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ly related to individual aspirations to consumerism and life-styles, tend to dominate individual perspectives, leaving collective visions of a better future behind. Embarking on Appadurai's "capacity to aspire", this paper moves beyond standardized definitions of poverty and vulnerability and highlights the significance of strengthening the capacity to exercise "voice". As a cultural capacity, voice is embedded in social, political and economic issues and expressed in terms of collective action. Aspirations to the good life then are not only individual wants or preferences, but relate to particular systems of ideas that locate the individual in society. This paper thus seeks to conceptualize the capacity as a navigational capacity which enables individual and collective actors to change existing terms of recognition. Based on preliminary data from research in rural Bangladesh, the paper makes use of this approach to show how aspirations are taken up by an NGO, which explicitly seeks to refrain from planning methods prone with developmental power relations. Glossed in terms such as "indigenous development" or "alternative development", the strategies applied seek to integrate local "voice" with strategies of poverty alleviation and recognition of cultural difference. By bridging the levels of individual and collective voice, this paper seeks to develop a more clear-cut understanding of the diverse concepts and visions of future and how these relate to particular societal, economic and political conditions.

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The Politics of Health Care Provision in Disadvantaged Regions: Germany, France, England, and Sweden Compared

Ensuring adequate health care is a core task of public policy in advanced European welfare states. Regardless of increasing numbers of health professionals (notably physicians), different European countries are facing growing difficulties to allow for adequate health care in disadvantaged (i.e. rural, structurally weak) regions. Thus, insufficient availability of health care in those areas is a subject of major concern. Our paper focuses on policy strategies tackling this problem in four European countries (Germany, France, England, and Sweden). These countries represent two main types of health systems (national health service, health insurance system) accounting for rather centralised (England, France) and rather de-centralised (Germany, Sweden) welfare states. The countries practice different modes of multi-level governance and of coordination with non-state actors in health policy. Moreover, they differ in terms of the role traditionally assigned to physicians, nurses, and other professions in health care (focus on specialist care in Germany and France vs. primary care in England and Sweden).

Our paper is developed in the context of an international research project comparing national policy strategies for the supply of outpatient medical care in disadvantaged regions. The project just took up and is co-funded by the German Science Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) and the French National Research Agency (Agence nationale de la recherche, ANR). We aim at analyzing how problems are being perceived and attempts for problem-solving regulation are being designed in these countries. Policy instruments chosen resp. envisaged may range from financial incentives for health professionals to settle in disadvantaged areas to a reorganisation of supply structures and a redefinition of health workers' roles. Thus, our project seeks to explore the change of the regulatory and institutional structures in different health care systems.

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Complexity and New Media Representations

The analysis of complexity is so important as the study of the way in which complexity is communicated in today's world. So far the sociological debate has interpreted new media either within a technological perspective or through a critical approach. This contribution aims at presenting an analysis of the new media environment within the perspective of the theory of complexity. New media as the main conduit of today social communication represents both an hyper-complex environment in itself and the representation of an hyper-complex world. According to Luhmann sociology should be an unveiling science. However the same unveiling attitude hasn't been implemented by new media studies more prone to the hope of refounding the community and follow the fashion and the enthusiasm towards everything that is or makes the network. These two features constitutes, in Luhmann's view, an environmental noise with respect to digital communication. In "Theory of Society" Luhmann and De Giorgi consider the topic of the novelty of the communicative processes as an issue of systemic reduction. Following the same path the argument could be extended and be an attempt to read the luhmannian categories of the mass media reality and apply them to the new media context. Then it could be possible to think of new media as an organizational and territorial "network environment" and with respect to social communication as a new binary code of the new media semantic.

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The Success of Sustainable Mobilization the Embeddedness of Movements Among Voluntary Organizations and Their Success in Mobilization

There are many studies explaining protest-participation generally, but much less are trying to explain the stability and steadiness of mobilization of particular movements or protests. Resource mobilization theory suggests that this success depends on the movement's embeddedness in organizational networks. Thus, we examine how contemporary movements are embedded in organizational networks and how this factor influences their success in sustainable mobilization.

During the past years, a number of critical and pro-government movements have emerged in Hungary. Given that the organizing-actors show great stability, thus often the same actors appear as organizers, one would expect that they are able to mobilize a similar number of participants from time to time. But this is hardly the case: While pro-government rallies are able to mobilize tens of thousands each time, the number of participants in critical movements is waving from a couple hundred to 50.000.

Therefore we examine how the capacity for mobilization depends on these movements' embeddedness in different types of voluntary organizations, (e.g. religious and environmental organizations or trade unions) and social movements. Based on Baldassari and Diani's work (2007) we assume, that this mobilization capacity depends on the structure of the network of organizations. The more hierarchical a network is, the more stable the mobilization capacity will be, while movements embedded in less hierarchical networks are less capable to mobilize the same amount of people. On the other hand, in less hierarchical networks, we will find more actors who are able to organize protest events, thus the number of such events will be higher. Moreover, we expect that the different types of protests are embedded in different networks of voluntary organizations. We examine this embeddedness through a survey conducted in 2014 among the Hungarian adult population inquiries their participation in certain protest events and their affiliation to voluntary organizations.

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Practices in Egalitarian Partnerships: New Findings from German Families