

2013

Sociology Abstracts

Seventh Annual International
Conference on Sociology
6-9 May 2013, Athens, Greece

Edited by Gregory T. Papanikos

THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH



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7th Annual International
Conference on Sociology
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	<i>Feng Zhao</i>	
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Preface

This abstract book includes all the summaries of the papers presented at the *7th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 6-9 May 2013*, organized by the Sociology Research Unit of the Athens Institute for Education and Research. In total there were 75 papers, coming from 31 different countries (Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, The Netherlands, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA). The conference was organized into 19 sessions that included areas of Sociology, Economic Crisis, Politics and Society, Ethnicity, Community and other related fields. As it is the publication policy of the Institute, the papers presented in this conference will be considered for publication in one of the books of ATINER.

The Institute was established in 1995 as an independent academic organization with the mission to become a forum where academics and researchers from all over the world could meet in Athens and exchange ideas on their research and consider the future developments of their fields of study. Our mission is to make ATHENS a place where academics and researchers from all over the world meet to discuss the developments of their discipline and present their work. To serve this purpose, conferences are organized along the lines of well established and well defined scientific disciplines. In addition, interdisciplinary conferences are also organized because they serve the mission statement of the Institute. Since 1995, ATINER has organized more than 150 international conferences and has published over 100 books. Academically, the Institute is organized into four research divisions and nineteen research units. Each research unit organizes at least one annual conference and undertakes various small and large research projects.

I would like to thank all the participants, the members of the organizing and academic committee and most importantly the administration staff of ATINER for putting this conference together.

Gregory T. Papanikos
President

[Athens Institute for Education and Research](#)
[Social Sciences Research Division-Research Unit of Sociology](#)



7th Annual International Conference on Sociology, 6-9 May 2013, Athens, Greece

PROGRAM

Conference Venue: [St George Lycabettus](#), 2 Kleomenous Street, 106 75 Kolonaki, Athens, Greece.

ORGANIZING AND SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

1. Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.
2. Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
3. Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
4. Dr. Nicholas Pappas, Vice-President Academic, ATINER & Professor, Sam Houston University, USA.
5. Dr. Sharon Bolton, Head, Management Research Unit, ATINER & Professor, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
6. Dr. Marilena Doina David, Assistant Professor, Dimitrie Cantemir University, Romania
7. Ms. Adina Iulia Dudau, Ph.D. Student, University of Liverpool, U.K.
8. Dr. Trevor Wesley Harrison, Professor, University of Lethbridge, Canada.
9. Dr. Peter Herrmann, Adjunct Senior Lecturer, University College of Cork, Ireland & Adjunct Professor, University of Eastern Finland.
10. Dr. Nikolaos Liodakis, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.
11. Dr. Elvira Martini, Professor, University of Sannio, Italy.
12. Dr. Matthew D. Matsaganis, Assistant Professor, State University of New York (SUNY), USA.
13. Mr. Cezany Josef Olbromski, Ph.D. Student, University of Maria Curie, Poland.
14. Dr. Romana Elzbieta Pawlinska-Chmara, Assistant Professor, Opole University, Poland.
15. Dr. Max Stephenson, Director, Virginia Tech Institute for Policy and Governance, USA.
16. Dr. Huiling Teo, Member, Women In The Arts, Singapore.
17. Dr. Kooros Mahmoudi, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA.
18. Dr. Musa Shallal, Associate Professor, United Arab Emirates University, UAE.
19. Dr. Muchlis Ahmadi, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia.
20. Dr. Ilkka Arminen, Professor, Helsinki University, Finland.
21. Ms. Martina Topic, Assistant Professor, University of Zagreb, Croatia.
22. Ms. Ana Vukovic, Assistant Professor, University of Belgrade, Serbia.
23. Ms. Mary Polychronis, Instructor, Mount Royal University, Canada.
24. Ms. Maria Chalari, Research Student, Institute of Education, University of London, U.K.
25. Ms. Lila Skountridaki, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.
26. Mr. Vasilis Charalampopoulos, Researcher, ATINER & Ph.D. Student, University of Strathclyde, U.K.

Administration

Fani Balaska, Stavroula Kiritsi, Eirini Lentzou, Konstantinos Manolidis, Katerina Maraki & Celia Sakka

C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

(The time for each session includes at least 10 minutes coffee break)

Monday 6 May 2013

08:00-08:30 Registration

08:30-09:00 Welcome and Opening Remarks

- Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.
- Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.
- Dr. Gregory T. Papanikos, President, ATINER.

<p>09:00-10:30 Session I: Education I Chair: Dr. George Poulos, Vice-President of Research, ATINER & Emeritus Professor, University of South Africa, South Africa.</p>	<p>09:00-10:30 Session II: Economy and Work I Chair: Dr. Gregory A. Katsas, Head, Sociology Research Unit, ATINER & Associate Professor, The American College of Greece-Deree College, Greece.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shinichi Aizawa, Associate Professor, Chukyo University, Japan. Educational Achievements and the Role of Private High Schools in the Era of Educational Expansion: Taking Japan and Taiwan as Examples of Late-Industrialized Societies. 2. <u>Dimokritos Kavadias</u>, Assistant Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium & Anton Derks, Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium. The Impact of Academic Segregation in Secondary Schools on Citizenship Attitudes of Adolescents in Europe. Early Tracking for Meritocratic Aristocracies? 3. *Cath Holmstrom, Senior Lecturer, University of Sussex, UK. When Competence is not enough: Re-examining the Role of Moral Character and Virtue in Debates about Suitability for Social Work Education. 4. Susanne Schuhrer, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy. The Influence of Noncognitive Skills of Educational Outcomes with Regard to Parental Background. 5. Saba Kiani, Ph.D. Student, the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Ethnographic Research in Iran: Contradictory Nature of Policy and Practice in Higher Education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *<u>Martin Stevens</u>, Research Fellow, Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College London, UK & Jess Harris, Research Associate, Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College London, UK. Exploring Organisational Approaches to Develop Personalised Employment Support for People with Intellectual Disabilities. 2. Feng Zhao, Post-Doctoral Researcher, Wageningen University, the Netherlands. The Differences of Working Rhythms: Class, Gender and Urbanization in the Netherlands. 3. Ayca Yilmaz, MA Graduate, Galatasaray University, Turkey. Articulation of Resistance Strategies and Processes of Consent among White Collar Workers in Turkey.

<p>10:30-12:30 Session III: Family Chair: *Cath Holmstrom, Senior Lecturer, University of Sussex, UK.</p>	<p>10:30-12:30 Session IV: Local Issues, Global Effects I Chair: *<u>Martin Stevens</u>, Research Fellow, Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College London, UK</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yonmin Sun, Professor, the Ohio State University, USA. Family Structural Instability and Changes in Children's Body Mass Indexes over Time. 2. <u>Lisa Hickman</u>, Associate Professor, Grand Valley State University, USA. How do we Learn to Parent? A Use of Broad and Narrow Socialization in the Interpretation of Parent Socialization in Four Countries. 3. <u>Yue Wang</u>, Assistant Professor, Capital Normal University, China & Yanning Fan, Professor, Capital Normal University, China. Foster Children in Long-Term Foster Care in China: Their Genealogical Bewilderment and Resilience. 4. Eli Buchbinder, Lecturer, University of Haifa, Israel. Fatherhood Experiences of Noncustodial Fathers in Visitation Centers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *<u>Gillian Green</u>, Professor, University of Essex, UK, Charlie Davison, Dr, University of Essex, UK, Hannah Bradby, Dr, University of Uppsala, Sweden, & Kristine Krause, Dr, Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany. Diversity and Health Care Access: Illness Stories in Four Different European Settings. 2. *David Achanfuo Yeboah, Professor, Abu Dhabi University, UAE. Over the Counter Sale of Prescription Medication in Abu Dhabi. 3. Heying Zhan, Associate Professor, Georgia State University, USA. Facing the Challenges of Population Aging—Long Term Care Policies in China, Japan, and the U.S. 4. *Raluca Bejan, Ph.D. Student, University of Toronto, Canada. Smoke and Mirrors: How an Allegedly Inclusionary Program Perpetuates an Exclusionary Discourse.

12:30-13:30 Lunch (details during registration)

<p>13:30-15:00 Session V: Identities I Chair: *Naomi Weiner-Levy, Ph.D. Senior Lecturer Head of Adult Education Department, David Yellin College and Mofet Institute, Israel</p>	<p>13:30-15:00 Session VI: Reconsidering Realities Chair: *Gillian Green, Professor, University of Essex, UK</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. *Jualynne Dodson, Full Professor, Michigan State University, USA. Toward Theoretical Considerations of the African Diaspora. 2. Fazila Bhimji, Senior Lecturer, University of Central Lancashire, UK. Expressions and Performances of Citizenship Identities in Anaheim City. 3. Osten Wahlbeck, Lecturer, University of Helsinki, Finland. Minorities, Majorities and Truly Finnish Finns. 4. Boroka Bo, Ph.D. Student, University of California, USA. Policy, Power and Prejudice: The National Roma Integration Strategies of the European Union as Contributors to the Marginalization of the Roma. 5. Julija Stare, Ph.D. Student, University of Latvia, Latvia. Formation of Hybrid Identities in Ethnically and Religiously Diverse Society. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cristina Bain, Ph.D. Student, University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA. Against the Grain: A Bourdieuan Ethnography of a Development Non-Profit. 2. Aleksandra Koltun, Ph.D. Student, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Poland. A Microparadigm and a Scientific Microcommunity - Kuhn Revisited. 3. Ekaterina Studentsova, Ph.D. Student, National Research University-Higher School of Economics, Russia. The Reverse Side of the Coin: Negative Effects of Research Grants. 4. <u>John Wallace</u>, Reader, Oxford University, Charles Byrne, Ireland, Bosah Nwosu, Ireland & Mike Clarke, Oxford University, UK. Antidepressants, Cognitive-Behaviour Therapy and Combination Treatment for Depressed Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. (Monday 6 May 2013)

<p>15:00-16:30 Session VII: Identities II Chair: *Jualynne Dodson, Full Professor, Michigan State University, USA.</p>	<p>15:00-16:30 Session VIII: Social Changes I Chair: Ah Choy Er, Head of Quality Assurance, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andreas Pickel, Professor, Trent University, Canada. National Cultures in the Global Age: Towards a New Approach. 2. Megan Wilhelm, U.S. Fulbright Student, Cyprus Fulbright Commission, University of Cyprus, USA and Cyprus. Effects of Contact on Greek Cypriot & Turkish Cypriot Attitudes Toward Outgroup Peers. 3. <u>Sivapalan Selvadurai</u>, Head of Development Science Program, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, N. Lyndon, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Er Ah Choy, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Zaimah Mohd Ramli, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Marlyna Maros, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Suhana Saad, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Azima Abd Manaf, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia and Sarmila Mohd Sum, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. Contested Development Discourse of Penan Natives. 4. *Mersina Tonys-Soulos, Ph.D. Student, Macquarie University, Australia. Towards a Multi-Layered Construct of Identity by the Greek Diaspora, an Examination of the Films of Nia Vardalos, Including My Big Fat Greek Wedding (2002) and My Life in Ruins (2009). Part 2 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diamantino Machado, Teaching Professor, Drexel University, USA. On the New Capitalist Regime of Truth and Its Apocalyptic Undertaking. 2. Dong-No Kim, Professor, Yonsei University, Korea. Heterogeneity of Civil Society in East Asia. 3. Jiaming Sun, Professor, Fudan University, China. Expanding Civil Global Connectivity and its Impact on Chinese Society: A Research Note of Micro Perspective of Globalization. 4. *Naomi Weiner-Levy, Ph.D. Senior Lecturer Head of Adult Education Department, David Yellin College and Mofet Institute, Israel. Patriarchs or Feminists? Fathers and Trailblazing Daughters in the Druze Society. (Tuesday 7 May 2013) 5. <u>Novel Lyndon</u>, Lecturer, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, S. Sivapalan, Head of Development Science Program, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Er Ah Choy, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Zaimah Mohd Ramli, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Sarmila Mohd Sum, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Suhana Saad, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia, Azima Abd Manaf, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia & Marlyna Maros, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. The World View of Penan on Participation and Empowerment in Bakun Dam Resettlement Scheme.
<p>16:30-18:00 Session IX: Education II Chair: *Mersina Tonys-Soulos, Ph.D. Student, Macquarie University, Australia.</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Maria Isabel Ayala</u>, Assistant Professor, Michigan State University, USA & Dana Chalupa, PhD Student, Michigan State University, USA. Assessing the Role of Latino Racial/Ethnic Identity on Students' Post Secondary Attainment. 2. <u>Johanna Dammrich</u>, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy, Daniela Vono, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy & Elisabeth Reichart, Researcher, German Institute for Adult Education, Germany. Adult Education in European Countries - To Which Extent Do Welfare States Influence Enrolment Later in Life? 3. <u>Yuliya Kosyakova</u>, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy, Johanna Dammrich, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy & Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Professor, European University Institute, Italy. Formal Adult Education and Patterns of Inequality on the Labor Market: Evidence from post-Soviet Russia. 4. *Olga Borodkina, Professor, St. Petersburg State University, Russia. Development of Accessible Professional Education for Disabled People in Russia. 5. Marlyna Maros, Director, The National University, Malaysia. The Ideal and Real Employability Attributes of Graduates: A Postgraduates Perspective. 	

<p>18:00-19:30 Session X: Local Issues, Global Effects II Chair: Gregory Gross, Professor, the College of Saint Rose, USA.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lea Kivipold, Head of Social department of Rakvere Municipality and Ph.D. Student of Tartu University, Estonia. Attitude of Estonian People to Economical Inequity. 2. Paulo Lourenco Domingues Junior, Professor, University Federal Rural of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Poverty in Latin America and Some Proposals to Confront it. 3. <u>Fabio Bracci</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Urbino, Italy & Andrea Valzania, Ph.D. Student, University of Florence, Italy. Hidden Selectivity: Irregular Migrants and Access to Socio-Health Services in a Heated Local Context. 4. *<u>Ah Choy Er</u>, Head of Quality Assurance, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia & Nurul Bariah, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia & Mat Lazim, Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia. Ecotourism Knowledge Among the Local Community of Lata Jarum, Pahang.

21:00-23:00 Greek Night (Details during registration)

Tuesday 7 May 2013

<p>08:00-10:00 Session XI: Identities III Chair: *Richard Christy, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada.</p>	<p>08:00-10:00 Session XII: Economy and Work II Chair: *Ruth McDonald, Professor of Healthcare Innovation & Learning, University of Nottingham, UK.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo</u>, Associate Dean, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia & Virginia Mapedzahama, Researcher, University of New England, Australia. Racism is there 90 Percent of the Time! Counter-Narratives of Racism from the African Diaspora in Australia. 2. Gregory Gross, Professor, the College of Saint Rose, USA. Deconstructing the Fetishization of Diversity: Toward a Post-Multicultural Ethos. 3. Anna Tsalapatani, Ph.D. Student, Australian National University, Australia. Multiple Nationality and the (Ab) Use of Citizenship: Identity, Opportunity and Risk. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fausto Miguelez, Professor, University Autonoma Barcelona, Spain. An Alternative Employment Policy for UE. 2. <u>Ungsinun Intarakamhang</u>, Associate Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand, Wiladlak Chuawanlee, Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand, Wirin Kittipichai, Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand, Numchai Supparerkchaisakul, Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand & Cutima Hanpachern, Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand. Establishing a System of Standards for the Training Process of New Thai Government Officials during the Work Trial Period. 3. *Pau Serra del Pozo, Lecturer, International University of Catalonia, Spain. Do Ethnic Businesses Revitalize Historic Centers in Catalan Cities and Villages? (Morning) 4. <u>Naomi Lightman</u>, Ph.D. Student, University of Toronto, Canada & Luann Good Gingrich, Professor, York University, Canada. Dynamics of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality in Canada's Labour market: Application of an Economic Exclusion Index. 5. Shuo Zhang, Ph.D. Student, Cornell University, USA. Interfirm Relation Network in Emerging Markets: the Case of China.

<p>10:00-11:30 Session XIII: Education III Chair: Mary Polychronis, Independent Researcher, Canada.</p>	<p>10:00-11:30 Session XIV: Local Issues, Global Effects III Chair: *Pau Serra del Pozo, Lecturer, International University of Catalonia, Spain.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Paul Anisef</u>, Professor Emeritus, York University, Canada & Robert S Brown, Researcher, Toronto District School Board, Canada. Post-secondary Pathways of Native and Foreign-Born Adult Learners in the Toronto District School Board: Assessing the Role of Continuing Education Courses. (Tuesday 7 May 2013) 2. *Richard Christy, Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada. Cultural and Social Changes in Education: A Canadian Case Study (Tuesday 7 May 2013). 3. <u>Suthiwan Pirasaksopon</u>, Director, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand & Patcharee Piyapan, Professor, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. The Effect of Learning Provision Model for Enhancing Mathematical Problem-Solving Ability on the Analytical Thinking Ability. 4. Antonina Levatino, Ph.D. Student, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain. Is Transnational Higher Education a Good Way to Reduce the Brain Drain? Evidences from Australia. (Tuesday 7 May 2013 morning) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Lee-Yun Pan</u>, Associate Professor, Feng Chia University, Taiwan, Shih-Chi Chang, Professor, National Chungchuan University of Education, Taiwan & Wei Cheng Chuang, Instructor, Data Systems Consulting Co., Ltd., Taiwan. The Impacts of Green Seal Information and Brand Image on Purchase Intention: A Case of Green Mobile Phone. (Tuesday 7 May 2013) 2. Shamsheer Singh, Researcher, Indian Statistical Institute, India. Exclusion in Access to Basic Household Amenities - Evidence from Selected Villages in India. 3. <u>Kooros Mahmoudi</u>, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA & Richard Skeen, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA. Rapid Fertility Decline in South Korea: Causes and Consequences.
<p>11:30-13:00 Session XV: Media Chair: *Richard Skeen, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA</p>	<p>11:30-13:00 Session XVI: Politics and Government Chair: Prashant Tripathi, Associate Professor, CSJM University, India</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Shih-Chi Chang</u>, Professor, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan & Jyh-Hwa Yang, Graduate Student, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan. A Study on Determinants of Users' Intentions for Live Broadcasting Websites. (Tuesday 7 May 2013) 2. *Ruth McDonald, Professor of Healthcare Innovation & Learning, University of Nottingham, UK. Tales of Professional Work and the British Broadcasting Corporation: Continuities, Disruptions and 'Desert Island Doctors'. 3. <u>Thomas Bjorner</u>, Associate Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark, Lene Tolstrup Sorensen, Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark & Hanne Westh Nicolajsen, Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark. That's Pretty Smart, but also a Bit Frightening: A Qualitative Study about Location-Based Services. 4. Bengi Bezirgan, PhD Student, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK. The Interplay between Nationalism and Media Coverage: The Case of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alwyn Lau, Manager, Teaching & Learning Center (KDU University College), Malaysia. Bersih's Feminine Jouissance, Putrajaya's Superego: Discerning and Undermining a Politics of Inherent Transgression in Malaysian Socio-Political Discourse. 2. Emeka Dumbili, Ph.D. Student, Brunel University, UK. The Politics of Alcohol Policies in Nigeria: Do Brewers Employ Strategic Ambiguity? (Tuesday 7 May 2013)

<p>Armenians in Turkey.</p> <p>5. Marco Carradore, Research Fellow, Ca' Foscari University Foundation Venice, Italy. Patterns of Environmental Culture in Europe.</p>	
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13:00-14:00 Lunch (Details during registration)

<p>14:00-15:30 Session XVII: Sex and Gender I Chair: Shih-Chi Chang, Professor, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan</p>	<p>14:00-15:30 Session XVIII: Social Changes II Chair: Laura Moore, Associate Professor, Hood College, USA</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Richard Skeen</u>, Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA & Jacob Jerzy, Ph.D. Student, Northern Arizona University, USA. Research on Sexual Relevance. 2. <u>Virginia Mapedzahama</u>, Researcher, University of New England, Australia & Tinashe Dune, Researcher, University of New England, Australia. What Kind of Woman are You?: Zimbabwean Migrant Women in Australia Negotiating the Politics of Dress. 3. Angie Ng, Ph.D. Student, University of Durham, UK. Social Attitudes towards Trafficking in Women in Hong Kong: An Attitudinal Scale. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Prashant Tripathi</u>, Associate Professor, CSJM University, India & Sanjay Chandani, Researcher CSJM University, India. Comparative Study of the Impact of Social Net Working Sites in two Recent Mass Movements in Egypt and India. 2. Anika Noack, Researcher, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, Germany. Social Innovations, Spatial Development and Communications: Spatial Pioneers in Berlin and their Ideas in Group Communications. 3. Shing-Chung Jonathan Yam, Ph.D. Student, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Incremental Knowledge: Legitimation of Cooperative Knowledge Generation.

<p>15:30-17:00 Session XIV: Sex and Gender and Other Issues on Sociology Chair: Anika Noack, Researcher, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, Germany.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Laura Moore</u>, Associate Professor, Hood College, USA & Seth Ovadia, Assistant Director, Syracuse University, United States. Such a Crusade: The Changing Contextual Effects of Evangelical Protestantism on Americans' Attitudes toward Homosexuality, 1973-2002. 2. Ann Marie Joyce, PhD Candidate, University of Limerick, Ireland. Questioning the Politics of Gender and Sexuality in Ireland through a Case-Study of Two Civil-Society Campaigns: 'Turn off the Red Light' And 'Justice for Magdalenes'. 3. Diana Didilica, Ph.D. Student, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania. The Right to Love and Care in Early Childhood. 4. Anna Strelnikova, Associate Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia. Collective Memory in the City Space.

17:30-20:30 Urban Walk (Details during registration)

21:00-22:00 Dinner (Details during registration)

Wednesday 8 May 2013

Cruise: (Details during registration)

Thursday 9 May 2013

Delphi Visit: (Details during registration)

Shinichi Aizawa
Associate Professor, Chukyo University, Japan

Educational Achievements and the Role of Private High Schools in the Era of Educational Expansion: Taking Japan and Taiwan as Examples of Late-Industrialized Societies

This paper addresses the following two research questions: First, in the era of educational expansion, what role does high school choice play, in terms of the choice between public and private, and between academic and vocational education in Japan and Taiwan? Second, where do high school students go after graduation?

In advanced industrialized countries such as England and the United States, comprehensive schools and public high schools, respectively, are less effective and less prestigious compared to the traditional “public schools” in England or private high schools in the United States. However, this situation does not necessarily apply to certain late-industrialized countries. We show that high school education in Japan and Taiwan demonstrates a remarkable example of a situation opposite to that prevailing in England and in the United States.

As a result, in both countries, students with higher achievements had a tendency to go to public academic high schools; on the other hand, students with lower achievements had a tendency to go to private high schools. These achievements and results were associated with their social status. Lower graded students tend to go to private vocational high schools in both Japan and Taiwan. These two societies have experienced rapid educational expansion with rapid economic growth, and educational aspirations were heightened in this process. Therefore, private high schools have supplied opportunities during the process of educational expansion, but at the same time they have saddled households with high expenditures. Additionally, in these societies, many high school students now enroll in tertiary education, even without having gone to public academic high schools, including private academic students in Japan and even vocational high school students in Taiwan.

Paul Anisef

Professor Emeritus, York University, Canada

&

Robert S Brown

Researcher, Toronto District School Board, Canada

Post-secondary Pathways of Native and Foreign-Born Adult Learners in the Toronto District School Board: Assessing the Role of Continuing Education Courses

Though at one time considered a marginal aspect of education studies, the unique pathways of adult learners has become a research topic of interest in recent years. Existing studies have primarily focused on adult learning at the post-secondary level or adult education programs for low-skilled immigrants, for the most part overlooking continuing education as a strategy employed by native-born and immigrant adults for updating credentials towards accessing post-secondary education (PSE). Our research addresses this gap in the literature by investigating PSE outcomes for Canadian-born and immigrant adults who seek to upgrade their credentials through continuing education at the secondary level or at adult day schools through the Toronto District School Board (TDSB).

The overarching research question examined in this project is: "What are the PSE pathways pursued by adult learners enrolled in Continuing Education and their correlates?" In answering this broad question, we also examine how these pathways differ between immigrants and non-immigrants. Two data sets are employed in responding to this broad question. The first dataset derives from the TDSB Continuing Education Survey that includes 640 students enrolled in Grade 12 English in March 2011. A second administrative dataset consists of approximately 13,000 who were in the adult day schools in 2008-9. Researchers tracked backwards to identify whether any of these students had also been registered in 2007-8 as an adult student and tracked forward to look at applications to post-secondary institutions in Ontario over 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11. Of particular interest in our analysis of the survey dataset is the identification of factors that predict the post-secondary goals or intentions of continuing education students. However, In order to identify factors that predict the actual post-secondary educational choices made by continuing education students we employ the administrative dataset.

Maria Isabel Ayala
Assistant Professor, Michigan State University, USA
&
Dana Chalupa
Professor, Michigan State University, USA

Assessing the Role of Latino Racial/Ethnic Identity Empowerment on Students' Academic Aspirations, Persistence, and Attainment

The proposed piece will aid in the development of a knowledge base concerning the relationship between Latino identity empowerment and educational attainment. An inclusive environment that empowers students' racial/ethnic identity has been shown to have a positive impact on academic aspirations, persistence and attainment. Unfortunately, many studies have failed to address the strategies used by Latino students to develop or maintain a positive and strong racial/ethnic identity in a predominantly majority (white) space. Furthermore, whereas several studies have focused on the factors driving the low academic attainment of Latinos, few have examined the impact of existing institutional resources on empowering Latino students' racial/ethnic identities. Therefore, this project intends to fill a gap in the literature by examining the strategies Latino students use to develop or maintain a positive and strong racial/ethnic identity in a predominantly majority (white) space and the impact these identities have on their educational aspirations, persistence, and attainment.

Specifically, in this piece I will examine several issues. The first is to determine the multidimensional identities of Latino/a students at a research one university in the Midwest region of the United States. The second is to investigate how salient the students' racial/ethnic identities are in their lives, including their academic ones. The third is to appraise the role that existing institutional resources developed to create an environment of inclusivity play in empowering Latino/a students' racial/ethnic identity. The fourth is to examine the impact that students' racial/ethnic identities have on their academic aspirations and persistence, and the fifth is to assess the extent to which a salient racial/ethnic identity influences the students' academic attainment. Overall, data gathering will consist of in-depth interviews of senior Latino students at a research one university in the Midwest region of the United States. A grounded methodology will guide this study.

Cristina Bain

Doctoral Student, University of Wisconsin, USA
Project Assistant for Erik Olin Wright & Joel Rogers
University of Wisconsin, USA
Programming Assistant & Research Analyst
Pyongyang Summer Institute

**Against the Grain: A Bourdieuan Ethnography of
a Development Non-Profit**

This paper explores the ways in which the dominant market-solution business culture in the development field structures and controls small non-profit organizations within it, imposing a field-wide uniformity despite the broad range of location- and situation-specific problems addressed by an ever-growing number of organizations. In this ethnography of one small not-for-profit (NFP), I utilize in-depth interviews and multi-site participatory observation to study an organization based in Madison, WI, doing community-building and economic development work in Quang Ngai, Vietnam. I specifically aim to illustrate the ways in which the rules of the field are exercised upon organizations like this one, the places where resistance to field norms is possible, and the consequences that arise from being a non-conformer. I ground the case study in a detailed analysis of Vietnam's socio-economic history and a discussion of trends in the development and non-profit sectors, incorporating the context in which the case study is located. This includes an explication of the ways in which the organization resists field norms, a discussion of the ways in which individual member identity affects the form and function of the organization through the different meanings members construct out of their involvement, and a suggestion that we reconsider and reframe our discussion of what makes an organization "good" and "fundable" and what its leaders should look like and act like. Emirbayer & Johnson's (2008) framework for integrating Bourdieuan concepts into organizational analysis lends a theoretical structure appropriate for case studies such as this. Understanding an organization that challenges the rules and norms of the development field will hopefully encourage a reexamination of the value systems that are imposed upon these organizations and their leadership.

Raluca Bejan

Ph.D. Student, University of Toronto, Canada

Smoke and Mirrors: How an Allegedly Inclusionary Program Perpetuates an Exclusionary Discourse

Introduction: The purpose of this paper is to critically examine the theoretical assumptions guiding the politics of inclusion developed by the City of Toronto's municipal level of government, as they particularly relate to a mentoring public program for skilled immigrants, the *Profession to Profession (PTP) Mentoring Immigrants* program.

Background: Although Toronto remains the primary destination for newly arrived immigrants to Canada, newcomers often find themselves unemployed or performing in underemployed positions, particularly when compared with their Canadian born counterparts.

Theoretical Framework: This paper rejects the application of social capital and social inclusion/exclusion theories, those traditionally used as explanatory for newcomers' lack of labour market participation. It then proposes a structural perspective to guide the program's future development. It advocates that, newly arrived immigrants' incapacity to fully participate within the labour market, is not related to an individual incapability, but rather has its roots in an inequitable society, promoting and maintaining the power over the economic gains of those who are Canadian, at the expense of newcomers.

Methodologically, this critical essay builds upon the main findings outlined in the program's latest *Evaluation Report*, which used focus group consultations with mentees (n=14) and a survey with the mentors, to illustrate that participants are using mentees' employment as an indicator for the program's success.

Conclusion: Disguised as an inclusionary strategy, the referred mentoring program reproduces and maintains an exclusionary status quo, as its materialization is rooted in theoretical perspectives that justify exclusion. By proposing a structural framework, this paper advocates for the introduction of an employment component within the program, to challenge the power imbalances between Canadian born citizens and newcomers, as they relate to labour market participation and subsequent economic gains.

Bengi Bezirgan

PhD Student, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

The Interplay between Nationalism and Media Coverage: The Case of Armenians in Turkey

This paper is a part of my doctoral thesis whose title *The Armenian Issue in Turkey: A Study of Nationalism and Media Representations* poses the question of “how the ‘Armenian issue’ is constructed, represented by media portrayals and how this is perceived by Armenians in Turkey?” This paper only focuses on the discursive aspect of nationalism and national identity by looking at media coverage of the Armenian issue and Armenians in Turkey. Over the past three decades, academic literature on nationalism has risen exponentially (Ozkirimli 2000:2-3) and Billig’s study of *Banal Nationalism* (1995) led to a shift in research focus from macro-scale theorising on nationalism to more empirically-based studies that concentrated on issues of representation, contestation and localised meaning-making and contextualised case studies. (Skey 2009: 333) New approaches, as Ozkirimli (2000) terms them, are not limited to the dichotomy between top-down and bottom-up understanding of nationalism and national identity; they underline the discursive and contested traits of nationalism and national identity that are embedded in daily routines. Accordingly, Calhoun (1997) considers nationalism as an issue of identity embodied in a Foucauldian sense of ‘discursive’ formation through which people are able to speak in everyday life by reproduction of the binary oppositions of ‘who we are’ in comparison with ‘who they are’. In line with this theoretical background this paper aims to explore the relation between media and nationalism, national identity and the discursive ways in which a different ethnic/religious group is defined and represented within media coverage. The analysis includes critical discourse analysis (CDA) of three Turkish newspapers from different ideological standpoints. In order to handle the volume of news stories, the analysis is limited to three remarkable incidents that caused influential political and public debates in Turkey concerning the Armenian issue.

Fazila Bhimji
Lecturer, University of Central Lancashire, UK

Expressions and Performances of Citizenship Identities in Anaheim City

This paper raises the question of empirical and theoretical implications of individual versus collective acts of citizenship. The essay examines the ways in which residents participated in local politics following the fatal shooting of two Latino men by the police in June 2012, in the city of Anaheim in Orange County in Southern California. The shootings led to protests and conflicts with the police. Anaheim City is the home of Disneyland. Prior to the opening of Disneyland in 1955, the city wasn't more than an orange grove with 15,000 residents. Once a suburban white town, it is now 53% Latino and about 15% Asian. Whites make up about 27% of the population. Sections of the city remain extremely disenfranchised and very poor. Furthermore, the City Council's leaders live in the wealthy and predominantly white area of city and no one lives in the more denser western part of the city. Racial tensions, thus divide the city. The paper explores the number of ways that the residents of Anaheim attempt to ameliorate racial tensions and make Anaheim a fairer and equitable place. The paper discusses various modes of activism including: a community group comprised of mothers, website activism, a facebook group, a coalition aiming to 'takebackanaheim', and participation on individual levels. Recent scholarship on citizenship has argued that for younger generations there has been a shift toward a 'post material' politics marked by a diminished sense of the personal relevance of government and growing dissatisfaction with the working of democratic process (Bennet 2009). Empirical work in this context shows that for both younger and older generation the issue of local government became very significant. However, Anaheim residents participated in differing ways -leading to individualized expressions of identities. The paper analyzes these expressions.

Thomas Bjorner

Associate Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark

Lene Tolstrup Sorensen

Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark

&

Hanne Westh Nicolajsen

Professor, Aalborg University, Denmark

That's Pretty Smart, but also a Bit Frightening: A Qualitative Study about Location-Based Services

This paper focuses on one segment of Danish mobile phone users who are trailing behind advanced mobile users but have an interest in trends and technological developments. The overall purpose is to gain an insight into this segment's perception of location-based services by focusing on different existing and forthcoming services. In total 25 users were interviewed and conducted 2 years apart (in 2010 and 2012). The paper concludes that users are generally willing to disclose location-based data if they find the services useful and to their advantage. We are using a theoretical perspective of trust from Niklas Luhmann (1997), to show essential elements in the users perceptions of location-based services.

Location-based services can be categorised into a large number of categories varying according to their functionality (Poolsappasit and Ray, 2009). New services on the user's mobile phone (such as Foursquare.com) provide location information with a high degree of spatial precision. This may present a difficult trust trade-off, as it requires disclosing one's location to another person, company or authority. But this study shows that the perception of trust varies from one individual to another, however. Some users are willing to share all location information with anyone, whereas others only want to share location information with selected friends or family members. Our findings reveal that this balance is highly individual. It is influenced by individual differences, like contextual individual preferences with varying interests and needs across situations and time influencing the perceived value of a given service at a specific point in time. Differences in moral attitudes is yet another element found as well as the relation to the service provider and the trust placed in them, which is also influenced by individual experiences, knowledge and attitudes.

Boroka Bo

Ph.D. Student, University of California, USA

Policy, Power and Prejudice: The National Roma Integration Strategies of the European Union as Contributors to the Marginalization of the Roma

This paper focuses on the reproduction of oppression through the medium of social policy. The European Union, under an effort called the “Decade of Roma Inclusion,” requested in 2011 that each member country present a “National Roma Integration Strategy.” The Roma comprise Europe’s largest minority group and experience extremely high unemployment and poverty rates, low levels of educational attainment, high rates of infant mortality, and lower life expectancies than the majority population in the countries they reside in.

To conduct my research, I analyzed the national Roma integration strategies submitted to the European Union by their stated deadline, along with the situation and history of the Roma in each EU member country. This study presents a unique contribution to the existing research on policy in that it examines the textual framing of the “Roma problem” along with rhetorical messages embedded in the National Roma Integration Strategy of each EU member country with the aid of classical content analysis (Agar 1979) and grounded theory analysis (Jang & Barnet 1994). My analyses find that the National Roma Integration Strategies perpetuate and potentially exacerbate the existing stereotypes and discrimination against the Roma. Through my analysis, I show how individual Roma Integration Strategies inadvertently or purposefully contribute to the reproduction of oppression of the Roma in the countries producing the strategies. I also integrate all 15 National Roma Integration Strategies published to date in order to touch on of how existing power dynamics are perpetuated. Using the framework and elements of grounded theory, I illustrate the mechanisms through which policies can potentially serve as agents of social control against marginalized people with the least amount of social capital. Utilizing structural and conflict theories along with social exchange theory, I illustrate how stereotypes against the Roma are perpetuated and legitimated through the language of policy.

Olga Borodkina

Professor, St. Petersburg State University, Russia

Development of Accessible Professional Education for Disabled People in Russia

The social integration of disabled people is an important task for policy making in Russia. The main prospects for social integration and increasing the quality of life of handicapped people might be connected with their professional education (also increasing qualifications and retraining) and further employment. However, there are some serious obstacles for realization by disabled people in their rights to education, work, welfare, which dramatically reduce the quality of life of citizens with disabilities and aggravate social inequality. The analysis of the research results allows one to argue that the medical model of disability still dominates in the social sphere in Russia. The social model of disability demands one to evaluate accessibility by the criteria of quality of life, level of social integration, and observation of human rights. The most state educational organizations of high and higher professional education are not equipped to provide access for disabled people and still closed for them despite legitimized equal opportunities for all people within the system of general and professional education. Besides, the present system of professional education for disabled people offer a limited number of professional specialties and does not correspond to the demands of the labor market. As a result, professional education often does not increase the competitive ability of disabled people in the labor market.

The study also confirms the existence of rather strong paternalistic approach among people with disabilities; the expectations on increasing the quality of life of disabled people are predominantly connected with activities of the federal government and local authorities. Of course it social integration and professional education certainly require activization of disable people themselves. The institute of social work should play a significant role in changing the situation. Social work organizations, besides traditional social services, have to pay more attention to the empowerment of disabled people and to develop the skills and capabilities of people with disabilities to live independently and to manage their lives by themselves. At the same time, it is necessary to highlight significant positive shifts initiated by the government to improve the quality of social services for people with disabilities. The research findings also demonstrate that non-government sector supporting people with disabilities is still not strong enough in Russia, despite the expansion of civil institutions in recent years. Strengthening roles of NGOs for improving legislation and

advocacy of disabled people's interests is an essential condition for significant improving the situation with professional education of disabled people with disabilities in Russia.

Eli Buchbinder

Lecturer, University of Haifa, Israel

Fatherhood Experiences of Noncustodial Fathers in Visitation Centers

Visitation centers provide a protected environment for meetings between noncustodial fathers to help maintaining children and fathers relationships. The aim of the study was to understand fathers' experiences with the visitation center.

Method The study is based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 fathers between the ages of 33 and 45, who had been meeting their children in visitation centers from eight-month to a four-year period. The interview guide focused on the fathers' expectations and experiences at the visitation center, and of their fatherhood, and the interaction between the fathers and the social workers.

Findings The fathers experienced the visitation center on two poles. On one pole were fathers whose experience was of a hostile and aggressive place designed for their supervision. Thus, their experience was of a space limitation in their emotional relationship with their children and in their parental authority. On the second pole were fathers who experienced the visitation center in a positive light; as a secure space, which enabled the continuity and improvement of negative relationships with their children that were created due to life's circumstances. Another group of interviewees expressed both dichotomous voices. They experienced the visitation center as providing a space for the encounter with their children, but as the emotional parental relationship was created under supervision, its quality was undermined.

Discussion will focus on emotion and masculinity as central to the construction of the self-in-the-world.

Marco Carradore
Researcher, University of Venice, Italy

Patterns of Environmental Culture in Europe

The ecological dimension of economics relates to environmental issues and in the last 30 years these issues have attracted much interest. Moreover, pro-environmental behavior depends not only on institutional factors, but also on the actions of individuals and their levels of environmental knowledge and awareness.

The present research compares the levels of environmental knowledge and awareness of people living in different European countries and the actions made in response to such issues.

The research also looks at how these aspects have changed over the last 20 years. The data originate from the International Social Survey Programme (surveys: 1993, 2000 and 2010).

The main findings emerging from these analyses can be summarized as follows: - In some European countries, many people agree or strongly agree that almost everything that people do in modern life harms the environment; whilst in other countries, such as Norway where a culture of sustainable ecology exists, few people have this opinion.

- A very big difference exists across Europe in the number of people that always make a special effort to recycle glass, aluminium and plastic. This aspect also depends on institutional factors and has seen significant changes over the years.

- The participation of citizens in association events or manifestations to promote the protection of the environment is widespread, but in different ways, across the Europe. In the countries of Northern and Western Europe, people participate more frequently in groups and civic activities that promote the preservation of the environment than the interviewees that live in Eastern and Southern Europe. This dissimilarity was present for all years considered.

The outcome of the analysis suggests that not only has environmental culture changed over time, but also that different environment cultures exist across Europe and that economic growth is not always considered to be the best solution for protecting the environment.

Richard Christy

Associate Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Cultural and Social Changes in Education: A Canadian Case Study

Porter argues in his classical study on Canadian society that more than ever "education means opportunity" (Porter 1965:167). Income levels have been identified by Porter as one of the enduring barrier to education. As nine general strikes by Quebec students since 1968 attests, income and student debts continue to be a major point of debate and confrontation in Canada. In this paper I will examine the changes to Canadian government funding and changing tuition rates. While Porter identified rising costs as a barrier to post-secondary education, few anticipated or identify male gender as a possible growing social barrier to academic participation.

Has academic testing become a growing determinant and social barrier for boy's academic advancement?

Has the class room and teachers become anti-male? What is the reality of the gender gap in Canadian post-secondary education?

Johanna Dammrich

Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy

Daniela Vono

Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy

&

Elisabeth Reichart

Researcher, German Institute for Adult Education, Germany

Adult Education in European Countries - To Which Extent Do Welfare States Influence Enrolment Later in Life?

The promotion of education later in life has become a key issue in policy discourses, both with regard to strengthening economic competitiveness and to reducing social inequalities inside countries. However, country differences in participation patterns are less understood yet. The majority of available analysis are single country studies and focus only on individual factors influencing enrolment, while country-specific factors are barely taken into account.

The aim of this paper is to explore both individual and country-specific determinants influencing the participation in different adult education activities in up to 26 European countries by using data of the

Adult Education Survey 2007 (AES 2007). We assume that the reasons and motivations to participate in adult education differ in regard to the type of adult education undertaken and distinguish between different types of adult learning.

In order to find out the individual characteristics affecting participation rates, we first apply logistic regression analysis for every country and every adult education activity. Our results confirm previous findings about important individual factors. However, they also show that most of these individual factors act similarly among countries. This suggests that individual characteristics are not enough to explain country differences in participation in education later in life. For this reason, we run multilevel regression models to test the influence of country-level characteristics on the enrolment in education later in life.

Preliminary results suggest that indicators of the educational system (like the degree of stratification, standardization) do not influence participation patterns in adult education. However, indicators of the welfare state and labour market system (like expenditures in research and development, union density, expenditures in social protection) show indeed a positive impact on the probability to participate in adult education. This suggests

that country-specific policies can support people in attending and obtaining educational activities also later in life.

Jualynne Dodson
Full Professor, Michigan State University, USA

Toward Theoretical Considerations of the African Diaspora

There is an abundant amount of current literature that discusses «diaspora» and much of it engages empirical communities of China, Armenia, Dominican Republic, Cuba, India, and many others. In many instances, such discussions are lodged within the political realities of social movement and the migration of these national and ethnic groupings. There even is literature that explores conceptual arenas with a few examples of diasporic populations. Despite these considerations, few if any literature has incorporated diasporic paradigmatic propositions, specifically those of sociologist Ruth Simms Hamilton concerning the African Diaspora. This is a proposal to present a paper at the 7th Annual International Conference on Sociology that explores the concept of "diaspora" as it pertains to populations of African descendants.

The paper will fully present Hamilton's four paradigmatic propositions that distinguish the African Diaspora from similar expressions of the global social phenomenon. In so doing, the paper will clarify conceptual parameters of the diaspora phenomenon from other migration realities. The paper also will explore each of the four propositions for their distinctive application to African populations, no matter their global location. The paper will not content that there is singularity of identity or consciousness among the various nationalities of African descendants. However, the paper will focus on commonalities among the differing groups of descendants with emphasis on characteristics that solidify situation/circumstances of African descendants as a distinct diaspora, differing from the phenomenon among other diasporic populations. Such a systematic discussion can be beneficial to the discipline of sociology as the plethora of usages of "diaspora" language has almost rendered it ineffective for strong academic purposes.

Paulo Lourenco Domingues Junior

Professor, University Federal Rural of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Poverty in Latin America and Some Proposals to Confront it

This summary analyses some causes of poverty in Latin America and the possibilities of tackling it. Thus, currently, we have the so-called crisis of "work society", or in other terms, "job crisis" because the number of jobs, in different countries of the world, is getting reduced. The lack of a decent and regulated (socially and legally) job is a modern problem in different developed and underdeveloped societies. The globalization of markets, with their volatile financial flows, and what is called neoliberalism increasingly impose harsh realities on different countries, such as unemployment, underemployment and precarious work. This reality is present especially in countries on the periphery of the capitalist system, such as those belonging to Latin America. Poverty in Latin America and the "new" social exclusion are characterized by a "surplus" population that cannot insert itself in the work market or have degrading jobs.

The proposals for the current crisis in the work market in Latin America are distinct. For some, it is necessary to think about the possibility of drastic reduction of the working day so as everyone is able to get a job. Other authors advocate redistributive programs (cash transfers) as a way to rescue the citizenship of those excluded from the work market. The idea of a universal basic income for all citizens of each country is also advocated as a means of tackling social exclusion. Finally, there are authors who support the union of the unemployed in small collective enterprises, which have democratic management and equal distribution of profits as a way to fight unemployment. These projects would be a way to fight poverty and would also promote a new economy called social economy, guided by the values of social inclusion, equality and solidarity.

Emeka Dumbili
Ph.D. Student, Brunel University, UK

The Politics of Alcohol Policies in Nigeria: Do Brewers Employ Strategic Ambiguity?

Global call by World Health Assembly to control the rising alcohol-related problems caused by harmful consumption through policy became necessary in 2005 due to the recognition of the fact that many countries do not have alcohol policies. This gave rise to the adoption of ten-point policy strategies by World Health Organization Member States in 2010 with evaluation of progress set for 2013. Following this move, many African countries that do not have alcohol policy adopted policies to reduce harmful alcohol consumption. Nigeria is one of the WHO Member Countries that adopted the resolution and also among 30 countries with highest per capita consumption and alcohol-related problems globally, yet has not taken any step to formulate alcohol policy till date. From the foregoing this paper anchored on Eisenberg's strategic ambiguity thesis, draws from content analysis of secondary data to explore the role of brewers in supplanting alcohol policy initiatives in Nigeria. Findings revealed that brewers use unending campaigns, seminars, event promotion and strategic social responsibilities to distract policy makers and delay policy formulation. The paper focuses on why their campaign for responsible drink, promotions, sponsorships and advertisement that are loaded with ambiguities increased since WHA made the call in 2005 and WHO adopted the resolution in 2010. Against this background, the study concludes that there is urgent need to formulate policies drawing from WHO resolution to curtail the activities of these brewers and reduce harmful consumption.

Fabio Bracci

Ph.D. Student, University of Urbino, Italy

&

Andrea Valzania

Ph.D. Student, University of Florence, Italy

Hidden Selectivity: Irregular Migrants and Access to Socio-Health Services in a Heated Local Context

Irregular migrations and access to social and health services by irregular migrants have been becoming in the last years very relevant issues within the Italian public discussion about migration policies. On one hand, the classification of irregular migration as a penal crime by the Italian immigration law has been feeding securitarian and xenophobic policies; on the other hand the regional law on immigration of Tuscany Region has been trying to put forward an alternative model: by declaring the right of irregular migrants to access basic socio-health services, Region Toscana enacted a radical opposition to the national Immigration law.

In such a context of confrontation between opposite visions, what does it happen when irregular migrants meet public services, and in particular social and health services, in a local area characterised by a significant amount of migrants? The results of the research are based on a specific area of Region Toscana, the municipality of Prato, a middle-sized industrial town, well-known for its textile tradition, and since the end of the '80s for having become the settlement area of a highly productive and contested Chinese community.

After the presentation of the political, socio-economic and normative frame of the research, the paper underlines both the lack of efficacy of policies merely inspired to repressive goals and the very influent role played by operators of public sector and non-profit associations in dealing with ambiguous, informal and unclear domains of intervention. Neoliberal presumptions are progressively dominating the discussion, assuming the shape of new hypothesis of selectivity in drawing the borders of social citizenship and the feature of a growing disengagement of public sector toward marginal and vulnerable people (like, in many cases, irregular migrants). Time has come to impose a new commitment of the public sector and to draw a different way of deeming the needs of irregular migrants.

Shih-Chi Chang

Professor, National Changhua University of Education, Taiwan

Jyh-Hwa Yang

Graduate Student, National Changhua University of Education,
Taiwan

A Study on Determinants of Users' Intentions for Live Broadcasting Websites

The Internet has become a world-wide convenient platform for both individuals and business. After YouTube is founded in 2005, recently a new type of video-sharing website has evolved: Live broadcasting websites. Live broadcasting websites allow users to broadcast live video, now even anyone can host their own live TV show at home, and interact with their audience without delay. Using Live broadcasting website such as Twitch.tv or Ustream, game company Riot Games was able to attract over 1,154,000 people watching the League of Legends World Finals online. With the development of Electronic sports, future of live broadcasting website looks promising.

In this paper, we will use a modified Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to explore whether live broadcasting websites can become a successful marketing platform, and determine what factors could be more important.

TAM is a well-used model for predicting users' acceptance of technology. In this research, we combine two constructs with TAM: Perceived Playfulness and Technology Readiness Index (TRI). We use TRI as external variable in TAM, and then examine how Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use and Perceived Playfulness influence users' Behavioral Intention, which leads to Actual Usage. Through the process, we can find out if live broadcasting websites can boost users' intention and usage, and determine what factors could be key factor influencing users' intention.

The research results would have more understanding of live broadcasting website. Live broadcasting website can be a new and successful marketing platform if we confirmed it can boost users' Behavior Intention and thus leads to Actual Usage. And through our model, we can specify what factor is influencing users more, when building new websites, the research results can help website designers to create more attractive and interesting websites. We expect to find that Perceived Playfulness plays an important role influencing Behavioral Intention, because most content in those websites is gaming.

Diana Didilica

PhD Student, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania

The Right to Love and Care in Early Childhood

Critical findings on brain research consider implications for children's development and teacher's developmentally appropriate practice and a reconsideration of the pedagogy. Shaping relationships based on love and care in order to enhance a learning environment based on the paradigm shift in child care. Neuroscience specialists point out the importance of the nurturing environment for the developing brain. Building relationships in the early years is part of a proper emotional and cognitive development for children in early childhood education and care institutions. The quality of early childhood services depends on how children relate to their carers and to what extent their vulnerabilities and needs are met. It is every child's birth right to receive love, respect, compassion and empathy. These are the basic and essential ingredients of support. The right to love has not been mentioned in any Declaration so far, but it cannot be denied. Ensuring quality early childhood education is a matter of social justice since children are not the only ones involved, but also working parents and carers, who need to have their rights fulfilled as well.

I have conducted interviews with carers from three different settings of early childhood education and care in Iasi and Bucharest, Romania in order to explore the affective dimension of care between carers and children younger than three and carers' perceptions of children's rights in the early years.

Among the findings in my research is that the physical and organizational environment have serious effects on the quality of all programs and also revealed the tensions between the infants' rights and the educators' or carers' responsibilities in enacting those rights and implementing them into practice.

Ah Choy Er

Head of Quality Assurance, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Nurul Bariah

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

&

Mat Lazim

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Ecotourism Knowledge among the Local Community of Lata Jarum, Pahang

Ecotourism is a nature-based tourism and can contribute to the maintenance of the preservation and conservation of nature and wildlife. Resources for ecotourism should be developed in a controlled manner so that the impact on the environment is minimized. The principles of ecotourism help the tourism industry to achieve its goals and should be supported in its implementation by the operators of tourism destinations, tourist agencies and the local communities. This article aims to examine the relationship between the demographic factors and the knowledge of ecotourism among the local community of Lata Jarum, Raub Pahang. This study used primary and secondary data obtained from the survey method through interviews with the local community which involved 59 houses for Kampung Peruas, 108 houses for Kampung Pamas Kulat, 49 houses for Kampung Pamah Rawas, and 32 houses for Kampung Sungai Yol based on a set of questionnaire. Results from the correlation analysis between the demographic factors and ecotourism knowledge show that gender, age, race and level of education have relationships with knowledge about ecotourism among the local community of Mukim Ulu Dong, Lata Jarum, Pahang. Relationship between the factor of gender and ecotourism knowledge is a weak positive and significant one while the relationship between the factors of age and level of education with ecotourism knowledge is a weak negative and significant. The factor of race on the other hand has a moderate positive and significant relationship with ecotourism knowledge. This study proposes that ecotourism knowledge among the local community is enhanced for the preservation and conservation of nature and wildlife by the tourist destination operators, tourist agencies, and the local community to ensure that this natural environment continues to be preserved. The implication of this study is that local ecological knowledge as natural resources, including knowledge of the local community in an ecotourism destination, can further strengthen the planning and management to a better one, giving

benefits to the local population in terms of the social, economic and ecological system.

Gregory Gross
Professor, the College of Saint Rose, USA

Deconstructing the Fetishization of Diversity: Toward a Post-Multicultural Ethos

Multicultural studies and diversity training have contributed a great deal to the helping professions. These emphases have redefined and challenged the Self or Same/Other duality, have added dimensions to understanding sub-cultures and minorities, and have served as a baseline for advocacy and social justice; moreover, these emphases have reminded social scientists of the pitfalls and dangers of over-totalizing narratives. Nevertheless, all ideas - -even good ideas - - stand subject to challenge and deconstruction.

A close reading of multiculturalism and “diversity” reveals a series of ironies, contradictions, and follies. Those who reside within strongly defined ethnic identities often face the No Exit Strategy, which locks them into identities whose belief systems forbid free movement outside the group, this at a time, late modernity, when identity itself is fluid and ungrounded by the many electronic and real identity seductions. Likewise, those outside the group, like social workers, often over-totalize the Other through a shallow “understanding” borne of diversity training. In both cases, cultural scripts are imposed, and such impositions stand, ironically, as barriers to understanding and freedom.

Multiculturalism also obscures. Fetishization of ethnicity often detracts attention away from poverty and the dynamics of social class (e.g., Americans focused on race in Katrina-ridden New Orleans and ignored that those people were, alas, poor!). Social Work’s pride over Diversity tends to also obscure the profession’s role in subtle forms of oppression. And the Social Work press ignores many topics unrelated to diversity in its bandwagon publishing of articles related solely to multiculturalism.

Recommendations:

- Find a way to discuss “diversity” that is permissive, reflective, and safe
- Adopt Jacques Derrida’s mode of “differance”
- Return diversity to Human Behavior in the Social Environment where it will stand equal to other layers of human understanding De-couple multiculturalism from the oppression model.

Gillian Green

Director, University of Essex, UK

Charlie Davison

Professor, University of Essex, UK

Hannah Bradby

Professor, University of Essex, UK

&

Kristine Krause

Professor, University of Essex, UK

Diversity and Health Care Access: Illness Stories in Four Different European Settings

Increasingly local healthcare systems must meet the healthcare requirements of people from very diverse backgrounds. This project uses story-telling methods to investigate personal pathways through the healthcare landscape, attending to individuals' diversity in terms of legal status, demography, family circumstance, economic activity, ethnic background, linguistic abilities and shared cultural values and the structure of the healthcare system. The project sought to interrogate the theoretical and practical uses of the concept of 'superdiversity' and its relationship with access to health care services. Methodologically the study sought to test whether, using 3 simple prompt questions, adults in four different European settings would tell stories that could be analysed in a single framework.

Six interviews each were conducted in Germany, Sweden, Spain and England by asking about recent use of health services and the most serious instance when health services were sought. Interview material was contextualized in the local health care and social setting. Materials were analysed by searching for thematic commonalities and deviant cases in tracing people's pathways.

Despite the enormous variety in the personal circumstances and context of health care, certain key figures appeared. This paper describes the navigator as a key figure across health story-telling, as a facilitator of access to appropriate services. The navigator may be statutorily provided, or, more regularly, informally recruited. The way in which navigators work across a range of health care settings is developed to consider how health services can be delivered to the very diverse populations that characterize modern Europe and the feasibility of drawing useful conclusions and concrete policy recommendations, based on the stories told during the interviews.

Lisa Hickman

Associate Professor, Grand Valley State University, USA

How do we Learn to Parent? A Use of Broad and Narrow Socialization in the Interpretation of Parent Socialization in Four Countries

This comparative study analyzes sources of parenting information in four countries: the United States, Romania, Turkey and Israel using a framework of Broad Socialization, which is part of the larger conception of Broad and Narrow Socialization (Arnett 1995). In cultures and countries that engage in broad socialization, members of different social groups can be socialized through scores of institutions and agents that may cooperate or conflict, leading to differences in socialization experiences. This differs from cultures and countries that employ narrow socialization, where family socialization might be more important and deviations from cultural expectations are discouraged via family socialization and other sources, such as the state (Arnett 1995). Each of these countries, while unique in their own history and story, can be identified within this framework and commonality between countries under this framework allows for cross comparison of socialization sources. In the current study, I examine whether or not there are similarities or differences in sources of information on parenting between countries. To explore these ideas, qualitative interviews were conducted in each country with mothers of young children to better understand where or who these mothers look to for information regarding parenting (i.e., sources of socialization). Results based on comparisons between mothers of young children in these four countries indicate common sources of socialization regarding parenting. A mother's own parents (often her own mother) are frequently mentioned as the most important source for parent socialization in all countries, although there are numerical variations. Core differences and similarities between countries are presented and discussed and conclusions on the value of the framework of Broad and Narrow Socialization are provided.

Cath Holmstrom

Senior Lecturer, University of Sussex, UK

When Competence is not enough: Re-examining the Role of Moral Character and Virtue in Debates about Suitability for Social Work Education

In recent years there has been a proliferation of research conducted in different countries examining the efficacy of assessments of suitability for professional social work practice at the point of admission to a programme ('gate-keeping' debates) and in respect of 'fitness to practise' or 'suitability' during the course of study.

This presentation will draw upon the presenter's own published research and her experience of having had a lead role in the UK's Social Work Reform Board's work in this fascinating area of social work education. During her involvement with that process, the author was struck by the frequency with which service users and other stakeholders referred to various personal qualities or elements of character as being those required by a 'good' social worker. Significantly, this paper will draw extensively upon international literature examining virtue ethics and 'moral character. Given the (almost) universal emphasis upon social justice in social work and the increasing focus of various 'Codes' upon character rather than merely conduct or competence, this paper, drawing upon the work of Aristotle, MacIntyre and others, considers whether the time has come to reclaim and celebrate the importance of moral character in such processes and to address the following questions:

- What are the challenges such an approach brings in the context of increased requirements for transparency, accountability and fairness in decision-making processes?
- Given that virtue ethics does not assume 'character' to be innate, but something acquired through instruction and practice, how might such an approach inform judgements about suitability for professional training?
- To what extent might such an approach identify the *universal* characteristics required for social work practice whilst also being sensitive to the *context-specific* and *particular* requirements?
- How might a professional programme of study create an environment conducive to the development of appropriate virtues?

Ungsinun Intarakamhang

Associate Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand

Wiladlak Chuawanlee

Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand

Wirin Kittipichai

Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand

Numchai Supparerkchaisakul

Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand

&

Cutima Hanpachern

Professor, Behavioral Science Research Institute, Thailand

Establishing a System of Standards for the Training Process of New Thai Government Officials during the Work Trial Period

The objective of this research and development were to 1) establish a system of standards for the development process of new government officials during the work trial period in all parts of Thailand 2) monitor and evaluate the training processes for new government officials based on CIPP Model. Using satisfied random sampling, 271 new government officials from 3,000 population were developed by 3 Universities. 96 of all officials trained in Northern, 93 trained in Northeastern and 82 trained in Southern part. The research process was divided into 3 phases as establishing a system of standard draft from literature, checking quality of standard draft by 25 experts and testing a system of standards in order to improve the standards. Data collection was knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors measurement (Alpha Coefficient = .82 to .99). Data was analyzed by t-test. The results indicated that 15 standards, 30 criteria and 148 indicators as guides to practice as follows 1) institute and development team, 2) development curriculum, 3) lectures/trainers, 4) manual of the development curriculum and manual for lecturers, 5) office of new officials' original affiliation, 6) document used in training, 7) training environment, and facilities, 8) evaluation instruments, 9) management of the development processes, 10) socializing process of the lecturers, 11) learning and participating of new officials, 12) evaluation during training 13) new officials after participating the development processes 14) report of the development program evaluation and 15) advisory channels for new officials. In addition, after the training, it was found that the participants were better in knowledge, work performance during the training and behavior based creative value after the Training 1 month than before the training (* $p < .001$) and no significant increased attitude towards being good government officials.

Ann Marie Joyce

PhD Candidate, University of Limerick, Ireland

**Questioning the Politics of Gender and
Sexuality in Ireland through a Case-Study
of Two Civil-Society Campaigns:
'Turn off the Red Light' And 'Justice for Magdalenes'**

The politics of women's sexuality in Ireland has occurred in a context of postcolonial struggles over national identity in which the Irish Catholic Church played a key role (Gray and Ryan, 1998; Gray, 2004). As a result, transgressions from established gender and/or sexual norms such as abortion, prostitution, and lone motherhood tended to be defined in strong moralistic terms (Smith, 2007; Smyth, 2005; Conrad, 2004). The politics of women's sexuality is very much evident in Ireland today in political, civil-society and media debates about prostitution and sex trafficking (O'Connor and Pillinger, 2009; Mooney 2012), as well as in calls for justice for victims formerly incarcerated in the Magdalene Laundries. The Magdalene Laundries, run by the Good Shepherd Sisters and the Sisters of Charity, were sites of containment for women who fell short of the national, Catholic ideal of Irish womanhood, such as unmarried mothers and those who sold sex (Smith, 2007). By critically analysing a campaign relating to contemporary practices of prostitution and trafficking together with a campaign calling for redress for past injustices to Magdalenes, this paper will question the framing of women's sexuality in Ireland today so as to reveal the complex ways in which the politics of gender and sexuality are embedded in neoliberal modes of governance which seek to 'govern at a distance' (Rose, 1999), often through civil-society organisations and associations. These modes of governance can constitute more expansive forms of control frequently masked by official rhetoric (Scoular and O'Neill, 2007). As such, the focus is on how new rationalities and objects of governance come about, and how governance operates through processes of persuasion so that networks, civil society organisations, NGOs, and individuals come to identify their own desires and ambitions with those of others, so that they become allies in governing (Rose, O'Malley and Valverde, 2006).

Dimokritos Kavadias
Assistant Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium
&
Anton Derks
Professor, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

The Impact of Academic Segregation in Secondary Schools on Citizenship Attitudes of Adolescents in Europe. Early Tracking for Meritocratic Aristocracies?

There is a clear tendency throughout OECD-countries to assess educational systems in terms of their efficiency in gaining high scores on cognitive skills. PISA-scores are used as benchmarks to evaluate and adapt educational policies and curricula throughout Europe. The policy discussions are about investments in education as compared with output or about the educational outcomes of early versus late tracking. Even the latest "Beyond GDP" debates focus on education as a form of capital or as an investment. Schools perform however also a socializing function. The whole policy debate tends to ignore the impact of educational systems on political attitudes or civic values.

The current contribution focuses on the impact of the organization of education in European societies on the civic attitudes of adolescents. Starting from the empirical claims by Wilkinson and Pickett that inequality is corrosive for societies, we dig deeper into the impact of inequality in the organization of schooling on attitudes towards solidarity and tolerance of adolescents.

Using the International Civic and Citizenship Education Study (ICCS) data of 75,747 pupils from 24 European educational systems (2009) supplemented by aggregate data of the Program of International Student Assessment of 2009 we assess the impact of academic segregation on the basis of math-scores on democratic citizenship attitudes of 15-year old adolescents.

Controlling for background variables, the multilevel multivariate analyses shows an impact of segregation according to cognitive skills on their conceptions of solidarity, tolerance and support for democracy. Early segregation in school careers (e.g. as in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Flanders, Austria, etc.) correlates with a lack of tolerance. Countries that postpone segregation (e.g. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc.) tend on average to have more tolerant and democratically minded adolescents. Early tracking and academic segregation seems to have a cultural spill-over and to foster an "aristocratic" conception of society.

Saba Kiani

Ph.D. Student, the University of Auckland, New Zealand

Ethnographic Research in Iran: Contradictory Nature of Policy and Practice in Higher Education

The presentation discusses a doctoral research study currently in progress. It will report the absence of explicit policy underpinning the successful implementation of English for Academic Purposes (EAP) as a compulsory programme from the Science Ministry for all universities throughout Iran. Consequently, EAP practice is in a moribund and confused state. While the scientific population in Iran believe in the importance of the English language for university students, given the necessity of English for development and progression of the country and relations with the international community, the religious group that controls power in Iran has taken decisions which lead to further distancing of the country from the international community.

Using an ethnographic research methodology based on anthropology of policy approach enables the contextualisation of social practices and policies within a regime's political structures. It analyses the tensions and paradoxes in Iran's educational policy as expressions of the deeper forces of power in that country through a case study which shows how policies (including the lack of policy) are experienced in the everyday life of students. Using mixed methods for data collection, the research explores in some depth a small number of lecturers' and students' view-points, perceptions, and experiences regarding the quality of the EAP programme in one university in Iran.

EAP is an example of the tensions in Iran's education system, tensions that come from irreconcilable differences between Iran's desire for involvement in the global scientific community and its insular religious fundamentalism. This presentation will discuss some of the findings from the research study and consider the impact of broader social and policy environments on students' motivation and how it is expressed in their conflicting identities. In this presentation I aim to explain the difference between what students say, and do, by talking about the role that government policies play in creating conflicted subjects.

Dong-No Kim
Professor, Yonsei University, Korea

Heterogeneity of Civil Society in East Asia

This paper examines how and why the development of civil society took the heterogeneous trajectories in the West and East Asia, and in Japan and Korea. It is generally believed that the development of civil society in East Asia is relatively late, especially compared with the West. Not only civil society emerged after political democratization, not before as in the West, but also there developed different concept of the relationship between the state and an individual in East Asia. Traditionally, East Asian societies were dominated by Confucian ethics in which an individual was not independent, being separated from the community he or she belonged to. This condition limited the potential of an individual to be an active agent of social contract and civil society. Rather political identity of an individual was defined by the state, which was considered to be given and natural.

With recent development of civil society in East Asian, however, I can also detect its dissimilarity in Japan and Korea, manifested by different characteristics of NGOs. Although NGOs in the two countries recently gain a very high level of social trust and support from the public, they evince very distinctive features. NGOs in Japan have small scale organizations and more voluntary participation of citizens on local issues, being more concerned with the enhancement of quality of everyday life of citizens. On the other hand, NGOs in Korea mushroomed after political democratization in 1987. With large scale organizations, they actively involve in political issues with the national impacts. These characteristics of civil society result from the different level of centralization in political system in Japan and Korea. A highly centralized state necessitated the emergence of large scale and centralized NGOs in Korea, while the less centralized one in Japan provided social conditions favorable for the formation of less politicized NGOs.

Yuliya Kosyakova

Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy

Johanna Dämmrich, Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy

&

Hans-Peter Blossfeld

Professor, European University Institute, Italy

Formal Adult Education in Post-Soviet Russia: Who Obtains a Degree Later in Life and for whom it Pays off?

Increasingly adult education is gaining in importance in nearly every developed country due to demographic developments, technological changes and growing international economic relations. In Russia, however, the need for adult education should be even more pronounced: After the Break-up of the Soviet Union the labor market was affected through massive restructuring which led to a devaluation of the human capital accumulated previously. Consequently, many qualifications and skills obtained under the “old” system became obsolete and inadequate. Thus, adult education and mainly obtaining a new formal degree at mature ages after the Collapse might be very important to compensate for the inequalities that developed in the labor market system after 1991.

Against this background and by taking important characteristics of the welfare state and educational system into account, we examine if the achievement of a formal degree later in life can compensate for previous inequalities in educational attainment and, therefore, contributes to economical and societal equalization. More precisely, we first examine the influencing factors regarding obtaining formal adult education in the Russian Federation. Second, we analyze whether participation in adult education contributes to employment chances, employment stability, and career progress in form of income and occupational class mobility.

In order to analyze our research questions we implement discrete-time models for repeated events using the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS-HSE), a nationally representative household panel survey. Preliminary results suggest that formal adult education has the potential for reducing social inequalities in Russia. Adult learners tends to be low-educated and to hold more precarious labor market statuses. Moreover, formal adult education seems to pay off for employed persons and for those in bad job statuses, but only for those who obtain a tertiary adult education. Consequently, formal adult education seems to contribute only marginally to the equality pattern regarding labor market outcomes because only higher educated persons benefit.

Lea Kivipold

Head, Department of Rakvere Municipality, Estonia

Attitude of Estonian People to Economical Inequity

In the research was studied how respondents of previous survey carried out by Tallinn University RAS "Equity in Estonian society: new generations new comprehensions" understood the survey questions.

The aim of the research is to find out: did all respondents understand the questions of the survey in the same way? If they do not, does it influence the answers they have given? What is their real attitude to economical inequity? Overview of literature shows that very often respondents understanding of the question do not match what researcher means with it (Valsiner, Bibace, LaPushin 2005). There has been very little research about the process of filling rating tasks by the respondents (Rosenbaum, Valsiner 2011).

The theoretical background of this study concerns with identifying which distribution of resources are perceived as fair. Distributive justice is a matter of social norms as need-based, self-interest, commitment. Adams (1965) suggested, that fair distribution of payoffs is when the distribution of outcomes is proportional to the perceived distribution of inputs. Meritocratic criteria involves task performance. Reward expectations theory (Breger et al., 1985) takes into consideration as inputs also culturally relevant norms regarding the social worth of different types of actors (Fisek, Hysom 2008).

In the research there was used qualitative method of the data collecting - cognitive interviewing - after the interviewer asks the survey question and the subject answers, the interviewer asks for information relevant to the answer given. In the data processing was used qualitative content analysis. After the content analysis the data was shown schematically, in which way respondent reaches one or the other answer.

The research indicates that both, the respondents who agreed with the principles given in the survey and also thus who were against of them attitudes to the principles were rather similar. Differences in answers where arisen from conditions are stipulated in propositions. Research indicates, that rating tasks do not give veritable information about peoples weltanschauung.

Aleksandra Koltun

PhD Student, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Poland

A Microparadigm and a Scientific Microcommunity – Kuhn Revisited

Nearly half a century ago Thomas Kuhn's book 'The Structure of Scientific Revolutions' has marked a major turn in understanding the nature, organization and progress of science. Among others, notions such as universal method supremacy, rationality, continuity and undisputed truth were put into question.

Ever since, there has been a heated debate ongoing, while the philosophy of science itself is ceaselessly witnessing the rise and fall of several theoretical approaches and alterations. Together with other science-wise phenomena, the concept of scientific community has been undergoing some profound changes. As of today, it seems extremely diluted, both in terms of its boundaries (the question of the laboratory, human and non-human systems) and ways of operating (being entirely dependent on the character of a problem to be solved). After all, the image of an enlightened, close-to-genius individual supported by a team of loyal followers appears to be long gone.

Nevertheless, I believe that this landscape can be refined with yet another perspective, deriving from the very roots of the whole revolution – Kuhn's theory of paradigm. Therefore, I present a concept of a scientific microcommunity, accompanied and concurrently created by an adequate microparadigm. The 'micro' prefix does not reflect only upon a size or level of analysis. It also allows to account for all the regular scientific activities and modifications that occur regularly within a few paradigms, but do not lead to a total revolution. In consequence, it enables to conceive of a more balanced, both theory and problem driven scientific processes, in which communities are established as closely bound to micro-models of the world, but at the same time remain flexible and open. Finally, the notion of a scientific microcommunity avoids the problems of the traditional Kuhnian conceptions (especially, in terms of incommensurability, the criteria for science and phases of scientific development) as well as proves to be a useful analytic tool for empirical research.

Kwamena Kwansah-Aidoo
Associate Dean, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia
&
Virginia Mapedzahama
Researcher, University of New England, Australia

Racism is there 90 Percent of the Time! Counter-Narratives of Racism from the African Diaspora in Australia

Continental black African migrants in Australia are a relatively recent phenomenon. It is only in the past three decades (especially the last two), that Australia has seen a comparatively steady arrival of 'visible' continental Africans, often constructed as blacks, on its shores. This paper is about the experiences of racism by this 'new' group in Australia. The paper reports preliminary findings from an on-going study on conceptualisations and experiences of racism and racial discrimination by continental African migrants in Australia, which expose the pervasiveness of racism in their everyday lives. There is a significant and emerging body of work documenting experiences of racism by racialised minorities in Australia. However, the experiences of African migrants remain largely under-researched and underreported, and so little is known about how they experience racism in Australia, as well as its implications for their lived realities. Moreover, discourses of denial still dominate discussions about racism in Australia. That is to say: in spite of its racist past etched in colonisation and racist colonial policies, racism in Australia is at best still seen as an anomaly, (the extraordinary) rather than as the norm, or something inherent in the normal functioning of a system built on racism. Within such a context then, where discussions of racism are either silenced or denied and discourses or discussions of multiculturalism (and its associated tenets of tolerance, harmony etc.) are promoted, research such as the one we present in this paper here is significant for providing important counter-narratives of racism.

Ultimately, our findings do not only expose the social reproduction of racism in Australia (predominantly as covert racism), but they also re/present an evidence base from which discussions of experiences of racism by racialised minorities can be advanced within the Australian context.

Alwyn Lau

Manager, Teaching & Learning Center (KDU University College), Malaysia

Bersih's Feminine Jouissance, Putrajaya's Superego: Discerning and Undermining a Politics of Inherent Transgression in Malaysian Socio-Political Discourse

The Kuala Lumpur Bersih 3.0 protests of 28th April 2012 exposed yet again the fault-lines and hypocrisy of Malaysia's ruling regime which, on one hand, talks about political reform but on the other hand employs brutal crackdowns on peaceful protesters. None of which was too surprising if Malaysia's socio-political discourse is closely aligned to Slavoj Žižek's political of the superego in which an obscene underside and inherent transgressions run in dark parallel to the public official law. This paper compares the Bersih response cum discourse to the kind made popular by anti-government blogger turned anti-Opposition Raja Petra Kamaruddin, offering the thesis that the Bersih movement approximates a better solution to Putrajaya's superego than Kamaruddin. The key argument, outlined through discussions and examples of the efficacy of Lacanian psychoanalysis in framing Malaysian political discourse, is that Bersih's specifically feminine form of jouissance is to be the preferred political motif cum response over against Kamaruddin's phallic, masculine type of political 'enjoyment'.

Antonina Levatino
Ph.D. Student, University Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Is Transnational Higher Education a Good Way to Reduce the Brain Drain? Evidences from Australia

Since the Nineties, the higher education sector of many countries has experienced a significant process of Internationalization, which includes not only the physical mobility of students, rather also the provision “offshore” of educational services. According to the Observatory for Borderless Higher Education (OBHE 2012), from the mid-1990s approximately 200 branch campuses have been established particularly by Australian, U.S. and British universities. According to a report by the German Service for Academic Exchange (DAAD), in 2003 more than 14.000 students were attending British universities abroad and 45.000 Australian ones. If the motivation of home institutions is to expand recruitments, the principal motivation for governments establishing higher education hubs is to increase enrollment in higher education in the country and, in this way, retain student outflows and the potential consequent brain drain.

The role of transnational education as a way to decrease skilled emigration from one country is however far to be clear. According to Levy (2002), transnational programs mainly limit their offers to first-level teaching and training. This means that those people who wish to pursue post-graduate studies have to emigrate. Nussbaum and Mollis (2007) are furthermore convinced that people trained within a foreign institution will be more projected in a foreign context, thus easily attracted by the perspective to emigrate. Thus, Stein et al. (1996) argues that the participation in international education and training “has stimulated, rather than diminished, the interest of young scientists to work abroad (Stein et al. 1996)”.

Despite the interest devoted to the phenomenon of skilled migration by policymakers and scholars and the continuous increase of transnational education, the relationship between these two phenomena has not been empirically investigated yet. This study fills this gap using data on offshore enrolments in Australian offshore universities and skilled immigration to Australia.

Naomi Lightman

Ph.D. Student, University of Toronto, Canada

&

Luann Good Gingrich

Professor, York University, Canada

Dynamics of Race, Ethnicity, and Nationality in Canada's Labour market: Application of an Economic Exclusion Index

Amidst growing international and intra-national economic disparity and social polarization, along with widespread employment insecurity and labour migration, there is an “emerging consensus regarding the limitations of poverty research that focuses solely on income” (Pisati et al. 2010, 405). Moreover, despite Canada’s history of generous social welfare benefits, “declining economic outcomes for newcomers” (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2010, p.15) call into serious question Canada’s longstanding commitment to multiculturalism. With a view toward more precisely targeting policies and program resources aimed at enhancing economic, social, and cultural “integration” of Canada’s diverse communities (Citizenship and Immigration Canada, 2010), this research aims to expand existing knowledge of the relative mobility of various socioeconomic groups in Canada. We distinguish between common social classifications of “immigrant” and “visible minority” to examine the material and social impacts of distinct yet intersecting dynamics of social exclusion based on race, ethnicity, and nationality.

This research applies our newly developed Economic Exclusion Index to explore the trajectories of vulnerable groups in Canada, both cross-sectionally and over time, from 1994 to 2009. The Index is comprised of a variety of dynamic and scaled indicators developed utilizing the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) a longitudinal Statistics Canada dataset. The Index measures diverse aspects of economic exclusion such as employment adequacy, job security, low earnings/wages, home ownership, multiple job holdings, and transfer income.

The Index will be used to explore the divergence of economic trajectories and increasing disparity in economic outcomes between groups over time, as well as to detect mitigating factors or strategies used by these groups within the constraints of the labour market. As a whole, this study aims to provide a wider profile of the multifaceted realities of economic exclusion in Canada today and offer targeted approaches to increase the effectiveness of policy and program options to foster upward mobility for Canada’s immigrants and racialized groups.

Novel Lyndon

Lecturer, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysi

S. Sivapalan

Head of Development Science Program, University Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Malaysia

Er Ah Choy

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Zaimah Mohd Ramli

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Sarmila Mohd Sum

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Suhana Saad

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Azima Abd Manaf

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

&

Marlyna Maros

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

The World View of Penan on Participation and Empowerment in Bakun Dam Resettlement Scheme

The need for local community is often neglected at macro policy level, and it is crucial to engage the native world view. The native view will provide adequate information of the needs and aspirations of the community. The aim of this study is to examine the Penan understanding of participation and empowerment in Bakun Dam Resettlement Scheme from the world view of Penan community at Belaga District of Sarawak, Malaysia. This study adopts a phenomenology research paradigm. This paradigm focuses on the lived experience of the Penan community which are shaped by their own value and daily life experience. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews conducted with 50 informants who involved in Bakun Dam resettlement scheme. The Penan understanding of participation and empowerment was analysed from themes derived from the knowledge, experience, interpretation, action and the reaction of the Penan community world view. The findings show that the understanding of participation by the Penan community is not just limited to the implementation stage but also involves other stages such as planning, assessment and monitoring. However the Penan understands of empowerment as the process where an individual or a group are able to use the abilities, skills and capacity of their own. In conclusion the Penan understanding of participation and empowerment from the world view of the Penan community must be addressed by the government in drafting new comprehensive plan to address the various issues and the problems

faced by rural indigenous communities. Future studies should address whether the development plans undertaken by the government and the agencies at the macro level are in line with the needs and aspirations of the world view of Penan community.

Kooros Mahmoudi
Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA
&
Richard Skeen
Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA

Rapid Fertility Decline in South Korea: Causes and Consequences

This paper examines the historical impetus for decline in fertility due to family planning programs promoted in Korea during the last fifty years. Total Fertility Rates (TFR) have dropped from 6.5 in the mid 1960's to the current TFR of 1 in South Korea. Using this background analysis, the first author spent the Academic Year 2011-12 in South Korea while on research sabbatical collecting data based on questionnaires and interviews with female university students at four universities.

In addition to the established demographic models that indicate an inverse relationship between the level of education, Socio-Economic Status, income and fertility, the data collected measured attitudes regarding «ideal» number of children desired as well as the «realistic» number of children expected by the respondents. While the respondents considered three children to be the ideal, the actual expected number of children was put at one. The expected number of children by the respondents in the sample and the current TFR for South Korea are identical.

We conclude that the rapid transition to below replacement fertility in the Korean population may indeed endure in the near future. The demographic implications of a continued low TFR have major implications for the labor force and the ageing of Korean population. We conclude with some surprising findings regarding the role of women in fertility control.

Virginia Mapedzahama
Researcher, University of New England, Australia
&
Tinashe Dune
Researcher, University of New England, Australia

What Kind of Woman are You?: Zimbabwean Migrant Women in Australia Negotiating the Politics of Dress

This paper analyses the power of dress in defining and redefining identities for continental African women in the diaspora. It uses data from a qualitative study with Shona-Zimbabwean migrant women in Australia – about their understandings of sexuality, to explore the significance of dress in socio-cultural constructions of Shona womanhood. The focus of the paper is twofold: first, is a concern with how dress is articulated in constructions of “dignified womanhood” in Shona culture. In this regard, the paper explores the acceptance and rejection of certain types of “western-style” dress in the reproduction of Shona and Australian gender and sexual scripts. Second, the paper is concerned with the contradictions and challenges of negotiating the politics of dress in cross-cultural contexts. Considering that dress practice is contextual (e.g., given meaning in the socio-cultural context within which it is practiced) the data we present exposes the paradox of dress, and womanhood, when dress ideals between the women’s culture of origin and the host, Australian, culture seem to conflict.

In the end, our discussion of ‘dress’ in this paper is about more than just clothing, or ‘fashion’, or even the social meaning of dress, it is about body politics: how the Shona woman’s body is regulated, managed and socially inscribed through dress. It is also about how dress is used as a contestation and subversion of some of the gender-scripts of “proper” Shona womanhood when they are expected to re/negotiate their sexual and gender identity in the ‘new’ diaspora.

Diamantino Machado
Teaching Professor, Drexel University, USA

On the New Capitalist Regime of Truth and Its Apocalyptic Undertaking

In this article I present a genealogical excavation of the genesis and development of the New Capitalist Regime of Truth [NCRT] and its apocalyptic undertaking for both humanity and earth. The paper is divided into an introduction and six sections.. In the first section I analyze the socio-political organization of Fordism, or the old capitalist regime of truth. In the second section I deal with the transformations of Fordism into Flexible Accumulation, or the beginning of the NCRT. Information and Communication Technologies [ICTs] and the development of the Integrated World Capitalism [IWC], commonly known as Globalization, are analyzed in section three. In section four, I deal with the nation-state and its transformation. In section five I demonstrate how today's University is no longer the institution it used to be since at least 1810. The last section six, shows why the NCRT is a clear and present danger to the future of the human species, of the biosphere, of Earth.

Marlyna Maros

Director, The National University, Malaysia

The Ideal and Real Employability Attributes of Graduates: A Postgraduates Perspective

Whilst much has been researched on the nature of 'employability', most were taken from the researchers' or stakeholders' perspectives. For example, research on the employability skills of local graduates in Malaysia has mainly emphasized on factors that enhanced students' success in securing employment and the success factors from the perspectives of the skills' providers and the employer/career agents. The understanding of employability from the viewpoint of the tertiary level students however, is still an understudied area, particularly the postgraduate students. Their perspective is a dimension that needs to be understood in order to contribute to a holistic overview of the subject of employability. For that reason, this study examines and compares the ideal employability attributes of graduates as perceived by postgraduate students and the real employability attributes they perceived to have possessed. A qualitative interview was carried out amongst 24 postgraduate students in a leading Malaysian university to elicit constructs of ideal and real employability attributes. These constructs are based on the students experience, life routines and social interaction. The findings revealed that the postgraduates idealized employability attributes and what they possessed as real employability attributes fall short in several dimension: i) personality dimension in terms of motivation, ii) planning and problem solving dimension in terms of practical and technical experience as well as professional development iii) communication and presentation dimension in terms of cooperation and ability to converse in different languages, and iv) intellectual capacity in terms of general knowledge, analytical and academic capability. The implication of this study suggests a need for a shift towards student centered learning and exposure to industrial and community experience.

Ruth McDonald

Professor of Healthcare Innovation & Learning, University of Nottingham,
UK

Tales of Professional Work and the British Broadcasting Corporation: Continuities, Disruptions and 'Desert Island Doctors'

Various commentators describe processes of conscious and self-interested processes aimed at maintaining the powerful position of the medical profession within society. However, the fact that work to maintain institutions involves iterative, routine-based and routine-reproducing activities as well as more conscious, intentional ones has received rather less attention. This paper draws on interviews with medical elites appearing on a national radio programme 'Desert Island Discs' during which they talk about their life and work. The programme promises a 'no holds barred' encounter between the interviewee and the show's host. At times, the former resist comfortable 'taken for granted' assumptions and certainties about medical work in a way which potentially disrupts public impressions of the profession. At the same time, interviewees downplay experiences of sexism and racism. Furthermore, accounts of medical errors which feature in sociological literatures on medical work are absent from these doctors' tales. The vast majority of interviewees are white, middle class males and the encounters are framed within institutional vocabularies, reflecting societal-level institutions such as the family and importantly, the British Class System. In a highly class conscious society like Britain, where social hierarchy is maintained through non-coercive means, deference and trust towards medical professionals is likely to be buttressed by our understanding of these professionals as belonging to and coming from a particular stratum of society. We suggest that doctors' accounts, although not consciously intended to do so, can be seen as contributing to the reproduction and of the existing institutional order, rather than critiquing it.

Fausto Miguelez

Professor, University Autònoma Barcelona, Spain

An Alternative Employment Policy For UE

The EU has boosted in the recent period supply-side measures, such as activation policies, and has recommended to the European countries reforms of the labour market oriented towards improving equally both flexibility and security. But these instruments have shown its weakness during the present economic crisis. Activation policies and flexicurity measures show its incapacity to provide security for workers in many European countries, with striking consequences in countries such as Ireland, Spain, Lithuania, Greece, Portugal or Denmark. They have proved to be a breakable tool in relation to the strength and quickness of the changes in the economy.

The economic crisis is producing a quick dualisation of the labour market that the above mentioned policies have not been able to halt. This dualisation does not exactly imply a polarisation between insiders and outsiders, but an increase of the workers in the lower segments of the labour market (with frequent periods of unemployment, precarious jobs, low pay and little social protection). In theory, the activation and labour market oriented training policies (the latter are sometimes included in the former) should be able to make the unemployed and workers in the lower segments to increase their employment chances (should we call them 'employability?'), but this has not been the case recently. Women, young people and migrants seem fated to be permanently in precarious employment or simply unemployed.

In many countries the "failure" could be explained because employment policies are mostly applied as "reactive policies" after unemployment, precariousness, low pay or different rigidities of the labour market have appeared). In the contrary, in some countries and in different sectors and companies in almost every country, some anticipative strategy has appeared and is being developed with success. New actors (entrepreneurs, workers representatives at firm level) could be important to explain this success. So, the new perspective we propose is to analyse (theoretically first, then empirically) and then to adopt the new anticipative employment policies present in different cases (sectors, firms) particularly related to most weak collectives of workers. This could be the key idea of an alternative employment policy. Anticipation is a key factor in many other economic, business and market issues in a global economy. Of course, at the same time, diagnosis and case analysis can not forget the main problem at the moment, unemployment, in front of which reactive strategies have to be also used.

The first and main goal of a project with these features is to provide a detailed account of the policies, individual practices and structural characteristics that contribute to explain increasing dualization of labour markets in Europe in order to produce new and sound scientific evidence and knowledge about a) the effective operation of active labour market policies and flexicurity under the new macroeconomic context and b) the results, characteristics and operation delivered by a new set of anticipatory employment policies that could be better suited to tackle dualization and the increasing uncertainty faced by particularly disadvantaged groups in the labour market. This new scientific evidence will provide the basis upon which to reflect about more sustainable policy paradigms in order to fight against the negative effects of dualized labour markets and of economic recession.

Laura Moore

Associate Professor, Hood College, USA

&

Seth Ovadia

Assistant Director, Syracuse University, United States

Such a Crusade: The Changing Contextual Effects of Evangelical Protestantism on Americans' Attitudes toward Homosexuality, 1973-2002

Since the 1970s, evangelical Protestants, as the core membership of the U.S. Christian Right, have become increasingly organized in opposing the extension of civil rights for homosexuals. In this paper, we seek to determine how the relative size of evangelical Protestant populations in a particular area affects American attitudes toward homosexuality and civil rights for this minority group. We also expand on the existing literature by analyzing how evangelical influences on Americans' attitudes at the individual and contextual levels changed from the 1970s to the early 21st century. Conducting multi-level regressions using General Social Survey and U.S. Census data, we find that the proportion of evangelicals in a community had a significant conservative influence on Americans' willingness to restrict homosexuals' civil rights only in the mid-1990s. However, this mid-decade surge was not enduring and by the end of the decade, the proportion evangelical effect was again non-significant. Interestingly, it is the proportion of college graduates in an area that becomes statistically significant and seems to offer a strong liberalizing influence on Americans' attitudes during the last decade of the 20th century. These contextual trends are discussed in relation to broader sociohistorical markers over the decades. Methodological relevance for other multi-level analyses, including cross-national studies, is also explored.

Angie Ng

Ph.D. Student, University of Durham, UK

Social Attitudes towards Trafficking in Women in Hong Kong: An Attitudinal Scale

Objective

In order to fight human trafficking, both one of the most lucrative criminal activities in the world and an extreme violation of human dignity, it is necessary to understand both the supply- and demand-sides of this equation; this study analyses the demand-side environment within a highly developed territory, Hong Kong, and investigates social attitudes towards trafficking in women, specifically for sexual exploitation and domestic labour. The researcher proposes that these attitudes, which may be linked to other related attitudes, demonstrate why a society is complacent in trafficking in women and how this can be changed.

Methods

The researcher developed an attitudinal scale to measure attitudes towards trafficking in women using the existing literature and both the face and content validity methods to confirm the validity of items. The scale, along with two other potentially related scales and items concerning demographics and experiences, was used to compose an online survey, which was available in both English and Traditional Chinese; this survey ran from 1 Jan to 28 Feb 2012 and received 182 respondents via snowball sampling.

Results

The Trafficking in Women Perception Scale is highly reliable, with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.818. Results point at a relationship between attitudes towards trafficking in women and those towards gender equality but not general egalitarianism. The findings also show an association between higher parental and personal income and education and attitudes towards trafficking in women which match the current literature.

Conclusions

The results confirm that attitudes in trafficking in women are linked to attitudes towards gender equality and the income and education of respondents and that of their parents. This suggests that education efforts around gender equality and trafficking in women should target a broader audience in order to reach those with lower socio-economic status, and perhaps at an earlier stage of education. In further research, the use of this scale in other contexts around the world in further research may potentially yield similar results.

Anika Noack

Researcher, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural
Planning, Germany

Social Innovations, Spatial Development and Communications: Spatial Pioneers and their Ideas in Group Communications

Social innovations are an initial point for changing and dynamising spatial knowledge and social practices as well as for spatial development in general. Following Schwarz et al. social innovations can be understood as “Intentional, targeted reconfigurations of social practices by new concepts, ideas or strategies by actors/groups of actors with the aim to contribute to the solution of social problems.” (Schwarz et al. 2010: 174-175)¹

According to that, processes of social innovation are of great importance, especially to urban quarters marked by distinct problematic issues. As these parts of the city are affected by stigmatisations and negative images and are threatened by the erosion of social cohesion, the need for new action approaches arises.

In this regard I consider spatial pioneers as particularly promising, because they have the ability to influence spatial development through their social innovative projects. They generate ideas that serve as starting points for local social innovations.

As there are always multiple actors involved in processes of social innovation, their actions need to be coordinated through communications. In processes of communication ideas are exchanged, linked and merged. Thereby new ideas can evolve, respectively existing ones can be enhanced and again be processed and potentially developed. In that way visions and new interpretations of reality are generated, which in turn have to be communicated, transformed and made applicable.

Therefore, this presentation draws analytical attention to the communicative negotiation of ideas introduced by spatial pioneers in certain groups of actors. To understand why some innovative ideas can implement as social innovations, whereas others fail, their communicative genesis and development has to be taken into consideration. Thus, social innovation processes cannot be adequately understood and explained without communications.

Lee-Yun Pan

Associate Professor, Feng Chia University, Taiwan

Shih-Chi Chang

Professor, National Chungshau University of Education, Taiwan

Wei Cheng Chuang

Instructor, Data Systems Consulting Co., Ltd., Taiwan

The Impacts of Green Seal Information and Brand Image on Purchase Intention: A Case of Green Mobile Phone

Due to increasing importance of environment protection, people pay more attentions to issues regarding environment protection. Meanwhile, more and more people have interests with green products and have more purchase intentions on these products. It is an important topic how small and medium size enterprises can create competitive advantage under the trend of environment protection and energy efficiency.

We designed the experiment to test the causality among green seal information, brand image, and product attitude and purchase intention. The experiment was 2 (green seal information: high richness vs. low richness \times 2 (brand image: good vs. medium) mixed two-factor design. To avoid the confounding effects, we controlled participants' environmental protection attitudes and product involvements.

There were two hundred and forty consumers (51% males) participated in the experiment. Subjects were randomly assigned to one of the four experimental conditions. The Cronbach's alpha coefficients revealed that the dependent variables and control variables were measured by the unidimension constructs; all were greater than 0.70, which indicated acceptable reliability. The Manipulation checks were as expected, and the green seal information and brand image were successfully manipulated.

According to our research, consumers had higher purchase intentions on green products with higher green seal information richness ($F = 3.318$, $p = 0.070$), higher product attitudes and purchase intentions on green products with better brand image (F 's = 6.427, 9.775; p 's = 0.012, 0.002). Besides, there was a significant interaction effect of green seal information richness and brand image on product attitudes. If there was only green seal but without related information, the purchase intentions would be indifferent between green products with different brand images. For those green products with high brand image, manufacturers could improve consumers' product attitudes and purchase intentions significantly (t 's = 3.156, 2-207; p 's = 0.002, 0.029) through providing more green seal and environmental protection descriptions.

Andreas Pickel

Professor, Trent University, Canada

National Cultures in the Global Age: Towards a New Approach

The study of national cultures is not a major concern of sociological theory. The multidisciplinary field of nationalism studies provides a wealth of empirical and historical material as well as a handful of approaches to the subject matter, but it tends to be sociologically narrow. This paper reexamines the social-psychological depth of national cultures based on natural languages. Reframed in this fashion, the cultural and political environment of globalization processes appears in a very different light than the popular preoccupation with post-national constellations and transnational processes suggests. The relative shallowness and dependence of other-global, regional, subnational, non-linguistic-cultures on natural-language based national cultures at the same time offers a deep explanation for the forces of fragmentation in multinational state-societies. The difficulty of constructing multilingual national cultures is illustrated by a whole range of state-societies from African postcolonial states with complex ethno-linguistic composition to the established nation-states in the Northern hemisphere with dominant languages and national cultures confronted by recent substantial immigration of other nationalities. The mechanisms of national cultures in political and economic systems do not have deterministic or necessarily dominant outcomes. Nevertheless, these mechanisms are part of the deep structure of social processes in the global age that are not sufficiently recognized in the current debate on globalization. This paper proposes a conceptual reformulation with the help of which "nationalizing mechanisms" can be identified and put to explanatory use.

Suthiwan Pirasakso
Director, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand
&
Patcharee Piyapan
Professor, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

The Effect of Learning Provision Model for Enhancing Mathematical Problem-Solving Ability on the Analytical Thinking Ability

The purpose of this study was to compare an analytical thinking ability between the experimental group which used learning provision model for enhancing mathematical problem – solving ability developed by Patcharee Piyapan and the control group using learning management according to basic learning strand teacher manual in the Instruction on Mathematics Strand. The samples were Mattayomsuksa III students studying in WatBangping School, Amphur Mueng, Samutrsakorn province in academic 2011 year. The students were divided into two groups. Each group consisted of 32 students, experimental and control group. The analytical thinking test used in this study composed of 40 items with the coefficient of reliability of .7796. The data were analyzed by t-test. The result found that 1) the analytical thinking ability between experimental and control group was no difference 2) after treatment, the ability in analytical thinking of control group was higher than before, but the ability in experimental group after and before treatment was no difference and 3) the difference scores between experimental and control group were significantly different at the .01 level which the control group was higher than experimental group.

Pau Serra del Pozo

Lecturer, International University of Catalonia, Spain

**Do Ethnic Businesses Revitalize Historic Centers in
Catalan Cities and Villages?**

Susanne Schuhrer
Ph.D. Student, European University Institute, Italy

The Influence of Noncognitive Skills of Educational Outcomes with Regard to Parental Background

In the area of educational research so called “skills” are more and more becoming of major interest. Generally skills area concept for measurement of ability that is needed in real life. As Carneiro and Heckman (2003:93) write: “Current analyses of skill formation focus too much on cognitive ability and too little on noncognitive ability in evaluation human capital intervention.” Skills can be divided into cognitive and noncognitive skills. Cognitive skills concentrate on abilities such as reading, mathematics and sciences as well as meta---cognition. Noncognitive skills however, are more complex and there are several viewpoints on different dimensions of non---cognitive skills. Mostly it is a collection of different examples of measurements and dimensions. Generally it is not very easy to distinguish cognitive from noncognitive traits. Some noncognitive traits, e.g. creativity or learning styles are indeed connected to cognitive abilities. However, they can be described as patterns of thought, feelings, and behaviour. In this paper I want to discuss different definitions and measurements of non---cognitive skills for children as well as for young people. Especially

The aspect of personality and the influence of parental background on personality is focused.

Furthermore, panel data from the German Socio---Economic Panel (GSOEP) using the Five Factor Modell of Personality (Big Five) is analysed to assess educational outcomes of youths in Germany. Preliminary results are presented.

Sivapalan Selvadurai

Head of Development Science Program, University Kebangsaan Malaysia,
Malaysia

N. Lyndon

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Er Ah Choy

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Zaimah Mohd Ramli

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Marlyna Maros

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Suhana Saad

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Azima Abd Manaf

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

&

Sarmila Mohd Sum

Professor, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

Contested Development Discourse of Penan Natives

Modernization and capitalist penetration in developing countries have impacted rural communities differently. Some rural communities have adapted to the encroachment of capitalist development such as plantation economy and agricultural transformation whilst others have remain as spectator of rural development. This paper examines the contested development discourse of Penan natives by the state and NGOs. A qualitative content analysis of discourses by state officials and NGOs from newspaper and websites were analysed to elicit the constrasting standpoint. The state views the Penan natives as displaced and isolated from the mainstream market development and as such their exposure to the urban and market ideals requires adequate provision of infrastructure development through resettlement schemes. Once resettled in clustered sites, provision of education, information and welfare provision are deemed convenient. On the other hand, the NGOs view the impact of capitalist and market penetrations have transformed the Penan native's habitat in view of the lack of legal protection and access to the customary land. The natives who are settled in peripheral and isolated areas close to the forest area are on the receiving end of development. The NGOs argue that the authority-defined development discourse has enabled the collusion of state and capital interest with activities such as logging, plantation and major infrastructural projects. The loss of cultural and natural resource as well as disruptions to their livelihood and habitat lays bare the insecurity and dependence of the Penan natives on the state and other communities. As

such the nature of modernist development espoused by the state and contestation of 'development for whom' and the ecological model of development promoted by the NGOs provide for a resolution of an adaptive model of development that enables a gradual transition to the mainstream development that needs to sustain their habitat, which forms a key cultural and political identity.

Shamsher Singh

Researcher, Indian Statistical Institute, India

Exclusion in Access to Basic Household Amenities - Evidence from Selected Villages in India

Issue of access to basic household amenities such as adequate housing, domestic electricity connection, potable drinking water and sanitation facility has been studied from various perspectives for example human development, poverty, health, rural development, human rights perspective, etc. Today, vast majority of population all over the world and in India lack access to these amenities. Situation in rural areas is particularly pathetic for all households and in particular for those belong to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, minorities and other marginal and deprived sections of the society. These groups historically lack equality in economic as well as social sphere. As a result these sections continue facing segregation and exclusion in the village geography and habitation pattern.

This paper discusses access of households to adequate housing and other basic household amenities in selected villages in different states of India with a special reference to United Nations norms and standards on these issues. The data was collected on a census based household survey in these villages.

Caste plays an important role in deciding one's economic, social and cultural place in regards to others in Indian society. Focus of the findings from the data will be the disparities in access to basic household amenities among different caste and social groups in these villages.

The paper will also present case studies on specific forms of social exclusion and how absence of specific amenity affects lives of people belonging to certain social groups in these villages.

Richard Skeen
Professor, Northern Arizona University, USA
&
Jacob Jerzy
Ph.D. Student, Northern Arizona University, USA

Research on Sexual Relevance

Probably everyone attending the 7th annual ATINER conference can already see the world sociologically. The trick is to help our undergraduates to see the world this way as well.

The following focused research project was conducted at Northern Arizona University, a state funded institution, with about 20,000 students. With this many students, NAU is one of the 100 largest universities of higher education in the United States. The Sociology of Sexuality class has an established record of attracting heavy student enrollment with students arriving from every academic department at the university. For the majority of these students this will be the only sociology class they will ever take. The challenge becomes how to effectively transmit enough sociological theory so that they see how a sociological imagination affords unique significant viewpoints. Put simply, why is sociology relevant to them sexually?

With the assistance of several colleagues and graduate students, we finally discovered a way to utilize student interest in sexuality. To energize sociological questioning, the question of relevance was finally put to rest.

The research solution to relevance was solved by beginning each semester having each student construct a personalized WHY account. Students spend a week brainstorming to remember the events from their lives which somehow seem significant to their current sexual-self. Enhancing some of these memories while deleting others, students are asked to eventually list what they see as sexually significant from their past. Each student's WHY account forms patterns which are not apparent beforehand. The WHY papers are usually creative, poetic constructions, which the students are proud to have created. The rest of the semester can then be spent seeing how and what particular theories say about their own WHY accounts. The student evaluations from this WHY centered class show a consistent belief that this approach is engaging and relevant.

Julija Stare

Doctoral Student, University of Latvia, Latvia

Formation of New Identities in Ethnically and Religiously Diverse Society

Cultural diversity as one of the key characteristics of democracy (Horton, 1993) is an undeniable fact of the modern society (Parekh, 2000). Empirical studies show that the process of globalisation, accompanied by the cultural homogenisation and standardisation, paradoxically promotes the preservice and even the prosperity of locally diverse groups (Hsiao: 2002). Thus, the globalisation highlights the cultural diversity of a society, so that the members of the society can include the characteristics of the existing cultural practices or maintain their traditional ones in their daily life. It concerns not only societies with an emerging massive inflow of migrant groups, but also societies where the cultural diversity has been historically developed, for instance, in Latvia.

The current research of Latvian cultural diversity is mostly focused on the topics of the national identity, the integration of ethnic minority groups, and the globalisation and its impact on the society. Little attention has been paid to the existing forms of the cultural diversity and the interaction between them. There is no research on the interaction between the diversity forms and practices, which refer to person's ethnic and religious membership, interaction between the ethnic and religious diversity and its influence on the identity, and changes in the societal discourses.

The ethnic structure in various regions of Latvia is different, but mostly highly complex. The most ethnically complex societal structure is observed in Latgale region, which has developed as a multiethnic area both historically and in the relation to the geographic location. In addition to the inherited multiethnicity, there are many different religious groups. According to statistics, one of the largest and most diverse cities of Latgale region is Daugavpils. It has a wide variety of ethnic groups: Russians, Latvians, Polish, Ukrainians, Jews and Belarusians. The situation is similar to the religious diversity - there are about 90% of officially registered religious organisations, including Catholics, Orthodox, Lutherans, Baptists, Oldbelievers etc. Considering the ethnically and religiously diverse situation in Daugavpils, the key question raised in this research is how the interaction between the ethnical and religious diversity unveils in the construction of a new hybrid identity of a person.

In the theoretical part of the research, the construction process of new hybrid identities is analyzed in a diverse environment, considering the concepts of the cultural identity in literature, the application of the concept of multiculturalism and its understanding in sociology, the ethnical and religious aspects of the development of multiculturalism, the conditions of

the development of new identities, as well as the development of an identity from the social constructionism perspective. In the empirical part of the research, characteristics of new hybrid identities are shown, analyzing the discourse in the in-depth interviews with members of religious organizations.

The main conclusions are: religion plays a significant role in maintaining the ethnic diversity; the cultural diversity has an impact on the religious pluralism and tolerance among religious organizations; new identities are constructed in the process of social interaction and in the environment of existing cultural discourses; new hybrid identities are constructed in the process of interaction of ethnical and religious practices.

Martin Stevens

Research Fellow, Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College
London, UK

&

Jess Harris

Research Associate, Social Care Workforce Research Unit, King's College
London, UK

Exploring Organisational Approaches to Develop Personalised Employment Support for People with Intellectual Disabilities

Developing 'personalised' public services and increasing participation in the labour market has been a major theme in UK policy over many years. This has chimed with a proliferation of activation policies in many countries. This paper reports on research evaluating an England project to further both of these policy aims. Jobs First was a 'demonstration site' project initiated by the English Department of Health in 2010. It aimed to support local authorities to develop personalised employment related support for people with intellectual disabilities. In English social work and long term care services, many people with all kinds of disabilities and older people are being encouraged to take money to purchase the support they need instead of receiving services provided or directly commissioned by local authorities. People are given what are known as Personal Budgets with which to purchase personal care and other support services, mainly from profit and non-profit making providers. Jobs First aimed to develop approaches to enable people with intellectual disabilities (and their families) to use personalised funding to purchase employment related support. The English Department of Health commissioned the Social Care Workforce Research Unit to undertake an evaluation of Jobs First. The evaluation involved extensive range of interviews with professionals, people with intellectual disabilities and their families alongside a comparison group study aimed to identify the impact of the programme on employment rates. The paper will explore the policy background and links with both empowerment of people with intellectual disabilities and labour force activation policies. It will describe some of the challenges faced by local authorities and the approaches they took in implementing Jobs First and some of the experiences of people with intellectual disabilities and their families. In conclusion the paper will look at the implications for personalization, activation policies and the learning disabled identity.

Anna Strelnikova

Associate Professor, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia

Collective Memory in the City Space

In the article, we analyze the special features of city spaces in terms of transmission of after-the-war memory between generations. Our analysis based on the outcome of interviews with veterans of the war in Afghanistan (1979-1989) as well as the outcomes of visual data analysis on war memorials.

During last decades appeared fundamental texts reflected of what the individual and the collective memory is. In the work by Maurice Halbwachs "The social frameworks of memory" was noted that memory was "freezes" in the space as a guide to socially significant events, and the product of men's relations with the habitat. Collective memory has really vivid memories gleaned from unofficial sources, facts and opinions, the results of our long-term thinking about the people's experiences of the past events.

In a variety of different "collective memories", memory of Afghan war has not a sustainable position, while the memory of the WW2 is reasonably homogeneous. The symbolic significance of the memory sights of the Afghan war is behind closed doors, which is not decipherable by those who are not included in the context of the Afghan experience.

Ekaterina Studentsova

Ph.D. Student, National Research University, Russia

The Reverse Side of the Coin: Negative Effects of Research Grants

The first research grants appeared in Europe in the 19th century. Since that time, the system has grown considerably, both extensively (as its geography has broadened) and intensively (as pressure on researchers to get grants has intensified). Research grants is a financial mechanism which plays vital role, especially in the countries where science lacks public funding. Equally it is a form of scientific capital (following Bourdieu's terminology): a number of research grants which individual researcher or group managed to get is regarded today as a symbol of their success, effectiveness and high quality of research they do. These and other factors result in lesser and lesser scientists able to stay uninvolved, but being overall positive and helpful for science, the system also has some negative side-effects.

The report to be delivered aims to give an overview of some potential threats which grant system can bring to science. It is empirically based on results of surveys undertaken and published in several countries and supplemented with evidences from interviews carried out with Russian grant-holder by the author.

The analysis of the strategies employed by researchers to get funded demonstrates that research grant system favors "mainstream" or "average" science: it is easier to get grant for project when problem statement (and sometimes even its solution) is already agreed on by scientific community. It means that quite often applicants prefer to give up some innovative and promising topics and concentrate on something less "value-added" for advancement of science. Another result is a shift towards short and medium-term projects, which are more "grant-attractive" than those which are designed for longer periods. The system also causes "quantitative bias" in humanities: applicants prefer to substitute qualitative methods for quantitative even when the former are more appropriate.

Most grant-applicants and grant-holders report that they get used to change considerably their research projects programs in order to get funded. It proves that research grant system has a potential to manipulate science, and this manipulation has both positive results (the quality of research is improved) and negative ones which will discussed in the report.

Jiaming Sun
Professor, Fudan University, China

Expanding Civil Global Connectivity and its Impact on Chinese Society: A Research Note of Micro Perspective of Globalization

Increasing overseas traveling, booming virtual social network and electronic communication, and expanding variety of global social ties are the primary feature of intensifying global connectivity and the major source of integration of the world.

Whereas social interaction, close ties, and location are of importance in traditional notions of community in geographic place, in the globalization age, the “community” has gone beyond its geographical meaning. People around the world with their different cultural background come together; and the various parts or components of culture tend to fit together in such a way that they are consistent with one another, despite the conflicts, frictions, or contradictions that may also be present. The virtual connections in cyberspace also may reach a significant portion of the earth’s population due to its high technology, so the theme of experiencing globalization might reach a certain level of social complexity while also challenging the impact of global socialization.

As corresponding to the macro model of globalization focusing on overall trends of cross-countries trading, business and cultural diffusion that currently rooted in the school of globalization theory, this paper applies a micro model of globalization which anchors on individual activities in the trend of globalization, such as transnational actions, global contacts, cross national social ties, and global civil activities by which individual global connectivity is highlighted, and expected to be a measurement of integrating to the global civil society in this scheme. This paper focuses on the expanding global civil connectivity in China recent decades brought about strengthening impact on local society and integrating of global orientations and practices.

The study on expanding global civil connectivity and its impact on local society suggests that widening global connectivity is a sufficient mechanism for an individual to refresh his/her global socialization and an effective strategy for a country to upgrade its economic and cultural development. Strong and extensive global connectivity will reinforce local compatibility and adaptability, eventually leading to local society transformations.

Yonmin Sun

Professor, the Ohio State University, USA

Family Structural Instability and Changes in Children's Body Mass Indexes over Time

Decades of changes in American family and health institutions have led to two general trends: a) American children are more likely than ever to experience multiple family transitions during their childhood, and b) rates of children obesity have tripled over the past thirty years. Despite several conceptual reasons for expecting a relationship between these two trends, no studies to date have examined whether family instability either increases or decreases children's body mass indexes (BMI) over time during their family transitions.

On the basis of a six-wave panel data from 6,601 American children in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, the current study investigates whether the BMI growth curves differ in three types of stable families (stable two-biological-parent, stable stepparent, and stable single-parent) and two types of transitional families over a period of nine years (from approximately 5 to 14 years of age). In addition, this study also examines whether frequent family transitions increase children's odds of being overweight or obese during the transitional period.

Using a piecewise, three-level hierarchical growth-curve model, the current study finds that compared with their respective counterparts in stable two-biological-parent families, boys (but not girls) living in two types of transitional families show a larger increase in BMI over both the first three waves (from 5 to 7 years of age, $p < 0.05$), as well as the latter three waves (from ages of 9 to 14, $p < 0.05$). This pattern remains even after a wide range of child, maternal, and family variables are held constant. Nevertheless, frequent family transitions do not significantly increase children's odds of being overweight or obese toward the end of the transition period, regardless of children's gender. These findings are discussed in a broader context of family instability literature at the end of the paper.

Mersina Tonys-Soulos
Ph.D. Student, Macquarie University, Australia

**Towards a Multi-Layered Construct of Identity by the
Greek Diaspora, an Examination of the Films of Nia
Vardalos, Including my Big Fat Greek Wedding (2002)
and my Life in Ruins (2009)**

The analysis of the two Vardalos films involves a multi-disciplinary approach through the social sciences. The analysis considers the themes explored through dialogue, such as the use of stereotypes, humour, role of the family as seen through the main character and narrator in these films. This is a window into seeing contemporary Greek diasporic culture as told through the migration experience, and its resonance with the second generation Greek diaspora. The impact of globalisation presents a modern force which conflicts with the struggle of the self and or of the group that pertains to a particular cultural membership that creates multiple-layered identities.

Prashant Tripathi

Associate Professor, CSJM University, India

Sanjay Chandani

Researcher CSJM University, India

Comparative Study of the Impact of Social Net Working Sites in two Recent Mass Movements in Egypt and India

It is a noted fact in the history of the human evolution that a corrupt regime leads to revolution by the people who try to overthrow or overhaul the existing system. In an affluent economy people are not much bothered about corruption but for deprived masses it is hard to swallow the corruption of ruling class. Weaker section has to bear the load of both the scarcity of resources and foul practices of those who rule. Among these two, economic factors are hard to be recognized or to react upon by the common people but corruption has a very concrete or somewhat personified negative impact. Thus corruption appears as the rallying point for the manifestation of dissatisfaction of masses. Individual reaction of people against corruption takes collective form sooner or later depending on quality and intensity of communication among people. Thus type of communication is an important factor for the conversion of general dissatisfaction into mass movement. To assess the nature and outcome of mass movements in contemporary world, it is must to assess the role of means of mass communication in general. In recent times particularly internet and social networking sites has emerged as a vital tool of collective communication. In various recent anti establishment movements in different parts of world decisive impact of this new tool of communication has been observed. So it needs to be critically evaluated. This paper is a small effort in this direction. In the present paper recent movements of India and Egypt are considered. These two countries represent the third world countries of two important continents. Both the countries had played decisive role in non aligned movement during the era of cold war and both are assumed to play important role in their regions in the emerging power balance in the new world order of post cold war era. The attempt here is to bring forth the role played by social networking sites in both Egyptian and Indian movement.

Anna Tsalapatani

Ph.D. Student, Australian National University, Australia

Multiple Nationality and the (Ab) Use of Citizenship: Identity, Opportunity and Risk

The very end of the 20th Century and the beginning of the 21st have brought about several marked changes to citizenship policy and practice; not only are we witnessing increasing instances of *de facto* and *de jure* dual citizenship, with around half of all sovereign states accepting it in one form or another (Faist 2001), but the institutionalisation of EU Citizenship heralded the addition of another level of analysis, as well as a change in value of the citizenship of its member states. Similarly, the creation of new forms of 'partial' or 'light' citizenship such as the Turkish Pink Card and the Indian NRI scheme highlight the introduction of other (sub-citizenship) categories.

The increasing number and complexity of these 'citizenship constellations' (Baubock 2010) generate a pressing need to comprehend the way that individuals and groups understand and use their citizenship(s). This paper will endeavour to do so by considering various citizenship arrangements in regards to the topics of identity, opportunity and risk.

This will be undertaken using a predominantly theoretical approach; Bourdieu's notions of social and cultural capital (1986), as well as the work of Hage (2000), will be used to construct a better understanding of the role of citizenship in this changed context. Consequently, the 'ethnic capital' of the individual will be considered as a form of 'cultural capital', and will be examined separately from the 'social/political' capital that citizenship entails. This will suggest increasing instances of the divergence between 'ethnic capital' and citizenship itself. The outcome will present a broad categorisation of the various understandings and uses of multiple citizenships, including a distinction between the transnational and the cosmopolitan. These categorisations function as a useful analytical tool to better comprehend our evolving notions of citizenship.

Osten Wahlbeck

Lecturer, University of Helsinki, Finland

Minorities, Majorities and Truly Finnish Finns

This paper provides insight into recent public debates about minority rights in Finland. The theory of multicultural citizenship outlined by Will Kymlicka (1995, 2001, 2010) provides a framework for this presentation. In his widely influential publications in political philosophy, Kymlicka has distinguished between the minority rights of two different types of minorities in modern nation states: on the one hand, old national minorities, and on the other hand, new minorities that have emerged as a consequence of immigration. This dichotomy provides an analytical tool for an analysis of discussions about minority rights. The paper discusses the different needs and rights of these two types of minorities from a general sociological point of view. Furthermore, a political debate about minority rights in Finland is presented and discussed in the light of this analytical dichotomy. The support for a backlash against multicultural policies coming from populist and far-right parties is exemplified with the case of the minority rights statements of the political party called the True Finns. Kymlicka (2010) argues that the international backlash and retreat from multiculturalism has mainly occurred in relation to the acceptance of ethnic-cultural diversity among immigrant groups. It appears that Kymlicka's assessment is not completely accurate in relation to the minority policy statements of the True Finns party. In this particular case, the statements are not only about policies relating to immigrants, in fact any real or imagined minority who is not considered truly Finnish, or not considered sufficiently representing 'Finnishness', can become the target. The opposition is not limited to specific policies; instead the basic principles of group-specific rights for minorities are questioned. The paper discusses how this discourse can fit into the international academic debate about the nature of the so called backlash against multiculturalism.

John Wallace
Reader, Oxford University, Ireland
Charles Byrne
Professor, Oxford University, Ireland
Bosah Nwosu
Professor, Oxford University, Ireland
&
Mike Clarke

Antidepressants, Cognitive-Behaviour Therapy and Combination Treatment for Depressed Patients: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Background: The comparative effectiveness of antidepressant medication and cognitive-behaviour therapy for the acute treatment of depression is contentious.

Objective: To compare the acute outcomes of antidepressant medication, cognitive-behaviour therapy (CBT) and the combination of the two in adult, depressed patients.

Methods: Sixteen electronic databases together with reference lists were searched for randomised and other clinical trials that compared CBT, antidepressants, or their combination.

Results: In the comparison between CBT and antidepressants, 7 studies (511 participants), met inclusion criteria. Four studies (302 participants), met the inclusion criteria for the second comparison between single therapy and combination therapy. Effect sizes favoured CBT over antidepressants with a significant advantage for CBT on some outcome measures. Combined treatment appeared more effective than antidepressants but not more effective than CBT.

Conclusions: Antidepressants should not be considered to be superior to CBT for the acute treatment of depressed patients nor can combination therapy be regarded as more effective than CBT alone on the basis of the existing evidence.

Yue Wang

Assistant Professor, Capital Normal University, China

&

Yanning Fan

Professor, Capital Normal University, China

Foster Children in Long-Term Foster Care in China: Their Genealogical Bewilderment and Resilience

Purpose of this presentation is to explore the children in long-term foster care in China from the perspectives of genealogical bewilderment and resilience. Foster care is a new reform in the field of child welfare in China from 1997. The researchers conducted a qualitative research with 16 children in long-term foster care and their foster families. The participated foster children lived in their foster families for 5 years or above, who were the pioneers of foster care system in China. In-depth interviews were applied to the foster children, foster parents and their social workers. Research results include 3 major points: firstly, foster children do have genealogical bewilderment during their long-term foster care life. Secondly, foster children's genealogical bewilderment is closely related to the resilience building. Thirdly, foster families' support helps their foster children to resolve the problem of genealogical bewilderment and to build resilience. This study shows that foster families' support is crucial to the resilience building and genealogical bewilderment. This study has practical implications for the social workers in child welfare system and the policy makers to achieve the goals of foster care.

Naomi Weiner-Levy
Head, David Yellin College and Mofet Institute, Israel

Patriarchs or Feminists? Fathers and Trailblazing Daughters in the Druze Society

The Ethiopian Jewish community in Israel may be considered an immigrant minority. The group's different cultural background places it in a disadvantaged socioeconomic and educational position. Moreover, at times, its members suffer from racism. Against all odds, however, 4% of Ethiopian Israelis have completed post-secondary education.

Ethiopian immigrants studying in Israel are a visible minority and the small number of those who attain higher education precludes establishment of a support group. Low educational level is another factor that impairs their studies at institutions of higher learning, exacerbated by cultural dissimilarities. Higher education institutions are not only a place for acquiring "neutral" knowledge or learning an academic profession. They also offer an encounter with hegemonic knowledge, society and culture that is critical to individual identity framing. These institutions are also considered to be places that enable reevaluation of identity - an arena providing young adults with a moratorium for identity searching.

This narrative research analyzes semi-structured interviews with 18 Ethiopian immigrant higher education students attending colleges and universities in Israel. The presentation will assess how exposure to cultural knowledge and practices affects the reshaping of this apparent minority's identity during higher education studies. Findings address the contrast between belonging to Israeli culture and society and being different nonetheless, between standing out on campus and experiencing feelings of marginalization and between gaining self-assurance and at times losing confidence. The unique findings concerning Ethiopian immigrant students in Israel will be compared to those discussing the obstacles and complexities facing black students at predominantly white universities in the United States.

Megan Wilhelm

U.S. Fulbright Student, Cyprus Fulbright Commission, University of
Cyprus, USA and Cyprus

Effects of Contact on Greek Cypriot & Turkish Cypriot Attitudes toward Outgroup Peers

Following interethnic violence and conflict, the U.N. established the Green Line that has divided Cyprus since 1974. Over three decades of physical separation and unrest resulted in intergroup prejudice and pervasive stereotyping between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. This ethnic prejudice is a continuing impediment to reintegrating the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, despite new opportunities for interaction between the two groups after the opening of the Green Line in 2003.

Schools in Cyprus are segregated by ethnicity, with the exception of a few mixed private schools. These mixed schools are unique environments for students from different ethnic groups to have contact on a daily basis. The intergroup contact hypothesis suggests that prejudice is reduced when groups interact with one another, and integrated threat theory postulates that this prejudice reduction occurs because contact lowers levels of intergroup anxiety and threat. Using survey data collected from Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot lyceum students at a mixed private school, this study tests the intergroup contact hypothesis within the framework of integrated threat theory, controlling for social desirability and strength of national identity. Intergroup contact in mixed school environments is hypothesized to reduce blatant and subtle outgroup prejudice as mediated by lower levels of intergroup anxiety, realistic and symbolic threat, and negative stereotypes.

Survey data from lyceum students at segregated Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot private schools is used to investigate the role of school environment as a moderator of the effect of intergroup contact on student outgroup attitudes and prejudice. The results of this study have implications for educational policy in Cyprus by exploring the possibility that intergroup contact in mixed school environments serves as a means to reduce interethnic prejudice and conflict. Data collection is ongoing, and the final results will be available for presentation at the conference.

Shing-Chung Jonathan Yam

Ph.D. Student, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Incremental Knowledge: Legitimation of Cooperative Knowledge Generation

Entering the age of information technology, cooperative knowledge generation (CKG) has risen as an alternative to academic knowledge generation and commercial knowledge generation. Because CKG provides similar functions as academia, the academic study of CKG can take the form of a study of a rival paradigm which is an alternative to academia, hence generating a reflexive study, or as a novel social phenomenon generated by technological change. CKG contributes to the establishment of a cooperative knowledge repertoire with changes to its content inflicted incrementally by members of the public. Both enablers and constraints affect the development of CKG in three aspects: technology, personality and society. This paper discusses legitimacy issues involving both the generation process and the content of CKG.

David Achanfuo Yeboah
Professor, Abu Dhabi University, UAE

Over the Counter Sale of Prescription Medication in Abu Dhabi

Ethics is the heart of health care (Seedhouse, 2003), and there is an expectation that health care providers and other professionals will adopt a degree of ethics in their professional duties and practice. Throughout the United Arab Emirates (UAE), stories of unethical health care practices continue to be heard and read in the local newspapers unabated. This study focuses on one ethical issue of critical significance in the health sector in Abu Dhabi, i.e. over the counter sale of prescription required medication without prescription in Abu Dhabi. The methodology involves a triangulation approach including the survey of selected health professionals and patients. The results indicate that the problem is endemic in the Emirates and that, while the health authorities assert that it is a law enforcement issue, other respondents agree that there is an inherent and underlying element of professional ethics for Pharmacists. Others even think it is a cultural issue. The study concludes that a comprehensive approach to resolving the problem is necessary and proposes a number of strategies to address the problem. These include law enforcement, enforcement of the code of ethics, public education and awareness.

Ayca Yilmaz

MA Graduate, Galatasaray University, Turkey

Articulation of Resistance Strategies and Processes of Consent among White Collar Workers in Turkey

In contemporary societies, we witness every passing day the pressure that the neoliberal work regime urges on the employees. The main aim of this research was to comprehend 1) the structural constraints which white collar workers was exposed to; 2) their resistance strategies; 3) how these two facts co-existed; 4) how each of them evolved one another. I found it meaningful to apprehend such an articulation in contemporary societies in terms of evaluating the types of resistance and the conditions of social change. Were the white collars indeed exposed to the constraints of the neoliberal economic system, or were they able to develop collective resistance that would liberate them from this constraint? If they were unable to develop a collective resistance, did they have any individual strategies? And more importantly, were these individual strategies sufficient to provide social change?

In the light of the semi-structured interviews I carried out with 44 white collar workers, I determined six subjects which represent their attitudes towards the working life: 1) *Praise of work* attitude, which emphasizes the virtue of working, 2) *Reference to industrial and pre-industrial labor*, which is relatively autonomous and represents the wish for an emancipated working life, 3) *Quest for flexibility*, where flexibility is considered as emancipation and which is affirmed as well, 4) *Individualization emphasis*, 5) Inability to discern between the terms work and profession, 6) *Regarding working as an indicator of privileges*.

At the end of my research, I reached the consequence that, in general terms, the white collars consent the working conditions to a great extent. They particularly avoid collective resistance, and with the individual strategies they develop, they try to ease the constraints of the system imposed on them. In the light of the data I obtained from the semi-structured interviews, I gathered the individual strategies against working conditions in three categories, which I named as *resistance typology*: negotiator, tenacious, cunning.

Heying Zhan

Associate Professor, Georgia State University, USA

Facing the Challenges of Population Aging – Long Term Care Policies in China, Japan, and the U.S.

Most advanced societies are facing challenges of population aging. Yet each nation is managing the care of the growing aging population in its own cultural/social specific approach. This paper uses data drawn from 168 elder care institutions in Tianjin and 140 facilities in Nanjing to examine major characteristics in institutional elder care facilities (养老院) in China. Study findings reveal that favorable government policies toward institutional care facilities in China has played a vital role in the rapid growth and development in long term care services in China. This development pattern is then compared with elder care services in Japan and the U.S., using qualitative data collected in the summer of 2011 in Japan and policy analysis in the U.S. By comparative examination of data as well as analysis of state policies in these three nations as regards to long term care, the author argues that different cultural and social environments, different aging processes, and different economic conditions have shaped different aging policies in these three different nations. What these three nations share is that they all face rapid growth in the elderly population, each government has come up with different solutions to face the challenges of population aging. China is encouraging the non-profit and private sector in fostering institutional care as an alternative to familial care, Japan is promoting non-profit community-based organizations in aging services. In the U.S., contrary to China, institutional care is discouraged under Obamacare, government policies has created strong incentives for home and communicating based long term care practices. In conclusion, the author argues that cultural and social contexts are shaping social policies in term-care care. Even though all three nations are facing similar challenges of population aging, each nation is taking a context-specific route to address its own issues of long term care.

Shuo Zhang

Ph.D. Student, Cornell University, USA

Interfirm Relation Network in Emerging Markets: The Case of China

As Granovetter (1985) has argued, firms are embedded in the network of relationships with others. It is believed that the relationship of a firm with others has important influence on the firm's survival and development in terms of gaining pivotal resources, legitimacy and mutual control. Institutional environment, formal (market regulations, Laws and property rights enforcement) and informal (norms and beliefs), sets "rules" upon which interfirm relations are built. Therefore, firms under various institutional settings have different navigations in fostering relationships with others. Most existing studies on interfirm relation networks are based on developed economies such as the United States, Europe and Japan where markets are regulated and formal institutions are sufficient. Emerging markets, however, have different institutional environment especially formal institutions which, oftentimes, make firms in those markets suffer from insufficient enforcement and high uncertainty. Interfirm network under those institutions would have clearer characteristics aiming at supplementing formal institutions and reducing uncertainty than their advanced counterparts. Cases in those markets however, have not been thoroughly studied. I choose the case of Chinese market, which is the most dynamic economy operating under one of the most distinguished institutional settings that are different from most mature markets. I use strategic alliances information of 1,026 Chinese firms and investigate their interfirm network. Findings suggest that under the institutional conditions where economic activities are heavily influenced by the state who controls availabilities of key resources as well as their accessibilities, closer relationship with the state (formerly or currently state-owned) enables firms to have advantageous positions among the network and are more likely to be regarded as favorable "allies" by network new-comers.

Feng Zhao

Ph.D. Student, Wageningen University, the Netherlands

The Differences of Working Rhythms: Class, Gender and Urbanization in the Netherlands

Many experiential researches, no matter quantitative researches or qualitative researches, focused on time using by comparing the quantitative difference of time allocated in everyday practices. The Author in this paper introduces Lefebvre's 'Rhythmanalysis' into the time using research and argues that the time using researches need turn their focus from simply time allocation to more realistic rhythms analysis of everyday practices. However, few experiential researchers put their notices on rhythms. Rhythms are the duration, transformation and repetition of varied activities. Rhythms are illustrated by sequences and synchronization of different kinds of activities. Rhythms are the invisible infrastructures of everyday practices, which should be displayed. The data of 'Time-Budget Survey, 2005' will be used to develop a new analytical tool of working rhythms, because the data are collected by means of a diary in which respondents record their main activity in each quarter of an hour over the period of a full week in October, with the aid of a precoded list of activities, which provide the enough information of two weeks' everyday life rhythms. The paper also focus on how class, gender and urbanization factors cause the individual differences on their everyday working rhythms.