polar situations are conceived as an everyday existential mode which one has to understand and live with. Adopting Sperber's idea of echoing mentions (1984), I will examine three aspects of irony in photographs created by two main Israeli photojournalists, Alex Levac and Pavel Wolberg. The usage of iconography which derives its power from Israeli culture and collective memory, its scopic regime and its consequent representational power (Frosh; 2001). \*1 The status of dominant issues of photojournalism such as the portrayal of suffering and terror when they are framed and represented by an ironical attitude towards political situations. \*2 The methods in which the ironic "cross-eyed" look suggests a softer, humanistic and more complicated alternative to the rather limited option of the traditional political gaze, to expand Mulvey's term (1975, 1992).

#### 2010S03212

**Celik, Cetin** (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Science, Postfach 33 04 40 D - 28334 Bremen Germany [tel: +49(0)421 218 66376; fax:; e-mail: ccelik@bigss.bremen.de]), **Turkish School Dropouts in Germany : The Process of Dropping Out**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper examines the phenomenon of school dropout as a process by focusing on the case of Turkish school dropouts in Germany. Contemporary scholarship has found that family, school & peer group circles are important factors in the emergence of school dropout behavior. However, there are many questions left as to the process through which a student

develops a dropout career. In this study, theoretically, Becker's 'Sequential Model of Deviant Career' is applied into dropping out process. For the data collection, two main methods are used; four months participant observation in a vocational school which school dropouts are sent to & twenty semi-structured interviews with them. The data is analyzed with computer-aided program, Atlas.ti . The preliminary findings suggest that dropout career unfolds in a sequence & it is explained step by step in this paper. Becker, H. S. (1991) *Outsiders: Studies in the sociology of deviance*, New York: Free Press.

#### 2010S03213

**Hood, Jane C.** (University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM 87131 [tel: 505-277-3816; fax: 505-277-8805; e-mail: jhood@unm.edu]), **Educating the "Low-End" Kids: Pedagogy, Engagement, and Discipline in a Public High School**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Part of a larger study on race, class, & discipline among high school freshmen, this paper adds a qualitative dimension to a previously-reported (Hood & Lopez 2009) multivariate analysis of data for an entire school district. Based upon interview transcripts & classroom observations, this report unpacks the notion of the "low end" kid, a term the researcher first heard in the initial "Discipline Study Group" meeting at Lucero High School. Using data from focus group meetings & four classes as taught by a total of seven teachers (one regular ed, one inclusion special ed, two special ed, one AP teacher, & two substitutes), this analysis illustrates the inter-relationships among class, race, gender, & special education placement. I addition, I show how skilled teachers using appropriate pedagogy can both produce engagement & minimize behavior problems when teaching students whom other teachers consider "low-end" kids. I conclude by suggesting that there may in fact be no low-end kids but rather low-end teaching practices & low-end educational policies.

#### 2010S03214

**Mostafa, Tarek** (Institute of Education - University of London, 20 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AL [tel: 00447507674288; e-mail: T.Mostafa@ioe.ac.uk]), **The Anatomy of Inequalities in Educational Achievements: A Comparative Analysis of the Effects of Stratification**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This paper analyses the mechanisms of stratification & inequalities in achievements. The main objective is to determine how stratification leads to unequal educational outcomes & how inequalities are channelled through student characteristics, school characteristics & peer effects. On the one hand, a descriptive analysis is used to shed light on the education systems of the five selected countries & to provide insight into the functioning of stratification. The countries are Japan, the UK, Italy, Germany and Finland, & the dataset used is PISA 2003. On the other hand, a multilevel econometric model is elaborated in order to quantify the effects of student, school & peer characteristics on performance scores. The results on the regressions are then interpreted according to the institutional context of each country. In the last section, policy implications, based on the regression results, are derived.

#### 2010S03215

**Murakami, Luiz Carlos, Alves Lynn, Rosalina Gama, Reinaldo Hugo, Oswaldo Acosta & Romero, Cláudia Buhamor, Abreu** (Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Ceará Brasil 60.020-180 [tel: 55 85 33667808; e-mail: murakami@ufc.br]), **Video-game as New Media for Teaching and Social Interaction**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ On line learning in Brazil allowed people who never had the opportunity to study, the access to school. However, there is a concern of the government of developing countries: the evasion of students at high school level. One of the reasons is the real motivation of the students to stay in a classroom. However, these same students spend several hours playing video games at their houses or in lan houses (place used by low class students that do not have income to buy computers). Educational institutions developed virtual learning objects in order to motivate the students & video games are one of these learning objects. The video games really created motivation in the students, proving to be a new media for teaching purposes. However, are the students learning? When in the videogame interaction, are the students experimenting social interactions? These are the questions this research is looking for to answer. Within this context this research has the objective to identify the dimensions of learning and social interactions pointed by James Paul Gee. Factor analysis was used & 43 interviews with game design students resulted in different dimensions indicated by theory.

**2010S03216**

**Quaresma, Maria Luisa da Rocha Vasconcelos** (University of Oporto - Institute of Sociology, Via Panorâmica, s/n Universidade do Porto Via Panorâmica, s/n, 4150-564 Porto Portugal [tel: 00351226077100; e-mail: quaresma.ml@gmail.com]), **Civic Education in Private Schools, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper addresses the question of educational success in a holistic perspective (not restricted to academic success, but focusing, namely, civic dimension of success) in two private schools located in Lisbon & attended by upper classes' students. Our ethnographic field work, basis of a PhD thesis, includes direct observations in multiple school contexts—ordinary ones, like playgrounds; but also extraordinary ones, like ceremonies, social events and meetings with all school community—, interviews to main institutional protagonists & a survey applied to students. We will analyze students' perceptions about the role of education in society, thinking about the relation between their upper position in social structure & their representations: about school aims in terms of students' critical attitude & participation in social and civic questions, but also about values that school should transmit, such as civic & democratic ones, students' autonomy, responsibility & involvement in school events & decisions. We will also examine social perceptions of educational success shared by these educational communities, focusing its civic dimension, and students-goals for their future lives, namely in terms of civic commitment. Students' participation in social activities & in school events & decisions will also be analysed & related to schools administrative styles & aims in terms of students' civic involvement. We intend to give voice to a social segment of population not usually studied by Sociology—the upper class—, trying to understand their point of view about themselves, school, and society & their involvement in school & civic activities.

**2010S03217**

**Stevens, Peter Alexander Joris & Van Houtte, Mieke** (Ghent University, Korte Meer 5, 9000 gent, Belgium [e-mail: peter.stevens@ugent.be]), **Adapting to the System or the Student? Exploring Teacher Adaptations to Disadvantaged Students in an English and Belgian Secondary School, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This article builds on research on teacher adaptations to students by exploring how a Belgian & English national context influence teachers' definitions of educational success, their explanations of educational failure & allocation of scarce educational resources to disadvantaged students. Ethnographic data from one Flemish (Belgian) & one English secondary, multicultural school suggest that teachers in both schools adapt their expectations to students in line with the perceived ability & interests of students. However, differences between England & Flanders in how students and schools are evaluated can help to explain differences between Flemish & English teachers' allocation of scarce educational resources & responsibility for educational success. The conclusions discuss the implications of these findings for social policy & future research.

**2010S03218**

**Wiborg, Agnete** (Bod8 University College, 8049, Bod, Norway [e-mail: Agnete.Wiborg@hibo.no]), **Dropout of Upper Secondary Education—Representations of a Problem and Its Implications, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Dropout of secondary school is considered as an important problem in Norway as in many parts of the modern society. In this paper I want to discuss how dropout from upper secondary is represented as a problem & different implications of this representation. How a problem is described involves an interpretation which involves judgment & choices. The representation of a problem influences the way the issue is understood which connected to underlying assumptions which are important to reveal. Representations also influence how subjects are constituted. By using this approach I do not underestimate the problems young people leaving school without a complete secondary education can experience. The intention is rather to deconstruct the representation of 'dropout' as the problem & to discuss other aspects of this complex phenomenon. This concerns young people's encounters with the education system, the transition to adulthood & entrance into the labour market where changes in the labour market, the educational system, individualization, gender & class are central issues. The empirical point of departure is studies concerning different aspects upper secondary school in Northern Norway & in the Arctic.

**2010S03219**

**Wroblewski, Angela** (Institute für Advanced Studies Vienna

(IHS), Stumpergasse 56, 1060 Vienna, Austria [tel: ++43-1-59991-135; fax: ++43-1-59991-191; e-mail: wroblews@ihs.ac.at]), **Barriers for Women on Their Way into Top Positions at Austrian Universities: How Gender Biased Are Application Procedures for Professorships at Austrian Universities?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ At Austrian universities women are the majority among students and graduates but the share of women declines within higher hierarchical positions & among professors women are clearly underrepresented with a share of 16% (2008). The mechanisms that are responsible for the drop out of women become more & more subtle. In our study we build on the results of two recent studies (Christine Färber & Ulrike Spangenberg, 2008 for Germany and Marieke van den Brink, 2009 for the Netherlands) & analyze the formal appointment procedures formulated at universities in Austria. The main question is, whether these procedures contain gender biased aspects identified in former studies. Furthermore we ask what roles do the university's general strategies & other measures to promote equal opportunities or the advancement of women play in this context. In addition to this analysis based on documents we collect data on the implementation of these formal procedures via interviews with key actors in the appointment procedure (rectors, members of the appointments committee, equal opportunity commissioner, etc.). The aim is to analyze how the appointment processes guidelines are applied in practice & to what extent do these practices differ for women & men?

**2010S03220**

**Zielinski, Aleksander Milosz** ([e-mail: milosz13@gmx.ch]), **The Homogenization of the Swiss Field of Education as Part of the Emerging World Model of Education, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ I would like to present preliminary results from my Phd project which focuses on the emerging world model of education & its underlying institutional structure. The background for my research consists of recent neo-institutionalist findings in the field of curriculum change research (Benavot/Braslavsky 2006) which showed a discursive shift of the focus in direction of Human Rights and World Citizenship instead of Civic Rights & National Citizenship. Other important findings concern the teaching of a counterfactual world in the sense of an imagined community (Anderson 2002) with a heavy accent on commonality, equality, peace, democracy, Human Rights. I attempt to explain these findings in a broader context, meaning a more general trend to globalization & marketization of education (Spring 2009) which circles around the empty signifier (Laclau/Mouffe 1985) 'lifelong learning' (OECD 1996, World Bank 2003). Special attention has to be paid to the discursive connections between lifelong learning & elements of the hegemonic ideology such as economic growth. In the empirical part of my presentation I analyze the Harmos-Konkordat which attempts to harmonize the Swiss educational system—up till now each of the 26 Cantons regulated the field of education on its own. My thesis is that this homogenization is a direct consequence of Switzerland joining the UN. Special attention will be paid to elements of 'lifelong learning'. The method I use is a deconstructive reading from a biopolitical perspective which focuses on the role of hyperboles & other forms of suggestive rhetoric in these documents. Anderson, Benedict (1983): *Imagined Communities*, London: Verso. Benavot, Aaron & Cecilia Braslavsky (2006): *School Knowledge in Comparative & Historical Perspective*, Hong Kong: Springer. Laclau, Ernesto & Chantal Mouffe (1985): *Hege-mony and Socialist Strategy*, London: Verso. OECD (1996), *Lifelong Learning for All*. Spring, Joel (2009): *Globalization of Education*, New York: Routledge. World Bank (2003), *Lifelong Learning in the Global Knowledge Economy*.

**2010S03221**

**Oh, Seil** (Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 [tel: 617-552-2270; e-mail: ohseilsj@gmail.com]), **Moral Pluralism and Late Modernity: Study on the Increase of Religious 'Nones' in the United States, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Religious non-affiliation in the United States has rapidly increased about 17% since the 1990s (General Social Survey 2008). Scholars try to explain these phenomena in terms of political division or generational differences. However, this research re-focuses on pluralism as a pivotal consequence of late modernity. This study, utilizing the Baylor Religion Survey (2005), examines empirically how moral monistic tendency (i.e., teaching others your morals) is accepted by traditional religiosity but rejected by non-affiliation. Besides socio-demographic control variables, explanatory variables include (1) various forms of religious identities (including non-affiliation), (2) cognitive types of belief (including images

of God, New Age interests), (3) religious practices (service attendance, prayer), (4) experiential types (traditionally religious experiences & spiritual/mystic experiences). The findings demonstrate all forms of religious identities other than affiliated theists (i.e., affiliated spiritualists, atheists/agnostics, & the unaffiliated) show significantly higher levels of moral pluralism. The image of God as judge appears to be opposite to moral pluralism whereas New Age interests do not have a significant relationship to moral pluralism (pBFM1XC8IEND.05). Religious services or experiences support moral monistic tendency whereas spiritual/mystic experiences leads to moral pluralism.

#### 2010S03222

**Santos, Pedro, Matias** (ISCSP, Rua Almerindo Lessa 1300-663 [tel: 352-213619430; fax: 351-213619442; e-mail: correio@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Women, Religion and Power, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Some women of the Hindu community in Portugal are said to become possessed by the virgin goddesses in ritual performances of the Hindu pantheon, & to have the power to predict the future, heal sickness, cure evil-eye & take care of the well-being of the ancestors. Some castes of the Hindu community—especially of the higher status—marginalise these woman & yet most respected by the castes of lesser status.

#### 2010S03223

**Tekin, Mustafa** (Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Theology [tel: +90 505 920 87 15; fax: +90 286 218 05 38; e-mail: mtekin7@hotmail.com]), **Re-Thinking Religious Pluralism in Turkey, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ With rapid changes that we live in the world, new concepts & new discussions come to our agenda. Borders of nation-states lost its former important & its meaning; so it was started to re-discuss migration, integration & eventually co-existence all over the world. People from different religions & cultures started coexist in different countries. Specially in the United States and European countries. This condition marks concept of religious pluralism in particular as a primary problem. At that point we reached, religious pluralism has been discussed with induction of post-modern discourse & even denominations, sects & new religious movements make claim within plural mentality. Turkey is a leading country with its history & its religion. Turkey has the Ottoman State's heritage but at the same time it is a secular country. This qualification is a considerably noteworthy. As a Muslim but at the same time secular country, Turkey, that was offered as a uniform pattern for other Muslim countries, contains a lot of religious-groups, congregations; but paradoxically, religious pluralism could not institutionalize both in theory & in formality. Turkey, in fact, can take place as a centre country with its historical experiences starting from Ottoman State & today's practices in the world. We, in this paper, try to discuss problems that we arised above, by analysing Turkey's historical process, its story, its social structure & its current trends in context of pluralism. Our main thesis is this: Turkey has a subconscious which will assume all religious, cultural & denominational differences. On that score, we want to produce a lot of new questions. Our thesis will be tested by analysing Turkey's hi/story), religious pluralism's register & today's structure in accordance with C. Wright Mills' sociological imagination theory.

#### 2010S03224

**Zubair, Maria** (School of Health and Social Care, University of Reading, Bulmershe Court, Earley, Reading. RG6 1HY. UK [tel: 0118 3788855; fax: 0118 3786808; e-mail: maria.zubair@reading.ac.uk]), **'Pushed to Become This Big Figurehead': Religion, Identity and Gender Equality among British Pakistani Women at University, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Muslim women living within Western countries have often been perceived within dominant Western discourses as being 'backward' and 'oppressed'. These Muslim women's retention of their ethnic and religious identities has been presented within these discourses as being a sign of their continued oppression by the patriarchal structures within their ethnic culture. Based on Western notions of feminism, such discourses have tended to ignore the complexity and the heterogeneity of Muslim women's experiences & perceptions of gender equality. Using qualitative data from in-depth interviews and participant observation with second-generation British Pakistani Muslim women studying at a university in London, this paper examines these young women's engagement with Western feminist discourses on gender roles & gender equality as they become exposed to a Western university environment. The data reveals a considerable varia-

tion among these second-generation young women in their experiences & perceptions of gender equality. It shows that many of these young women who are strongly committed to their own separate religious & cultural values & identities to the White British are able to challenge the assumed superiority of Western gender ideologies by offering alternative definitions of gender equality which are more appropriate for their own specific situations within the British context.

#### 2010S03225

**Wojcik, Adrian** (Institute of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Karowa 18, 00-927, Warsaw, Poland [tel: +48 697 419 362; e-mail: awojcik@uw.edu.pl]), **The Brighter Side of System Justification, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Relations between system justification & stereotyping processes are usually presented one-sidedly: it is claimed that specific images of social groups justify political status quo & explain relative social hierarchy between different groups (Jost, Hunyday, 2002; Jost, Banaji, Nosek, 2004). The negative auto-stereotypes of subordinated social groups suppress expression the expression of their social interests. At the same time, members of high status social groups legitimize their dominance by holding negative stereotypes of the subordinated groups. However, this pattern of results is obtained in societies with long history of relatively stable democratic system & free-market economy. On the other hand, the beliefs in just system may have different functions in societies that recently undergone system transformation & may also lead to positive consequences & increase the inclusiveness towards ethnic minorities. The results of Polish Prejudice Survey 2009—a representative opinion pool of Poles conducted in 2009—show that respondents, who strongly justify the system, accept also ethnic minorities in political & economical system. They also tend to be less biased towards their ingroup & to compensate the historical injustices towards ethnic minorities. Importantly, those dependencies fade out when we analyze more traditional measures of stereotypes that are strongly connected to close interpersonal relations (e.g. social distance, inter-group emotions). The justification of current political & social system can therefore lead to anti-discriminatory tendencies. This finding sheds new light on the theory of pro-system attitudes in current social sciences.

#### 2010S03226

**Mohseni, Reza Ali** (Islamic Azad University, Gorgan Branch, Shahid kakantari St. Gorgan Golestan province [tel: 0098 171 3350015; fax: 0098 1717 3351913; e-mail: mohseninet@yahoo.com]), **The Sociological Analysis of Prison: Costs and Consequences, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Prison as one of the society institute and organizations contains a group of people and a chain of incidents happens inside it necessarily. To make familiar with the incidents happening all the time in this small social unit and the related consequences, the identification of its culture and economical, social, and behavioral pathology dimensions is necessary. Studies show that before the management of jails starts its operations including behavioral control of newcomer prisoners and tries to lead them to the desired social circuit, the prison itself and prisoners, especially inveterate prisoners come along and teach the prison alphabets to the newcomer prisoner. In sociological point of view, prison and tendency towards prison policy with today conditions and management have lost its remedial and renovation functions and motives considerably. According to the existing statistics, between 30 up to 50 percent of the prisoners that are released from jails, recommit a crime out of jail. Although imprisoning the criminals and complicating their punishment stages is to be regarded as a responding approach for declining the rate of crimes, in most of the cases this leave behind many economical, social, and cultural expenses in prisons and consequently it has not a meaning role in the decrease of crimes. This paper is about to study the sociology of prison and tendency towards prison policy in pathological point of view (considering its consequences and related expenses). Harms related to the above matter are introduced and described under three different titles that are "Harms Addressing Prisoner", "Harms Addressing Family", and "Harms Addressing Society". Key words: Prison, jail, Sociology, Pathology, Costs, Consequences Assistant professor of sociology (Social pathology and deviances) - Islamic Azad University Gorgan Branch. Iran.

#### 2010S03227

**Van Bouwel, Jeroen** (Department of Philosophy, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium [e-mail: Jeroen.VanBouwel@UGent.be]), **Framing the Democratic Interaction between Scientists and Civic Groups, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Harry Collins and Robert Evans (2002) suggest that the so-called "third wave" in social studies of science should address the normative question of how far citizen participation in scientific debates can legitimately be extended. In this paper, we want to argue that Helen Longino's account of science provides us with a good normative framework to answer that question. Longino's CCE-norms can be understood as an updated version of Robert Merton's CUDOS-norms of science. The update concerns at least two aspects. Firstly, contrary to Merton (1942), Longino pays attention to the diversity of social groups within science—her work was originally motivated by feminist values and has broadened to include socially and epistemically underprivileged groups. Secondly, widening the Mertonian scope, her account (especially Longino 2002) can accommodate the participation of civic groups to the debate (cf. Rolin, 2009). We will elucidate how Longino's norms have to be understood in relation to the interaction between scientists and civic groups, making the democratic framework for interaction as well as the responsibilities of the civic participants explicit. Finally, the inclusion of civic groups within science and/or the decision-making processes concerning science and technology is often motivated by political, democratic or moral concerns. However, if we accept Longino's framework, a stronger claim could be made, namely that the inclusion leads to better knowledge. Hence, inclusion can be advocated on epistemic grounds. References. Collins, Harry and Robert Evans (2002) "The Third Wave of Science Studies: Studies of Expertise and Experience." *Social Studies of Science* 32(2), 23596. Longino, H. (2002) *The Fate of Knowledge*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. Merton, R.K. (1942) "The Normative Structure of Science." In: Merton, R. K. (1973) *The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

#### 2010S03228

**Konrad, Kornelia, Markard, Jochen, Ruef, Annette & Truffer, Bernhard** (Science, Technology & Policy Studies, Universiteit Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands [tel: ++31 53 489 3906; e-mail: k.e.konrad@utwente.nl]). **Strategic Responses to Hype and Disappointment in Stationary Fuel Cell Innovation**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Emerging scientific fields, technologies & innovations are notoriously subject to high uncertainties and, at the same time, expectations, which often follow a social dynamic leading from hype to disappointment. In this paper we will draw on insights from the sociology of expectations & examine the strategic responses of innovation actors to hype & disappointment for the case of stationary fuel cells. Following a discourse analysis which served to identify collective expectations & their dynamics in a number of discourse spheres (mass media, policy, science etc.) we have conducted about 30 interviews with heterogeneous actors engaged in stationary fuel cell innovation in German-speaking countries. We found that the majority of actors was indeed significantly affected by the expectation dynamics, but that actors reacted and contributed in very different ways to both phases of hype and disappointment regarding fuel cell development. These responses can be subsumed under three types: promoters, followers & loosely affected early entrants. Furthermore, we explain the variety in responses by referring to the specific conditions for action of the various actors.

#### 2010S03229

**Schachtner, Christina, Duller, Nicole, Langeland, Katja & Osljak, Katja** (Institute for Media and Communications, Universitätsstrasse 65-67, 9020 Klagenfurt, Austria [tel: +43 463 2700 1834; e-mail: Katja.Langeland@uni-klu.ac.at]). **Subject Formations and Digital Culture. Performative Arena: Communicative Publics in Cyberspace**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Our research project explores subject formations of teenagers & young adults between the age of 15 & 30 in online communities. They are the very first generation that grows up in the era of digital media. The amount of online users amongst this group is above average. Therefore these 'digital natives' can be regarded as significant indicators not only for contemporary but also for future society & culture. In the light of the significance that cross-border communication holds for communicative virtual spaces, we include networks into our analysis that originated in different geographical regions and operate across cultural borders. Regarding the German-speaking sphere, we consider online platforms such as Facebook, StudiVZ, Netlog, Knuddels, & the SWR-Kindernetz (children's network). On an international level we study English-speaking online networks such as Mideast Youth, TakingITGlobal & Global Modules. On all of these platforms topics like religion, values, politics, participation, gender, relationship & 'new' forms of playing are investigated. Our research question

focuses on how online actors constitute themselves by negotiating these aforementioned topics. During the session of the 'Round Table' there will be four contributions regarding particular aspects of our research project. First, we would like to introduce the general idea of the project as well as its research focus. The next input will explicate our methodological approach towards virtual/online communication spaces. Last but not least, we would like to present some of our preliminary findings regarding the subject formations of online actors.

#### 2010S03230

**Jeolas, Leila & Kordes, Hagen** (Departamento de Ciências Sociais, Universidade Estadual de Londrina (UEL), Londrina-PR, Brasil, 86051-980 [tel: 00 55 43 33275330; fax:; e-mail: leila-jeolas@sercomtel.com.br]), **Youth Cultures and Illegal Car and Moto Races: Body and Masculinity**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The research seeks to comprehend sense & structure of life risking maneuvers, beginning with the significations that the young attribute to their experiences of speed. Due to the illegal character of large parts of the race practices—'racha'—the research process had initially to take contact in the virtual field of internet communities in which users present & discuss their attraction to risk. The research process joins them in the field of roads & racetracks. This universe is built up by several groups whose members differentiate themselves through their contrasting preferences of vehicles, music & clothes, seeking in the same time prestige & social reputation. By exhibiting the joint power of driver & machine, thrilled by the heavy sound & vibration, they start to modify perception, accelerated time & released gravity. By 'tuning' the engines they become ready to transgress limits & norms of security & speed, the machine becomes an extension of their body. Beyond the mainstream of a 'chaomplex surmodern civilisation' in which the young adjust to an accelerated mobility & to global forms of 'social self-discipline', the 'rachadors' seek in their limit-experiences various forms of ecstasy & 'adrenaline'. Their quest is for sensations rather than sense.

#### 2010S03231

**Ottosen, Mai Heide** (Danish National Center of Social Research, Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: 004533480888; e-mail: mho@sfi.dk]), **Childhood in the Nordic Way**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper aims to illuminate how core principles of the Nordic welfare model is reflected into child well-being & children's everyday life in these countries. When assessing child well-being in international comparative research the Nordic countries are put among the top third of rankings. This is in particular due to the fact that these countries have high standards in relation to material welfare, housing conditions & health, which are basic welfare dimensions. In this paper, which is based on empirical research on child well-being in Denmark, we also examine how other distinctive aspects of the Nordic welfare model manifests itself in relation to children's everyday life, e.g.: What are the implications of growing up in dual earner families with two full time working parents; in an ideological climate where equality emerges as a central concept; & in a welfare state, which take responsibility for children's upbringing conditions with generous schemes? The paper also identifies a number of unintended consequences of living in a highly modernized society: Thus, children of immigrants & children having experienced family break-up appear to some extent to be disadvantaged compared to other categories of children.

#### 2010S03232

**Pensiero Nicola** ([e-mail: nicola.pensiero@eui.eu]), **The Impact of Birthweight, Childhood and Adult Psychosocial Resources on the Evolution of Psychological Malaise from Early Childhood to Adulthood**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This work studies the joint effects of different forms of social and psychological resources considered at different life stages on the evolution of psychological malaise occurring between age 5, 10 and 34. Using structural equation modeling to account for the indirect mechanisms mediating child's psychological evolution, results throw light on the relative importance of age-specific social mechanisms. Childhood cognitive ability, the locus of control & peer rejection, which mediates also the effects of the two psychological resources, confirm to be key protective factor against psychological malaise. Contrary to expectations, neither earlier factors such as birthweight & prenatal maternal behavior nor educational & occupational outcomes measured at age 34 have substantial effects on the likelihood of psychological malaise. Changes in the level of malaise after childhood are rather accounted for by cognitive ability measured in early

adulthood, which is quite stable after childhood. Parental support protects the child against malaise indirectly by fostering child's cognitive ability & the locus of control. The effect of parental support on child's abilities also explains the socioeconomic differential in child's psychological malaise. The model is assessed on a large sample of individuals followed from birth to early adulthood (British Birth Cohort Study 1970).

### 2010S03233

**Te Riele, Kitty M.** (Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Technology Sydney, PO Box 222 Lindfield NSW 2070 Australia [tel: 00 61 2 9514 5269; e-mail: kitty.teriele@uts.edu.au]), **Philosophy of Hope: Opening Options for Creative Action, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The language of hope is powerful - not only in people's everyday discourses but also in education, counselling & youth work. When working with youth who are marginalised, hope can be a crucial resource. But the use of hope in such discourses all too often remains without much analysis of what hope means & how it may be applied. This paper aims to offer a beginning for both. First, I will provide an overview of theories of hope from various paradigms. Drawing on several of these I argue for a conceptualisation of hope as robust, sound & attainable. Robustness means taking seriously not only the agency of individuals & groups, but also the social structures that create enabling/constraining conditions for that agency. Soundness means that hoped-for-ends require an ethical evaluation. Attainable hope is both more feasible than wishful thinking & more arduous than requiring only planning. Second, I explore what this might mean for opening options for creative action, especially for those working with marginalised youth. I propose four resources for applying the philosophy of hope: a positive culture; a focus on possibility; a community of hope; & critical reflection. These are explored with examples from research in Australia.

### 2010S03234

**Landini, Tatiana S** (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, Brasil [e-mail: tatiana.landini@unifesp.br]), **'I Exchange Sex for Money But I Am not Being Sexually Exploited'—How Adolescents See Their Own Practice, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This presentation is the result of a group research that had two main objectives: on the one hand, to understand the relationship between two social problems, children & adolescents who are/were missing from home & sexual exploitation; on the other hand, to understand how adolescents who are/were involved in sexual exploitation see their own practice. The research was conducted in a middle size city in Brazil & had two phases. The first one consisted of a quantitative approach. The second was a qualitative approach b 64 interviews were conducted in order to get information about adolescents who had episodes of missing from their homes and/or had exchanged sex for money at some point in their lives. This paper will focus on these interviews. In the presentation, my aim is to reflect upon the meaning of paid sex & sexual exploitation for girls & boys who engage in these activities. To most of them, this is part of their everyday lives, something seen as 'natural'. They do not agree that they are being prostituted, they do not stand on the streets waiting for a client to come. To turn a trick is something that they do when they so decide.

### 2010S03235

**Mehrabi, Hamid Kolibiki** (Ph.D. student in Cognitive Psychology, University Lumière Lyon 2, France 69100 [tel: +330647849259; e-mail: hamid.mehrabi@univ-lyon2.fr]), **The Role of Self-Respect among Adolescents Engaged in Free Sexual Relations, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Research shows that under the influence of social & cultural change in recent decades, the sexual behavior of adolescents in contemporary society of Iran has changed dramatically. Currently, most teenagers and young girls being approached in an adult sex carelessly & it is themselves, offering to have sex. Among them, There are some who, despite of them, & begin the legally binding relations sexual and there are others who have confidence in themselves, control their sexual aspects in relationships with men. The perception of research in this area of life of young girls, for a traditional society like Iran as the dominant ideology that permits no sex outside marriage is very important. This article has been the study of the influence of the self esteem of adolescent girls in Tehran and the manner of their treatment with sexual issues of their surroundings & their ways of communicating with the opposite sex; this search is based on the interview we conducted with 78 adolescents & young people. For this study,

we used as qualitative research as 'the basic theory'. The results showed that girls in whom the sense of self-love is stronger, longer control their sexual desires & sexual orientation that girls feel less sense of pride & they did not allow any behavior sexual friends of the opposite sex. Also their vision regarding sex was quite different from reports in which the girls' self-esteem is less strong.

### 2010S03236

**Tchetgnia, Lucas** (UMR 196 CEPED/Paris Descartes/INED/IRD, Paris, France, 75006 [e-mail: tchetgnialucas@gmail.com]), **'If I Say No, I Will Lose Everything': The Stakes around the Negotiation of Condom Use in Premarital Transactional Sex in Urban Cameroon, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Young women in Cameroon tend to be more at HIV risk than young men for various reasons. One of these has to do with their incapacity to negotiate condom use during transactional sex with men who are more often richer & much older than they are & who have been exposed to HIV for a longer period. These wealthier men are also more likely to have multiple sexual partners. In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted among young people of both sexes aged 15-24 both from urban areas. These young people live in a context of economic crisis, scarcities (lack of money, job), gender inequality & a significant HIV prevalence (5.5%). Since wealthier men meet these young women's financial needs, the majority of these young women believe that if they impose condom use to their partner they will lose the financial support they receive. Thus the risk of HIV is perceived less important than the risk of losing face or starving. & Behind this perception, lies the idea of the lesser of two evils. This paper also examines the different coping strategies some young women make use of in front of the dilemma: having unprotected sex or 'losing everything'.

### 2010S03237

**Hutter, Mark & Miller, DeMond** (Sociology Department, Rowan University, Glassboro, NJ USA 08028 [tel: 856 795 5981; e-mail: hutter@rowan.edu]), **The Impact of Devastation and Rebuilding of New Orleans' Lower Ninth Ward on Memory Processes of Family and Community Life, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper will examine family memory processes of community and family life altered by the devastation & rebuilding of New Orleans's Lower Ninth Ward by families forced to vacate their community after Hurricane Katrina in 2005. We will frame the paper by focusing on the impact of Katrina on family life in the Lower 9th prior to that hurricane that devastated that community. Of particular concern are an examination of memory processes & the reinterpretation of the past in light of the slow rebuilding of that community through the efforts of government & Brad Pitt's *Make it Right* redevelopment program. We would argue that the memory of family life in that community prior to Hurricane Katrina is now being reshaped as a new community is coming into existence and families once again live in the Lower Ninth Ward. Our paper is influenced by the theoretical perspective put forth by Marc Fried's essay "Grieving for a lost home." We will discuss the importance of the loss of place & community & how families reinterpret the past & reshape memory as they begin the process of rebuilding in a new community in the wake of the destruction of the old one.

### 2010S03238

**Janning, Michelle, Y. & Brambrink, Helen** (Whitman College, Walla Walla, WA (USA) 99362 [tel: 509 527 4952; fax: 509 527 5026; e-mail: janninmy@whitman.edu]), **Family Boundaries in Family Photographs: Rules, Roles, and Memories, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ As Holland (1997) explains, family photos offer many insights into the socially constructed sets of meanings & ideologies present within the society in which the people live who are taking the photos. How and why families engage with their photos taps into bundles of meaning that have been socially constructed over time, & the study of these meanings provides insights into the social construction of family identity & memory-making as it is transformed over the course of a family's life. This study is a qualitative investigation into the meaning-making processes associated with the decisions surrounding the taking of family photographs, & the articulation by family members of which photos portray their own definitions of family. Interview, survey, and visual photographic data from fifteen families in the Pacific Northwest in the United States offer a location for our investigation. Memory creation, in terms of realistic & idealized family representations, & in terms of the social construction of time & childhood, form

the focus for this paper. Theoretical works by Bourdieu ([1965] 1990), Mead ([1922] 2002), & Aldous (1978) are used as lenses to uncover qualitative themes in our participants' discussions of the meaning of family photos. In doing so, we begin to understand how symbolic meaning, interactional processes, & life stage all work together to influence an individual's definition of family & memory as depicted in family photos.

#### 2010S03239

**Maas, Ineke & Tubergen, Frank van** (Sociology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands, 3584 CS [tel: 030-2534074; fax: 030-2534405; e-mail: i.maas@uu.nl]), **Generational Differences in Intermarriage of Immigrants and Natives in the Netherlands, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The aim of this study is to describe & explain marriage patterns of first & second generation immigrants in the Netherlands. The theory of preferences, third parties & opportunities will be used to derive hypotheses on the effects of individual characteristics, (e.g. gender, length of stay in the host country, & education), and contextual characteristics (e.g. cultural distance between the country of origin & the Netherlands, group size, & ethnic segregation) on the likelihood of an interethnic marriage of immigrants. We expect second generation immigrants to be more likely to marry outside of their ethnic group than first generation immigrants, both because of compositional differences & of the smaller influence of characteristics of the country of origin of their parents. Hypotheses will be tested using longitudinal data on the complete population of immigrants living in the Netherlands between 1998 & 2008. These data contain many immigrant groups, thus allowing to put hypotheses on contextual characteristics to a severe test. Furthermore, immigrants can be followed over time, enabling us to study the entry into marriage—instead of existing marriages. In that way marriages that took place before a couple entered the Netherlands can be excluded & short marriages that ended in divorce can be included. Data will be analyzed using hierarchical logistic regression models.

#### 2010S03240

**Scramaglia, Rosantonietta** (Libera Università Iulm, Via Carlo Bo 8 20143 Milano Italia [tel: +39 02 891412644; fax: +39 02 891412641; e-mail: rosantonietta.scramaglia@iulm.it]), **Young Italian Couples and Their New Homes, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ This paper comments on the results of empirical research projects carried out by my team during the last few years, & of other ones still in progress. Aim: The aim of our studies is to discover how young Italian heterosexual couples set up their new homes; how they dream, how they make plans for the future, & how they see themselves & their relationships with family members. Methods and data sources: We carried out some research projects that used different quantitative & qualitative methods (questionnaires composed of open-end & closed questions, Likert scale, items of Sternberg's Triangular Love Scale, etc.), on wide samplings of Italians chosen on the basis of an experimental framework. The data was elaborated with an SPSS programme, & frequency tables, contingency tables & T-tests were drawn up. Results and conclusions: During the stage in life when men & women leave their childhood home & family with their partner, & those which lead up to & follow that decision, the strong bonds between young adults are based more on commitment & intimacy than on passion. While we do not see great differences between the genders in the way they fall in love & in the feelings they have for each other, their ways of experiencing & imagining the situation do not correspond. There still exists a cultural difference in how they dream, how they make plans for the future, & how they see themselves & their relationship with family members.

#### 2010S03241

**Ramathirtham, Gopalsamy** (Department of Sociology, Pondicherry University, Kalapet, Puducherry, India, 605 014 [tel: +91 9443059945; e-mail: ramathirtham@yahoo.com]), **Induced Abortion in India, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Unsafe induced abortion is one of the important causes for maternal morbidity & mortality globally. In India about 12% of maternal deaths are thought to be due to complications from induced abortion (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, 1999). Globally more than half of the unintended pregnancies end in induced abortion. Thus by preventing unintended pregnancies through contraceptive use could bring down the incidence of induced abortion. However a complete elimination of induced abortion may not be realistic even with widespread use of effective contra-

ceptive because of decision to abort is reached once pregnancy is established. In India, study on induced abortion using complete birth history of women using a nationally representative survey is currently lacking. Thus, the present study brings out the overall perspective of induced abortion in India & the influence of religion on it.

#### 2010S03242

**Machado, Nora** (Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Av. das Forças Armadas 1649-026 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351 217 903 077; fax: +351 217 940 074; e-mail: noramachado@gmail.com]), **The Social Grammar of Discretionary Death, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Medical, family & social decisions & procedures around the seriously ill & dying are of critical importance, & it is of consequence for all involved that those decisions will be grounded in socially, medically & ethically accepted norms, as well as that a proper consensus will be achieved. The appropriate social form of these procedures & decisions is defined through a social grammar. A social grammar is the equivalent of the rule structure of a social encounter. A grammar will thus inform us about the organizing rules of a situation, how it is framed & patterned, it will reveal the logic that governs the encounter, the ethical norms that legitimize it, the actors it recognizes. In sum it answers to the question: what is going on here, & how this activity is to be carried on. The social grammar of death & dying is particularly important when taking place in circumstances where dying & death that are increasingly discretionary, & include ground key concepts such as futility & quality of life, but also regulatory norms such as the patient's rights regarding treatment; the role of next-of-kin; the professionals involved, & the governance structure of the health care settings.

#### 2010S03243

**Hinote, Brian Philip & Wasserman, Jason Adam** (Middle Tennessee State University, MTSU Box 10, TODD 325, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132 [tel: (615) 494-7914; fax: (615) 898-5427; e-mail: bhinote@mtsu.edu]), **U.S. Health Care and Reflexive Modernization: Moving Forward in Contemporary Theory, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The U.S. health care system is commonly referenced as one of the most technologically advanced in the world. This system also costs more than any other system among developed and developing nations, with over 16% of the GDP going toward health care expenditures. Individual out-of-pocket costs are similarly high, and system-wide costs continue to rise. This system has been guided historically by the tenets of the biomedical model, but many argue that we have reached the upper limits of medicine's effectiveness in the pursuit of 'magic bullets' and a purely curative approach to patient care (author citation). Modernization and its accompanying scientific and technological breakthroughs have helped improve our ability to treat many diseases and prolong death, and have also helped sustain the ongoing search for newer and more revolutionary advances to further the traditionally curative approach to medical practice. In this paper we employ Ulrich Beck's (1992, 1994, 1999) formulation of reflexive modernization to analyze the developmental trajectory of U.S. health care. The forces of technological and economic 'progress' within both orthodox and reflexive modernization have inevitably created fissures in society that have contributed to various problems in the areas of medicine and health care. These influences and others have also created self-imposed limitations on our capacities to adapt to the conditions of a continually evolving late modernity. As a result, the advances of Western modernization now constitute major obstacles to solving the very problems that these developments themselves initiated. Analyzing and conceptualizing health care delivery in this way emphasizes not only the apparent shortcomings of the current system and the urgent need for reform, but also the need to conceive of health care as something much more than a purely curative endeavor in late modern society. We conclude by discussing ways in which the contemporary situation for medicine demands advances in social theory that necessarily must predicate the needed practical developments.

#### 2010S03244

**Hinote, Brian Philip & Webber, Gretchen** (Middle Tennessee State University, MTSU Box 10, TODD 325, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132 [tel: (615) 494-7914; fax: (615) 898-5427; e-mail: bhinote@mtsu.edu]), **Recontextualizing the 'Glass Phallus': Masculinity, Alcohol, and Mortality in the Former USSR, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The health situations in Russia & the former Soviet Union are well-documented, & the health crisis in this part of the world is a distinctly gen-

dered phenomenon. Many studies examine sex, gender, and health in these contexts but researchers have often neglected themes relating specifically to masculinity in Soviet and post-Soviet societies. The purpose of this paper is to better contextualize alcohol use within the broader matrix of gender construction in the former Soviet Union. In doing so, we employ Connell's (1987, 1995, 2005) framework of masculinities to analyze the gender dimensions of this particularly harmful lifestyle practice, thus identifying a prominent hegemonic masculinity form within the working classes that has historically contributed to men's declining life expectancy & health status. We first trace the origins & early development of this hegemonic form from pre-revolutionary Russian history & then elaborate the precise connections between this manifestation of masculinity & the harmful patterns of alcohol use that have contributed to negative health & mortality trends. Our analysis contributes to a deeper understanding of the sharply gendered health disparities that exist in Russia & other post-Soviet societies & further demonstrates the utility of masculinities in analyzing health & social conditions. We conclude with a discussion of gender as an important social dimension of health in this part of the world, situating the idea of masculinity within the broader framework of contemporary lifestyle theory in medical sociology.

#### 2010S03245

**Serra, Helena** (SOCIUS - Research Center on Economic Sociology and Sociology of Organisations, Institute of Economics and Business Administration - Technical University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: +351919488482; e-mail: hserra@iseg.utl.pt]), **Medical Orthodoxy and Complementary Alternative Medicine in Portugal: CAM's Professionalization and Regulation, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ In Western countries, orthodox medicine has always occupied a position of supremacy in the field of health care. This is the result of its own professionalization project & of state support. Although, in the last decades the increased popularity of complementary and alternative medicines (CAM) has triggered off the controversy concerning the issue of medical pluralism in health care, placing CAM & their professionalization processes in the sociological agenda. In Portugal, one of the central issues concerning CAM's professionalization & regulation concerns an absence of regulatory mechanisms & the successive postponement of CAM regulation. Consequently, CAM practitioners are working aside from orthodox medicine & are heavily constrained by the law, though not formally prohibited from practicing. These aspects appear all the more relevant insofar as any health policy's effectiveness remains limited, if the activities of occupational groups linked to CAM are not taken into account. In the light of the above, research into this issue involves challenges, as one is dealing with a terrain that assumes hitherto unknown contours, & conflicting interests & strategies led by different agents. This is a polemic issue, whose solution has been constantly put off, also possibly due to the absence of information about the agents at work. In this sense, the aim of this paper is to present the outlines of a research project which sets out not only to fill a void in sociological research into the CAMs in Portugal, but also to improve knowledge about the factors that fuel the controversies generated around CAM professionalization & regulation.

#### 2010S03246

**Taylor, Judy, Braunack-Mayer, Annette, Cargo, Margaret, Larkins, Sarah & Preston, Robyn** (Spencer Gulf Rural Health School University of SA/University of Adelaide, Whyalla South Australia, Australia [tel: 61 7 4755 0604; e-mail: judy.taylor@unisa.edu.au]), **Theorising Community/Health Sector Partnerships for Primary Prevention in Communities of Place, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Health system redesign in Australia & internationally is attempting to orient services to include primary prevention as a strategy to reduce the economic & social burden of higher levels of chronic illness. However, it is clear that the health system alone cannot marshal sufficient resources to provide adequate & equitable primary prevention. Collaborative activities with non-government organisations (NGOs) in communities of place garner extra resources and may help overcome community level socio-economic barriers to involvement in, & uptake, of initiatives. This paper presents a conceptual framework to "type" community/health sector partnerships taking into account competing perspectives & changes in partnerships over time. This may assist the development of effective partnerships. The framework was developed through an extensive literature search about partnership functioning and research in rural community health development in Australia. Empirical testing of the framework occurred through the analysis of eight case studies of community/health sector partnerships across regional Australia. Within-case deductive analysis identi-

fied the predominant partnership type & across-case analysis built concepts about the integration of competing narratives. The health sector's orientation to primary prevention is instrumental involving highly targeted outcomes, evidence-based interventions, and pre-defined programs. Communities of place have multi-faceted individual & community level priorities that include building the social & economic sustainability of their community. Integration of these approaches requires manipulation of instrumental objectives to adjust to community agendas, the presence of "boundary crossers" who are part of the health & community domains, reciprocity, & power sharing.

#### 2010S03247

**Devi, V. Girija & Sithara, Balan V.** (Govt College for Women, Department of Home Science [tel: 91-471-2725811; fax: 91-471-2728271; e-mail: girijavenugopal@yahoo.co.in]), **Quality of Life of Elderly - A Case Study of Kerala, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ The proportion of the elderly in India has been going up steadily in each census at varying rates. The 1991 Census indicated that 6.58 percent of the total population belonged to the 60 plus age group. This proportion is expected to go up to 9.87 by 2021. As of 2001, South India has the highest number of elderly persons above 60 years & will maintain its lead in the next 40 years. One fourth of India's population live in south India, indicating low fertility and high expectation of life at birth in the region. The highest proportion of elderly people is found in Kerala [8.77%]. It is a noteworthy feature of Kerala, that the aged population [60%] is increasing rapidly in the new emerging context, the joint family is losing its productive function with its members becoming increasingly mobile. Hence the elderly people are left alone for themselves due to economic migration & breaking up of family set-up. The elderly people are likely to become more vulnerable in the absence of familial support network, hence they need a strong social security system. Migration has increased loneliness of the elderly by fifty percent. About 231,000 elderly people are living alone in Kerala. WHO defines, 'THE QUALITY OF LIFE' as the condition of life resulting from the combination of the effects of a complete range of factors such as those determining health, happiness, education, social, economical, & intellectual attainments, freedom of action, justice & freedom from oppression. Hence a study was undertaken to assess the present quality of life of 800 elderly, comprising of both males and females from urban & rural areas in Kerala State. A community based cross-sectional study was undertaken with standardized tools. The Quality of Life of the elderly, was assessed using a 'Quality of Life Index scale'. It consists of 80 statements under eleven attributes such as Physical well being, Family life satisfaction, Friends, Living arrangement, Economic wellbeing, Psychological wellbeing, Recreational activities, Religious activities, Social network, Health, & Decision making. On comparing the quality of life of the elderly based on their age group, as age increases the quality of life decreases & this is found to be statistically significant at 0.01 percent level. The high level of quality of life was found to be better among the elderly male than their female counterparts. Socio economic variables such as the place of residence, education, employment status, income status, companionship, social activities were found to be significantly influencing the quality of life of elderly. The morbidity pattern among the elderly was also studied & found that women were found to be more vulnerable than male. Health problem is the most serious thing that has to be concerned by the society on the whole, which determines the quality of life. Even though Kerala State in India claimed to have high literacy rate, today the elderly face the miserable conditions in their life, as they are family bonded & not ready to live in old age homes. Psychological problems like depression, isolation, loneliness & irritation were also found to be prevalent among them.

#### 2010S03248

**Schwartz, Jennifer & Glaze, Erin** (Department of Sociology, Washington State University, PO Box 644020, Pullman, WA 99164-4020 [tel: 509.335.2657; fax: 509.335.6419; e-mail: schwartzj@wsu.edu]), **Trends in Female Offending across Nations, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden**,

¶ Are women worldwide becoming more criminal? Official arrest data from several Western nations (e.g., US, England, Canada, Australia) show rising female arrest rates for assaultive violence and alcohol-related offenses. However, emerging research drawing from both unofficial crime data, such as victim-surveys, & end-stage criminal justice data, such as convictions & imprisonments, show little, if any, real increase in female offending, at least in the US case. Instead, such conflicting patterns suggest female arrest increases are an artifact of changing police practices & social control policies rather than changes in female behavior due to liberation, marginalization, development/industrialization, or other social changes.

This study assesses female offending trends and social control practices across several nations using a variety of data. Time-series results show where & when female arrests are rising. Within-nation comparisons indicate if arrest trends parallel or deviate from other indicators of offending trends.

#### 2010S03249

**Juhl-Nielsen, Niels-Johan** (Roskilde University, 4000 Roskilde [tel: +45 38113515; e-mail: njohan@juhl-nielsen.dk]), **Do Transition Towns Contribute to the Development of Self-sustainable Communities?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ The necessity of ‘the great turning’ with—after a period of economic globalization—a new focus on local or community resilience, lies behind this presentation, based on Master thesis (Center for Social Entrepreneurship, Roskilde University), including field studies, the pertinent literature, and reflections in connection with preparation for the establishment of Transition Towns (TT) in Denmark. The author thoroughly reviews TT’s declaration of purpose, comprised of seven principles that lie behind the dissemination of TT’s. The principles are colored by a phenomenological description & reflection. The principles are: Envision a positive future. Awareness- raising. Inclusion—everyone is needed. Resilience - building strong local communities. Transition make sense. Both Inner & Outer transition is needed. A viral model - Something that is easy to replicate. Using the social entrepreneurship universe as a starting point, the author has, through the analysis, crystallized the material down to four central tenets that are critical to the TT initiative: awareness, community building with the development of social capital, self-sustainability & resilience.

#### 2010S03250

**Kowalska, Marta** (Bangor University [e-mail: m.j.kowalska@bangor.ac.uk]), **Between the Local and the Global - Biographical Adjustment Strategies of Internationally Mobile Individuals, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Between the local & the global - biographical adjustment strategies of transnational individuals. The most prominent feature of biographical research is its focus on individuals & their local contexts though time. Biographical narratives give the researcher rich & detailed accounts of the personal life span within a specific social, cultural, political & an economic setting & give the opportunity, rare in social sciences, to observe how everyday life attitudes & practices adapt to changing circumstances. Local contexts in the contemporary world are strongly influenced by global factors. Mobile populations, such as students, transnational workers dynamically adjust to global circumstances, often paying considerable biographical costs for their contextual discontinuity. Mobility disrupts the local, natural rhythm of life. This paper aims to explore the ways in which mobile individual deal with disrupted time continuum which is caused by physical mobility within the European & global context. It is based on autobiographic narrative interviews gathered within the Euroidentities project & illustrates adjustment strategies such as: re-creating localities in a different place; building and engaging with international rather than local spaces; & investing into international & cosmopolitan capital. Those individual strategies which are reviled in individual biographies are important indicators of how the global context influences individual life.

#### 2010S03251

**McIntyre-Mills, Janet Judy** (Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia, 5001 [tel: 61 8 8201 2075; fax: 61 8 8201 3350; e-mail: janet.mcintyre@flinders.edu.au]), **Transboundary Democracy: Facing up to Convergent Social, Economic and Environmental Challenges, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ “...the relationship between the people & their country is understood to have existed from time immemorial- to be part of the land itself.” (Rose 1996: 35-6 cited in Atkinson, 2002:29) Once we are able to realize that dualisms are at the heart of all our problems we will be able to address the convergent challenges we face. Social & environmental justice requires the capability and will to recognize the interconnections across self, other & the environment. This is the basis for designing an ethical response to convergent challenges. Facing up to convergent social, economic and environmental challenges is the basis for resilience. In our life times we could be or become: \* Asylum seekers or refugees. \* Citizens within a state with minimal rights (by virtue of our age, gender, culture, class/level of income or education). \* Powerful citizens who are overtly or covertly dual or multiple citizens. \* Active Cosmopolitans who create & receive reciprocal rights, because we are members of both overlapping

region & a commonwealth or federations. The human rights approach needs to be extended to a caretaking approach which centres on our responsibilities to others & the environment. We need to transform our praxis into a new ethic of care. “Being” and transformation through engagement has been a pre-occupation throughout the ages & continues to preoccupy us. We are the change. To this end the paper, drawn from a forthcoming book explores the extent to which the Lisbon Treaty could support and could be revised or adapted to support federalist solidarity based on a shared identity & common will, whilst preserving the principle of subsidiarity. The balancing of collective and individual interests could be achieved through nested democracy and governance buttressed by an adapted version of the Aarhus convention. Should Australia apply to join the EU as well as Asian federations? Why not? I argue that nation states should be regarded as only one of the bases for identity & that membership of overlapping regions & federations is the way forward to address “earth politics” to borrow & adapt Beck’s concept (2005). The G20 is also a small step in the right direction. The signing of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights has not lead to detailed covenants or the means to implement the noble ideas (Lauren: 2003 236). To be able to balance individualism & collectivism transnational approaches are required to face up to the convergent social, economic & environmental challenges. So although at first the non local nature of human rights was recognized, the political and economic interests of many nation states has prevailed to prevent the realization of multilateral changes. It could be argued that for human rights to be implemented in failed states and environmental wasteland & even in democracies- it will require overarching regionalist approaches to ensure that differences in life chances are not translated into disrespect for others and pride that helps us to deny the rights of others. [Abstract shortened by ProQuest.]

#### 2010S03252

**Luke, Timothy W.** (Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24060 [tel: 540-231-6633; fax: 540-231-6078; e-mail: twluke@vt.edu]), **The Climate Change Imaginary, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Climate change is represented as an increasingly conventionalized cluster of signs, symbols, & stories. Typically, this symbolic formation gets cast in direct presentations of how greenhouse gases are disrupting Nature & its environments. Yet, the essentially contested quality of this imaginary, & its conflicting characteristics, force one to re-examine how mediated, constructed, and rhetorical these depictions are. Such climate change aesthetic constructs are a risky art in which images can be illusion, ideology, & invention as well as factual & functional scientific findings. To examine these tendencies, this preliminary study probes some of the applied aesthetic practices used to imagine climate change in both polemics & politics. Rather than being simple presentations of Nature as such, these efforts are often complex representations of social forces with political agendas. Yet, the presentations of them as well as the reactions to them leave one seeing how much the images come to serve many purposes: discredit or validate the emerging sciences of modeling, monitoring & managing climate change; legitimize or forestall on-going debates about climate change & its causes; or, aestheticize or paralyze thinking about global warming as the sheer immensity, root uncertainty, & clear complexity of taking any action grips both the elites & publics. These qualities in the debate make it necessary to reconsider the characteristics of the climate change imaginary in current global political struggles to halt rapid climate change.

#### 2010S03253

**Nelson, Gloria Luz M.** (Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Los Baños, College, Laguna, Philippines 4031 [tel: (63-49) 536-2440; fax: (63-49) 536-2440; e-mail: glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk]), **The Resettlement of the Displaced Population Affected by Natural Disaster in the Philippines, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden,**

¶ Several populations have been displaced in the three provinces of Pampanga, Quezon, & Albay in the Philippines due to the three incidents of natural disasters that occurred in 1991, 2004 and 2006. The eruption of a dormant volcano, Mount Pinatubo in 1991 brought about recurrent lahar flows every rainy season in the province of Pampanga. Almost half a million families have to be resettled. In 2004, a super typhoon named Winnie buried the town of Infanta in Quezon with 20 cubic meter of mud that eroded from the surrounding mountains. About 12,000 families have been evacuated. In 2006, there were about 200,000 families from the surrounding municipalities in Mount Mayon that suffered from flashfloods as an aftermath of typhoon Reming which resulted to loss of lives and damage

in properties. These displaced populations from these three provinces in the Philippines had been relocated in government and non-government sponsored resettlement sites. The resettlement of these displaced population was a long process following several stages. The stages were as follows: emergency shelters (neighbors, control, etc.), temporary shelters (evacuation centers), temporary housing (bunkhouses & tents) & finally, permanent housing (resettlement). The resettlement process of these displaced population had the same components defined by Quarentelli (1995). The displaced population & in this case, the displaced families have been found to have restructured their lives in order to minimize the stress from the traumatic experiences caused by the loss of homes, destruction of properties, disruption of livelihood and discontinuation of normal social processes. In order to survive, people were forced to adapt. The significant research findings showed that the following factors have helped in the adaptation of the displaced population: previous experience with disaster, cooperation of the community members, the solidarity of families, post disaster resiliency of community members, the indispensable role of the non-government organization (NGOs), and membership in organizations. However, in spite of the adaptation strategies & measures that the disaster victims have employed, the resettled families who came mainly from the rural areas in the Philippines were found to be poorer after the disaster. With climate change in the offing, more disasters are expected to occur in vulnerable areas in the Philippines like those in the coasts, floodplains & denuded mountains. More disaster means more displaced population needing to be resettled.

#### 2010S03254

**Khan, Mehedi Hasan** (Department of Population Sciences, University of Dhaka, Dhaka-1000 [tel: 01711829501; e-mail: mehedi-ULdps@yahoo.com]), **Population Dynamics and Environmental Degradation in the Era of Climate Change in Bangladesh**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The main objective of this paper is to analyze the population-environment interaction in the context of climate change impacts in Bangladesh. Data & information would be interpreted from different secondary sources. Bangladesh, one of the most populous countries in the world has seemingly started to feel the heat of global warming & related climate change impacts. Extreme situations are projected for both population & environment. Although Bangladesh has achieved steep decline in fertility during the last few decades, it is projected to stabilize its population at 210 million by 2060 if replacement level fertility is achieved by 2010. With a long coastal area, Bangladesh is situated in the low-lying, complex delta region comprised by some of the mighty rivers of the world that drain most of the snowmelt from the Himalayans. This unique geographical setting pushed this land to become one of the most vulnerable places on earth to climate change impacts. Bangladesh is projected to lose its 15% to 25% of its land area due to 1°C to 2°C increase of global temperature. These extreme situations for both population and environment along with its underdevelopment trends will endanger the land & livelihood of the people of this country in a holistic manner. The interaction between population trends & environmental issues of this country to face the challenges of climate change impacts will be explored. The initiatives (i.e. policy and programs) at national level will also be examined in this regard.

#### 2010S03255

**Sareen, Siddharth** (Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, India, 600036 [tel: 00919884162999; e-mail: sidsareen@gmail.com]), **Environmental Justice: Personal Responsibility and Game Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ My paper examines the rubric of three works: Ecology, Justice & the End of Development by Wolfgang Sachs, The Production of Unequal Nature, & A Brief on Environmental Justice, both by John Byrne, Leigh Grover & Cecilia Martinez. It is argued that these standpoints advance an approach grounded in a sense of personal responsibility. However, the mainstream approach is informed by game theory. By examining the human-environment problematic in the geopolitical context, this approach suggests a methodical compromise on the sides of both consumption (which causes intervention) & the effect of intervention. This assumes a dissonance between human demand & natural supply. Such a lens lends itself to an interpretation of inequity & injustice in ecological space as market failures, then advocates corrective measures. The framework is internally incapable of preventing its own demise if these don't work. The personal responsibility approach is based on the defensible assumption of humankind's intrinsic oneness with the environment. The game theoretic approach is sceptical of this being possible in a sufficiently timely and

effective manner, if at all. A marriage of the two approaches is unlikely, given their opposed beginnings, but it is certainly possible to study how the discourses feed into each other, & that is what this paper does. The result is advocacy of a Sisyphean standpoint, in which one finds meaning in observing personal responsibility regardless of the framework collapsing around one, as the only response to the inequity implied by the failure of the mainstream approach.

#### 2010S03256

**Pereira, Elvira** (CAPP, ISCP, UTL, Pólo Univ. do Alto da Ajuda, Rua Almerindo Lessa, 1300-663 Lisboa, Portugal [tel: +351 213 600 437; e-mail: epereira@iscp.utl.pt]), **Operationalizing the Poverty Concept Using Data from Household Budget Surveys: An Application in Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ This work aims at contributing to the ongoing theoretical and methodological discussion on poverty measurement & at improving the measures used to study poverty in Portugal. We present a proposal for operationalizing the poverty concept as incapability to achieve a minimal acceptable standard of living because of lack of economic resources, integrating different theoretical and methodological contributions. Using the capability approach as a normative framework & recognizing the mismatch between income and deprivation measures of poverty, we develop two measures to be combined in poverty analysis: one based on income & another based on the standard of living. We propose a blending of scientific/expert knowledge on minimum requirements for physical health, social perception on minimum requirements for a decent standard of living in Portugal & observation of actual standards to define a minimum acceptable standard of living for Portugal. We discuss some known methodological problems related to poverty measurement in the space of commodities & propose the adoption of some criteria for the development & selection of enforced lack indicators in order to deal them. Using microdata from the Household Budget Survey 2000 for mainland Portugal, we develop the proposed poverty concept operationalization & use the statistical methods adopted by Gordon et al. (2000) to determine the poverty thresholds & identify four household groups: poor, deprived with income above the poverty threshold, non-deprived with income below the poverty threshold & non-poor. The analysis of these groups profiles suggest the interest of combining an income based measure with a material deprivation based measure to observe poverty and analyse poverty vulnerability factors.

#### 2010S03257

**Smith, Jeremy C A** (School of BSSH, University of Ballarat, PO Box 663 Ballarat 3353 [tel: 61 3 5327 9633; fax: 61 3 5327 9840; e-mail: jeremy.smith@ballarat.edu.au]), **Enriching the Poor**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Clemente education in the humanities began in 1999 in New York. Its objective was empowerment of the poor by offering the riches of the humanities monopolized by the rich. Aimed at empowerment by Socratic educational methods, it has constituted a dialogue with the poor, homeless, imprisoned & indigenous in numerous countries. Its champion & originator Earl Shorris argues that Clemente education is a politicizing experience for its participants & a seminar in the school of the lives of the poor for its teachers. In Shorris' vision & experience, Clemente promotes practices of autonomy that counteract the routinization of the poor. Yet there is constant strain between visions of autonomy in Clemente's programs & the institutionalizing practices of universities, welfare organizations & governmental agencies. There are Australian experiences of this dimension of Clemente's mission of humanities for the poor & Australian perspectives on key theoretical & philosophical questions of interest to alienation researchers. In Australia, the Clemente program is advocated & delivered on a partnership model of universities and progressive welfare agencies. This paper reflects on the results of an action-research project on the experiences of participants in the regional Ballarat Clemente Program over the course of 2008 and 2009.

#### 2010S03258

**Saktanber, Ayse & Tuncer, Selda** (Middle East Technical University, Department of Sociology, Ankara, Turkey [e-mail: sakta@metu.edu.tr]), **Invisible-yet-Impenetrable: Shifting Meanings and Boundaries of Women's Access to Public Space in Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Women's presence in the public realm has been constructed and experienced through the public-private dichotomy which lies at the heart of the organization of modern social life. This paper argues that the gender inequality inherent to the construction of the modern public & the private

spheres is not specific to either Western nor non-Western contexts, but it is evident that it takes a particular form in non-Western societies with distinctive experiences of modernity which drastically changes the social meanings of both the public & the private. In the case of Turkey, the forms of women's & men's equal participation in public sphere constitute one of the foundational issues of the experience of modernity. Ever since the establishment of the Republic in 1923, increasing access of women to public sphere & women's use of public space have been a major issue in the organization of social life in general, & of the quotidian in particular which entailed a series of new gender assigned codes of public behavior for the citizens of the newly founded nation. Even though it was aimed at promoting an urban public culture based on Western model of modernization, in everyday life modern practices have intermingled with inherited traditions, rituals & religious beliefs as well as legal regulations all of which created often invisible-yet-impenetrable boundaries for the access of women to public space & gave rise to the emergence of new public places which reflected the conflict between the modern/western & the traditional/Islamic. Depending on a field study based on in-depth interviews realized with middle & lower-middle class women of two different generations lived in Ankara, the capital of the Republic; this paper explores how women's experiences of public space were shaped in relation to modern, secular patriarchal relations and particular traditions, & how certain social codes of public behavior for women were transmitted to new generations through performance, politics & discourse, & thus questions the meaning of public sphere for women in a non-Western context.

#### 2010S03259

**Nordberg, Marie** (Division for Educational Sciences, Karlstad University, 651 88 Karlstad, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)54 700 24 89, +46 (0)70 713 77 92; e-mail: Marie.Nordberg@kau.se]), **The Boy-problem: Gender Equality, Masculinity Research and the Story of the Obsolete Swedish Boy Pupil**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In Sweden, as in many other industrialised countries in the West, have discourses highlighting boy pupils as losers in the contemporary school system been repeated the last decade. Theoretical informed by feminist poststructuralism, Queer Theory, Critical Masculinity Studies & Actor-Network-Theory, this paper deals with how trans-national discourse-flows presenting boys as a failing and underachieving group are rearticulated in the intermingling with gender equality & feminist discourses in the Swedish context. The empirical material, analysed by tools offered in poststructuralist Discourse Theory & Actor-Network-Theory, consists of political documents published on the Swedish governments official webpage, government reports, newspaper articles & ethnography from eight gender equality conferences held in Sweden between 2006-2009 with the aim to inform teachers, civil servants, activists and politicians about gender differences in educational achievements and 'the boy problem'. The result shows that the repetition of a complementary heteronormative two-sex-model & a masculinity concept, articulated & pointed out as obsolete in Sweden since the 1960ths, together with the import & unproblematised generalisation of findings presented in British, North American and Australian masculinity research, has opened for an implementation of a conservative patriarchal educational policy, stressing educational performance, competition, rewards, testing, authoritarian leadership & more men teachers.

#### 2010S03260

**Tavassoli, Gholamabbas** (Faculty of Social Sciences, Tehran University, Tehran, Iran, Jalale ale ahmad, Gueisha, University of Tehran, Faculty of Social Sciences [tel: 21-88012223; fax: 21-22681058; e-mail: tavasoli@chamran.ut.ac.ir]), **The Main Causes of Housekeeping Role Conflict and Women's Employment**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Objectives: This is certainly a role conflict between women's employment as a human resource, & their housekeeping tasks. The latter has been women's traditional role for centuries in Iran. Investigation into the nature of this conflict is a matter of important discussion. Through the revolution & the reforms, the rights of women have been reiterated by the media as well by the women's associations. This paper attempts at showing how far women have succeeded in satisfactory reconciliation of the conflict between their job & their home requirements. Method: The research orientation is based on a survey with choosing a sample size of 193 cases through a systematic sampling method. It consists of two groups of women in term of white collar & blue collar ones. Theory: The theoretical framework is the role conflicts & role distribution which the gender & relative

deprivation theories have been combined. These theories explain the effects of women's job, education, family income, time work, women's status in family power structure, number of children. Findings: The finding through a statistical analysis reveals a relationship between white collar and blue collar women & their gender role differentiation. Our data analysis indicates that a majority of 60% of women who work outside the family think that there exists a contradiction between working & housekeeping, & that they prefer to maintain their traditional role, the housekeeping. This finding, among others, is a factor to be considered as an obstacle to the extension of women's work in Iran. A regression analysis also suggests the effects of education, husband income, husband participation in housekeeping tasks, time work on role conflict (dependent variable). Keywords: Women's employment, Housekeeping tasks, Role conflicts, Family distribution, Education, Income.

#### 2010S03261

**Bingen, Jim, Freyer, Bernhard & Helgenberger, Sebastian** (Department of Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies (CARRS), Michigan State University, East Lansing), **Theories and Methods in Transdisciplinary Research: Foundations for Dialogue between Scientists, Civic Groups and Social Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In order to build more "widespread public and democratic debate among scientists, NGOs and social movements," researchers need to be more critically reflexive of the ontological and epistemological assumptions that guide their relationships with non-academic actors. Explicating these assumptions represents an important first step toward building spaces "for open cooperation" - or what is called transdisciplinarity - among researchers and non-researchers. Given the enduring controversies surrounding the role of science and technology in agriculture, strengthening this type of cooperation may offer new opportunities to empower rural citizens in food and farming policy and programs. This paper uses four selected theoretical perspectives (social capital, systems, environmental psychology and conventions) to identify and discuss the ontological (awareness and relationship), epistemological (understanding and mutual learning) and methodological (added knowledge production) implications for creating and strengthening more open dialogue between researchers and various groups of citizens. We give special attention to five concerns of particular importance for researchers. Drawing upon our on-going food and agricultural research in Austria, Michigan and Kenya, we explore how different theoretical perspectives contribute to different interpretations of research results and the implications for continued open cooperation between scientists and citizens.

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**Sharepour, Vadadhir** (Department of Social Sciences, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran [tel:0098-112-5281102; fax: 0098-112-5222946; e-mail: sharepour@yahoo.com]), **The Role of Vocational Education in Building Social Capital in Iran: The Intended and Unintended Outcomes**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In Iran, there has been a growing interest in the concept of social capital. It relates to the social norms, networks and trust that facilitate cooperation within or between groups. While the significance of education for building social capital in communities is widely recognized by leading scholars in this field, the role of the vocational education sector in contributing to the development of social capital in communities has had little prominence in national and international discussion on this subject, and has not been a significant objective in VE policy development up to now. However the concept of social capital is highly relevant to the VE role in serving employers, individuals, and communities and in building human capital. In this context, this paper seeks to answer to the following questions: 1. What is social capital and what is the relevance of this concept to the role of VE in Iranian society? 2. What contributions do VE institutions make to building social capital in communities? Data were collected in face-to-face interviews with training providers, learners and representatives of VE organizations in ten sites. The data consists primarily of rich qualitative data supplemented by quantitative data. It was found that the VE sector contributes to building social capital in communities in a number of ways. In addition, the professional development of VE teachers and coordinators to develop skills for interacting with people in the workplace and developing networks in the local community is required. Key words: Vocational education, social capital, Iran, community, VET.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

&	and	PM	after noon
AD	anno Domini	%	percent, percentage
AM	before noon	Rd	Road
Assoc	Association	Sq	Square
Ave	Avenue	St	Street
BC	before Christ	Str	Strasse
Blvd	Boulevard	S	subject
Co	Company	Ss	subjects
Coll	College	SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
Corp	Corporation	TV	television
Dept	Department	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Dr	Drive	UK	United Kingdom
GB	Great Britain	UN	United Nations
Inc	Incorporated	US	United States
Instit	Institute	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
IQ	intelligence quotient	U	University
khz	kilohertz	vs	versus
Ln	Lane	WWI	World War I
msec	millisecond	WWII	World War II
N	sample		
PhD	doctor of philosophy		

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans	ITA	Italian
ARA	Arabic	JPN	Japanese
BUL	Bulgarian	KOR	Korean
CHI	Chinese	MUL	Multilingual
CZE	Czech	NOR	Norwegian
DAN	Danish	POL	Polish
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	POR	Portuguese
EFR	Bilingual English & French (Canada)	RUM	Rumanian, Romanian
ENG	English	RUS	Russian
ESP	Esperanto	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
FIN	Finnish	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	SLO	Slovak
FRE	French	SLV	Slovene
GER	German	SPA	Spanish
GRE	Greek	SWE	Swedish
HEB	Hebrew	TAG	Tagalog
HUN	Hungarian	TUR	Turkish
		UKR	Ukrainian