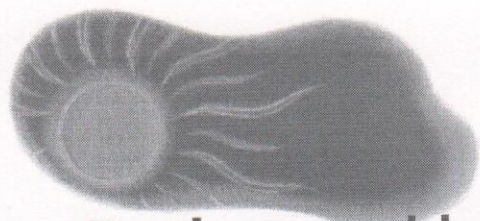


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横浜



Facing an Unequal World
Challenges for Global Sociology

Book of Abstracts



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'oral narration' to be a specific type of argumentation about highly controversial settings as gendered biographies in transcultural settings.

Based upon his model my analysis shows how biographers, while conducting an external dialogue with their listener; re-positioning themselves over and over again in a hegemonic position in the interaction, are simultaneously preoccupied with an internal dialogue in which they try making sense their own experiencing of themselves in the world. In this way the question: "how have I become to be who I am today?" gains new and dual meanings.

The transcultural context of the analysis not only extends between the interview interlocutors (secular vs. fundamentalist) but as the narrator is implicitly involved in a project with transcultural construction aspirations, aiming at 'restoring tradition' in a way that would appear as absolutely contemporary to the interviewer. And as the analysis shows, gender plays a crucial role in such a framework not only through the identity of the participants but within the subversive cultural project as a whole.

RC39-672.3

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Consequences of the Ambiguous Relationship Between State and Societal Actors in the Management of Risks and Crises

In France, public policy risk prevention and crisis management still rely on the state. A role is assigned to local authorities and civil society. But only the state appears to have the ability to prevent risks and cope with exceptional situations. More disasters are considered, more state intervention is legitimate. The representatives of the state attach importance to these powers (corresponding to the "state of emergency").

The predominance of the state in the field of risk and crisis is however being challenged. First for economic reasons: central governments no longer have resources to support alone public policy in this area. A divorce occurred between formal capacity and actual capacity of the state (in particular during disasters). Second, for political reasons: local authorities (in particular in the major cities) and a part of civil society (in particular firms) want to play a role in defining policies they help to finance. Third for "societal reasons": disasters can no longer justify the interruption of democracy.

We begin to accept the idea that the state can not be the only or the main actor to manage risks and crises. Reflections on resilience are intended, including by officials, to promote the involvement of other actors in society. But politicians and administrators want both transfer a part of their responsibilities while keeping control of risk and crisis management. There is an ambiguity that local authorities and other actors of civil society help to maintain: if they want to play a more important role, they do not want to assume state responsibilities.

The question central of this paper is to know what are the effects of this ambiguous situation in the effective management of risks and crises (especially from the example of pandemic influenza threats).

RC01-41.1

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How Much Is a Dead Soldier Worth?

How much is a dead soldier worth? This paper will interrogate the monetary value ascribed to the death of soldiers in the 21st century, and the narratives of sacrifice and heroism that infuse military fatalities. Rather than focus on public funerals and burial, I explore the more intimate (yet no less social) acts of valuation and compensation that are navigated by surviving relatives. Questions regarding the price of death are particularly interesting to consider as civilian compensation has become a regularized component of counterinsurgency strategy. Monetary payments have been made in the event of the 'inadvertent' death, injury or property damage of civilians in Iraq and Afghanistan, as a way to win the 'hearts and minds' of the population, and demonstrate the compassion of the international forces. How are the lives (and deaths) of civilians and soldiers of different countries valued differently, and for how much? What logics of compensation are articulated? And does compensation in contemporary warfare reconfigure the distinctions between soldier and civilian? These questions will be considered alongside the increasing pressure to reduce deaths, of both soldiers and civilians, as a result of the targeted and remote-controlled strikes of the revolution in military affairs. As tensions regarding death in war increase, how does this impact on how lives are valued, and on our understanding of military service in contemporary warfare?

RC15-276.1

GILBERT, LEAH* (University of the Witwatersrand, leah.gilbert@wits.ac.za)

The Mercurial Piece of the HIV/AIDS Puzzle: 'Stigma' and HIV/AIDS in South Africa As a Social Scientist's Challenge

'Stigma' and its relationship to health and disease is not a new phenomenon. However, it has not been a major feature in the public discourse until the emer-

gence of HIV/AIDS. The range of negative responses associated with the epidemic placed 'stigma' on the public agenda and drew attention to its complexity as a phenomenon and concept worthy of further investigation. Despite the consensus that stigma is one of the major contributors to the rapid spread of HIV and the frequent use of the term in the media and among people in the street, the exact meaning of 'stigma' remains ambiguous. Therefore, its conceptual complexity and its embodiment in the reality of HIV/AIDS in South Africa present a formidable challenge for social scientists who continue to grapple with the questions it raises.

The main aim of this presentation is to briefly re-visit some of the scholarly deliberations and further interrogate their relevance in explaining the HIV/AIDS-related stigma evidenced in South Africa. Although it provides more nuanced understandings of the concept, most of the literature reviewed adds a level of complexity that requires further investigation and renders measuring stigma more problematic. The presentation argues that the fact that there is such an abundance of scholarly articles on the concept and its definitions is testament to the fact that they do not provide adequate explanations for the various manifestations of stigma. In addition, the explosion of studies looking at 'measuring' stigma and reducing its impact is evidence that 'stigma' exists out there and continues to be a threat to the successful implementation of public health programmes.

RC29-499.1

GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Herzen University, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)

Social and Economic Inequality As Deviantogenic Factor

There is no only "reason" of deviance and crime. There are many factors - economic, political, cultural, demographic and others, influencing upon state and dynamics of different forms of deviance. It is important theoretically and practically to define the specific "weight", "power", value of each factor in genesis of deviance and its separate types.

K. Marx, R. Merton and many others wrote about a role of an economic inequality as "reasons" of crime and others of negative (deviant) acts.

The ever-growing economic polarization of the population in Russia - is a main source of continuing social conflict. The differentiation between the incomes of the 10% least prosperous and the 10% most prosperous increased from 1:4.5 in 1991 up to 1:15 in 1999 and later up to 1:18.

Empirical researches of multiple-factor model of the reasons of deviance and crime are conducted in Russia by criminologists S. Ol'kov, I. Skifsky, E. Yuzikhanova. From many factors influencing crimes and suicide - extent of alcoholization, demographic structure of the population, consumption of drugs, an economic inequality, the last factor it appeared the most considerable. The Gini index (i.e., index of economic inequality) in Russia increased from 0.289 in 1992 to 0.422 in 2007. According to S. Ol'kov, during 1990-1999 the index was at its maximum in 1994 (0.409) and the number of homicides was at a maximum (32,300) and suicide too (61,900); the index was at its lowest in 1990 (0.218) and the number of homicides was also lowest (15,600) and suicide too (39,200). According to research of I. Skifski (dynamics in 25 years, from 1980 to 2004), the correlation coefficient between homicides and Gini index was the highest 0.9253, between violence crime and Gini index 0.8433.

The catastrophic social and economic inequality serves in Russia as the main factor of deviant manifestations.

RC29-500.1

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Sociology Of Deviance and Social Control (Deviantology) In Russia

The criminology, sociology, genetics, cybernetics were forbidden by a Stalin regime. These sciences started reviving only in the period of N. Khrushchev's "thaw".

The first articles on sociology of deviance (Y. Gilinskiy, G. Zdravomyslov) were published in 1971. The early empirical sociological studies of different deviance types were conducted from the 1970th years. It was researches of alcoholism (A. Gabiani, Y. Gilinskiy, B. Levin, A. Nermtsov, G. Zaigraev), prostitution (V. Afanasjev, A. Gabiani, Y. Gilinskiy, E. Pobegailo), suicides (A. Ambrumova, Y. Gilinskiy, N. Proskurnina, L. Smolinskiy), drug abuse (A. Gabiani, L. Keselman, M. Matskevich), crime (A. Sacharov and other).

First textbook "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" (Y. Gilinskiy & V. Afanasjev) was published in St. Petersburg in 1993, and first monograph "Deviantology: Sociology of crime, narcotism, prostitution, suicide and other deviance" (Y. Gilinskiy) in 2004.

Contemporary sociology of deviance and social control is well developing branch of the Russian sociology. There are most known centers of a deviantology in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, Tyumen and Krasnodar. The St. Petersburg's Center of a Deviantology has a site (<http://deviantology.spb.ru>), which well-known and visited colleagues of Russia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Poland. Deviantology is closely connected with criminology, as sociology of crime. The course "Sociology of Deviance and Social Control" is taught at some universities of Russia.

Russian scientists (V. Afanasjev, Y. Gilinskiy, M. Rusakova and others) took part in work of Research Committee No. 29 (Deviance and Social Control) of International Sociological Association (ISA) on Congresses ISA in Bielefeld (1994), Brisbane (2002), Gothenburg (2010) and on the Sociological Congresses of Russia.

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