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Dear ISA Conference Participants,

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

Abstracts will continue to be accepted from registered presenters at the CSA Sociological Abstracts Conference Abstracts Submission Web site (<http://md1.csa.com/socioabs/submit.php>) until 1 October 2010 for the year-end update. These abstracts will be included in the online version of Sociological Abstracts. This includes all abstracts received after 21 August 2010.

Cordially,

Tyrone Nagai
ProQuest Supervising Editor
CSA Sociological Abstracts

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

2010S03064

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

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

2010S03065

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

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

2010S03066

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

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

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

2010S03067

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

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

2010S03068

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

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

2010S03069

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