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15 June, 2010

Dear ISA Conference Participants,

ProQuest is proud to partner with the International Sociological Association in preparing Abstracts of papers being presented at the XVIIth World Congress of Sociology.

The response to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented met all expectations. CSA Sociological Abstracts received 3,032 abstracts from registered presenters by the 4 May 2010 deadline, included herein. These abstracts have also been included in the electronic version of the database and are available to the wider sociological community via CSA Illumina.

An additional 110 abstracts have been received to date and will be made available to CSA Sociological Abstracts users in December 2010. Abstracts will continue to be accepted from registered presenters at the CSA Sociological Abstracts Conference Abstracts Submission Web site (http://md1.cs.com/sociobas/submit.php) until 1 October 2010 for the year-end update.

CSA Sociological Abstracts is proud to have partnered with the International Sociological Association since 1970 in incorporating abstracts of World Congress presentations in the database. To date 19,000 abstracts from previous World Congress presenters have been included in CSA Sociological Abstracts, helping to provide a permanent record of the proceedings.

We hope that this publication and the broader dissemination of the presentations via CSA Sociological Abstracts will help to facilitate sociological research and discovery. Best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters throughout the Congress and beyond.

Cordially,

Tyrone Nagai
ProQuest Supervising Editor
CSA Sociological Abstracts
This paper aims at presenting a scientific controversy in the world of sport sciences. It focuses upon electrical stimulation, a technique used to increase muscle with an electrical device sending electric impulses into the muscle. This technique was the subject of many scientific research studies, but the results stemming from them are contradictory, and thus create a typical controversy. This controversy involves several categories of actors, to which this paper identifies while studying the type of arguments developed to impose one’s point of view. Through the analysis of 10 scientific papers and 15 interviews of the main researchers involved in the controversy, this paper studies the social processes at work in the construction & resolution of the controversy. The latter engaged various conceptions of scientific research, and particularly enhances the conflicts between fundamental & applied science. The controversy is also grounded upon theological positions & values, notably various conceptions of competitive sport, or the relationship between research & the sport industry. In addition, this paper shows how the conflicts can be better understood if one considers the researchers’ social stances in the sport science field & the interests associated with these stances.

This paper presents the results of an investigation that has led to an objective evaluation of the proposal & the effectiveness of the Colombian Model of Accreditation of Academic Programs, through the analysis of its foundations & the results of submission to the process in academic programs. For the collection of information, a qualitative methodology was used & four techniques applied: structured & open-ended interviews, focus group, & review of documents. A qualitative focus was intended given the absence of studies & data that would give an account beyond the quantitative, of results of the accreditation in its perceptions of the members of the academic community. Based on the findings, a proposal is presented for improving the model of accreditation in the following aspects: increasing the participation of the members of the institutions in the evaluations, the design of a system to enable evaluation that would facilitate communication between evaluators & the evaluated programs; additions to the process of professional development; diversity of the models of accreditation; & external evaluation, as a mechanism of surrender of accounts of the National Council of Accreditation.
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In the pursuit of parallel to the development of "identification" with other human beings characteristic of civilizing process? This work proposes a debate on the relation between morality and violence based on Figurational Sociology (Elia) & Critical Theory (Adorno and Honneth). This is a theoretical research where we try, first, to stress the authors' normative ground & their different ways of dealing with the legacy of Hegelian social theory of conflict, and particularly the master & slave dialectics. We claim that this theoretical groundwork is misunderstood as a general theory of moral behavior & it should actually be understood as a model for certain specific kind of a context or a model for understanding the sociology of the "border". Based on a particular reading of Elias, we affirm that sociology of morality is a discipline divided on two different organizations of normativity: an "established" and an "outsider" model.

Maggino, Filomena & Naviglione, Elena (Università degli Studi di Perugia, Italy; e-mail: maggino.filomena@unipg.it, +39-075-2756079; fax: +39-075-2756091; e-mail: filomena. maggino@unifi.it). Preaching to the Choir: Are the Commission’s Recommendations Already Applied?, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden.

In 2004, the French President appointed Sagniez, Sen & Follain to create a Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (CMEPSF). The commission’s final report (2009) outlined a comprehensive framework by defining some guidelines by: ac identifying the limits of GDP as an indicator of economic performance & social progress, including measurement problems; ac considering what additional information might be required for the production of more relevant social progress indicators; ac assessing the feasibility of alternative measurement and presentation tools. The report argues that GDP should not be completely eliminated by the options for measuring progress, but must be integrated with other information. In particular, the Commission defines three major groups in which indicators should be developed: economic conditions, quality of life & sustainability. In the European scene, but not only, there are many initiatives that aim at measuring the progress of countries. In this context, we present components of frameworks & by using several indicators. This paper intends to analyze some of those relevant initiatives by comparing & contrasting them to the Commission’s recommendations, in order to check what already fits the Commission’s recommendations & what still needs to be defined in that perspective.

Mohme, Katharina & Rufhold, Oliver (German Centre for Gerontology, Berlin, Germany; e-mail: katharina.mohme@zda.de). Multiple Grandparent-Grandchild Relations: Taking a Three Generation Perspective, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Grandparenthood is a highly valued role in later life & is experienced by large shares of older people over an extended period of lifetime. Due to several social trends, the number of grandparents as well as the relatives to grandchildren have become more complex & varied. This study adopts a three generation perspective of grandparents, children & grandchildren. By doing so, characteristics & living situations of all generations involved can be analysed as an impact on the grandparent-grandchild relationship. In addition, this study attempts to multiple grandparent-grandchild relations, & hereby accounts for variation between & within families. Analyses are based on the current third wave (2008) of the German Ageing Survey, a nationally representative multi-purpose study of the population aged 40 & older, that is now a unique source for data on grandparenthood. Our subsample consists of more than 7,000 triads of grandparents, children & grandchildren. We apply a multilevel modelling approach that accounts for the nested nature of the data. Whereas grandparents in general report close relations & high contact frequency with their grandchildren, we find characteristics of all three generations (e.g. age, gender, marital & employment status) that influence the grandparent-grandchild relation. Moreover, there is significant within family variation, indicating that grandparents experience different relationship qualities with different grandchildren.

Maia, João Marcelo E. (Fundação Getúlio Vargas/CPDOC [e-mail: jmaia.fgv@gmail.com], Peripheral geopoliticalities: Ideology & State-Building in Central Brazil, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden.

European geopolitical ideas have been frequently employed by intellectuals in the global periphery. Nation-building theories in Brazil, for instance, have been largely shaped by these ideas. How did intellectuals historically draw on these notions? This paper takes Brazilian social thought in the 1920s & 30s as a case-study to analyze these issues. The paper focuses on major & minor works in Brazilian geography during this period & explains how these texts provided a conservative framework for shaping state action in the 1940s. I connect my attention on the case of Fundação Brasil Central (FBC), a state bureau created in 1943 by Estado Novo dictatorship in order to promote colonization & economic development in Brazilian hinterland. Thus this paper also explores the relation between social sciences & public policy in Brazil.

Mallin, Thomas, John, Suja, Meulemans, Herman & Platenkamp, Vincent (Centre for Cross-Cultural Understanding, Breda University of Applied Sciences, Mgr. Hopmanstraat 1-4817 Breda, the Netherlands [e-mail: 0901.1765@e-mail. [at] e-mail.nl], Narratives of Local Indian Voices on the Phenomenon of Medical Tourism, A Focus-Group Research with Indian University Students Studied in a Bangalore Hospital, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Medical tourism is mostly presented in the literature from a supply driven impetus in the perspective of an international sector with multi-stakeholders. Most of the time, the local perspective of citizens residing in the new economies is forgotten. This study reports on Indian students from several educational & socio-economic backgrounds who study at Christ University, Bangalore, a medical hub in South India. The objectives are I. to uncover local Indian perspectives on the emerging giant of medical tourism in India 2. to assess the relation with the public health care situation in India 3. to focus groups were held with studying Indian master & under-graduate students at Christ University, Bangalore from different courses including Master of Tourism management, Media studies & Sociology. 3. Indian students have a lay knowledge towards their own health, health care use of their community members, which differs from the general international medical tourism perspective. These students also have specific needs, such as not only wanting to improve health, but also the quality of life, education & the rise of international hospitals. Assessment of lay knowledge proves useful in order to uncover local perceptions on the phenomenon of international provision of health care services: a globalized market.

Makita, Meiko (University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK; e-mail: m.a@kawa.naka. gakuin.ac.jp), Ambiguous Narratives of Care: Grandparenting Roles of Older Women in Mexican Society, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden.

Previous research in the Mexico has focused on the social burden rather than looking at private lived experiences. Thus, by following a gendered feminized approach, this paper aims at eliciting older women’s narratives on how they make sense of identity & their relations with the mothers. On going analysis of multiple in-depth semi-structured interviews of 32 women aged 60+ has revealed that these women are in a constant struggle against enfranchisement & under a continuous negation of their notions of independence, obligations, reciprocity, expectations and burden in later life. Moreover, their resistance for such constrains is originated in caregiving & might be also explained by the constraining nature of familial responsibilities and intergenerational change. The caring relationships of these women are constituted by feelings of concern & affection, & practical work especially toward their children & grandchildren. The majority needs to have the caring experience, as it brings self-recognition & meaning to their lives. Yet, there are few of them that do not want to be identified only by their roles as mothers, grandmothers, caregivers. The need for engagement activities do challenge the status quo of the traditional and typical caring older Mexican woman.

Makoto, Nishikido & Yamamoto, Hidehiro (Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan [e-mail: +81-3-3264-9793; fax: +81-3-3264-9605; e-mail: nishikido@hosei.ac.jp], Media Framing and Critical Action in Anti-G8 Movements in Japan, International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden.

In this report, I analyze what kind of reaction the local resident did to anti-G8 movement performed involving the GS Kokkai-Toyako Samiti, & consider whether the movement was a public action in society. I use the data of the survey investigation to the citizen of Sapporo which the large-scale demonstration generated, & the residents of the surrounding area where summit was held. The result of the survey was as follows: People aged 50 & over with a high participating experience rate of the past social movement, had caught anti-G8 movement in the affirmative