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This booklet contains abstracts of papers that did not reach SA in time for inclusion in Supplement No 141, the booklet that was distributed to all registrants at the 11th World Congress of Sociology in New Delhi.

The authors of late-arriving abstracts were invited by letter in July to make their papers available to all requesting them through the SA **Reproduction Service**, as well as online. Eighteen authors who submitted papers in time for their abstracts to be so noted in Supplement 141 have been joined by 125 late-submitting authors, along with 17 authors whose abstracts were published in Supplement 141, but whose papers were submitted later. All authors whose papers are available for Reproduction are listed in the appended cumulative index.

We hope that this small effort will encourage future ISA Congress participants to make their papers available to the public through the SA **Reproduction Service**, and future Congress organizers to structure their schedules so as to facilitate timely submission of abstracts with papers, so that this valuable information will be available not only at a particular Congress but for years thereafter.

The ISA Publications Committee and Sociological Abstracts extend their appreciation to all contributors to this booklet and for their aiding the cause of indepth dissemination of information.

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S19127 / ISA / 1986 / 5384

Agarwal, Kuntal (RGPG Coll, Meerut 250001 Uttar Pradesh India), **Status and Role of Middle Class Educated Earning Women in the Indian Family.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

† How far the impact of women's education & employment has improved the traditionally low SES of women in the Indian family is investigated. Open-ended interviews were conducted in 1985 with 90 F Coll & U faculty & 10 F MDs in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India. The hypothesis that these women's roles were changing more rapidly than their SS was supported; women have less control than men over their earnings, which limits their ability to gain SS from them, as suggested by resource theory.

S19128 / ISA / 1986 / 5385

Agarwal, Rekha & Girishwar, Misra (Allahabad U, 211002 India), **Achievement Goals: Implications for Development.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 19 pp.

† Rapid SE transformations in developing countries of the Third World have influenced the cognition of achievement goals. The nature & extent of such changes, however, differ from one country to another, depending on ecocultural features, availability of resources, exposure to modern influences, & governmental policies. Here, the achievement goals of Indian youths (N = 1,000) are examined, using a semiprojective measure. Content analysis of the spontaneously elicited goals shows that the achievement concerns include cognitions that differ from the Western notion of achievement. Family & societal concerns are of primary significance. There are also cultural differences related to age, ecology, & gender. In general, the findings imply a degree of incongruity between the developmental aims & achievement concerns of Indian youths that reflect the mediating role of cultural factors. Implications for development are discussed.

S19129 / ISA / 1986 / 5386

Ahmad, Shadbano & Akhtar, Jahanzeb (Aligarh Muslim U, 202001 India), **Scheduled Castes—Are They Really Mobile?**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15 pp.

† The persistence of caste structure, especially in impediments to scheduled caste mobility, is one of the paradoxes of India's modernization. It is argued that unless there is a substantial change in the consciousness of caste Hindus & a radical revision of the values of purity & pollution, social & occupational mobility for the scheduled castes will not improve. Despite strenuous official efforts to assist them, the contributions of the scheduled castes in industry, business, academic pursuits, & the professions have been minimal. When these exist, it is either a case of adapting the traditional pattern of menial jobs to a new set-up, or of occupational achievements without the accompanying social acceptance. The democratic power structure continues to operate through & for high caste dominance. Empirical evidence clearly reveals that mobility for the scheduled castes, both in terms of moving up the social ladder & of receiving acceptance, still falls short of the egalitarian standards of the government's visions & declarations.

S19130 / ISA / 1986 / 5387

Alter, Norbert (Direction générale télécommunications/SPES, 20 ave Ségur 75 007 Paris France), **Bureautique et nouveau partage du pouvoir dans l'entreprise (Bureaucracy and the New Division of Power in the Enterprise).** (FRE)

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

† The relationship between technical (bureaucratic) change & social change in the tertiary sector was investigated among 6 large enterprises in France, using 300 semidirected interviews, 300 standardized question-

naires, & several phases of participant observation. Major findings are: (1) Taylorian & bureaucratic work organization is tending to disappear on several levels: control takes place a posteriori; polyvalence is increasing; the number of intermediate hierarchies is diminishing; interdependence among colleagues is replacing dependence on rules; & practices of self-organization are being developed. (2) Gains in productivity are difficult to measure in terms of effect on the volume of employment, because they are immediately absorbed by the appearance of new tasks & new products allowing the enterprise to regulate itself better. It is therefore preferable to speak of "organizational productivity." (3) At first there is general resistance to change; then the "innovators" (middle level managers & secretaries) take the offensive, while the "old guard" (intermediate hierarchies) try to preserve the status quo. Top management intervenes to institutionalize innovation & avoid excessive deviation from rules. The entire process takes about two years. (4) The social system of the enterprise is characterized by the constant interaction of the innovators around the maximal diffusion of information, in order to exercise power. These new actors define the work organization by bringing a new economic legitimacy. (5) The modification of cultures is based on consciousness of the interactions within the structures. The new actors discover alternatives in technological or organizational choices. (6) Value systems are dichotomized. The "innovators" defend the idea of entrepreneurship & reject traditional reward systems. The "old guard" value the rules, because these allow them to regulate innovation. Tr & Modified by C. Waters

S19131 / ISA / 1986 / 5388

Bateson, Nicholas (Office Population Censuses & Surveys, 10 King-sway London WC2B 6JP England), **Process Validation of Social Survey Data.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

† Despite ample evidence that social survey data can be of poor quality, reports on surveys rarely include tests of data validity. One reason for this is that the traditional methods of criterion & construct validation, borrowed from psychological testing, are not readily applicable to surveys. A new method is proposed that, like content validation in psychology, is based on the application of reason rather than statistical formulas. "Process validation" compares the procedures followed in constructing the survey data with a theoretical specification of what is required from such procedures. The data construction procedures include question design, interviewing, coding, & editing—all the steps taken in extracting & processing item survey data. The theoretical specification must be written at a level general enough to cover all these procedures. The approach is elaborated more fully in *Data Construction in Social Surveys* (Bateson, Nicholas, London: Allen & Unwin, 1984).

S19132 / ISA / 1986 / 5389

Bhatia, B. M. (Centre Policy Research, Dharma Marg Chanakyapuri New Delhi India), **The "Entitlement Approach" to Famine Analysis: A Critique.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

† Amartya Sen's entitlement approach to famine is examined at the theoretical & policy levels. It is shown that Sen's approach is relevant only to a modern society based on private property, free exchange of rights, & competitive exchange relations among individuals. Even under these conditions, the approach has its limitations. It is argued that the empirical evidence adduced by Sen does not support his contention. The entitlement theory explains cataclysm only at the time of its occurrence, but provides no clue to understanding the phenomenon of a country going through a long period of famines, eg. India from 1860 to 1909, or Africa for the last sixteen years. Policy issues are also discussed. Sen contends that the basic problem is the poverty & deprivation of a section of the population that is denied access to adequate quantities of food in times of crisis & is thus exposed to the danger of starvation. He proposes

eradicating poverty through development efforts rather than by increasing food production, & advocates social security in preference to the limited goal of food security. Realities of the existing world situation make that aspiration no more than a dream. It is suggested that food security & freedom from hunger, though a modest goal, is a more practical aim in the developing food-deficit countries than a comprehensive social security system, which even the most advanced nations of the world adopted only after WWII.

S19133 / ISA / 1986 / 5390

Blaikie, Norman W. H. (RMIT, GPO Box 2476V Melbourne Victoria 3130 Australia), *Social Reality and Occupational Prestige: Assumptions and Implications*.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 35 pp.
- † Most research programs on occupational prestige developed over the past sixty years have been either atheoretical or based on structural-functional theoretical & metatheoretical assumptions. The field has been plagued with sociological reifications & absolutist views on the nature of social reality. Contributors have rarely explicated either their theoretical assumptions about the relationship between occupational prestige & SC/SS, or their ontological assumptions. The research programs contain many such assumptions & frequently use methods of measurement that are inconsistent with them. In order to analyze the assumptions embedded in these programs, a framework of analysis is developed, based on alternative ontologies & epistemologies. Cross-tabulating answers to two questions—What is the nature of social reality? How can social reality be known?—produces four theoretical strategies: empiricism, substantialism, subjectivism, & rationalism. Four ideal typical approaches to the study of occupational prestige are developed from these strategies & are used to analyze research programs on occupational prestige in GB, the US, & Australia, in order to identify their ontological & epistemological assumptions. The implications for future research in this field are examined.

S19134 / ISA / 1986 / 5391

Blanc, Maurice (CUCES-U Nancy II, 54 013 Cedex France), *La Sociologie urbaine en France: bilan et perspectives* (Urban Sociology in France: Overview and Perspectives). (FRE)

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 36 pp.
- † The relation to space is fundamental for Ur sociology; sociology has rehabilitated time & history, but is still too reticent about space; consequently, Ur sociology tends to be considered as minor & marginal. However, Raymond Ledrut's & Jean Rémy's works on the scientific status of social space are of interest beyond the limits of Ur sociology. The emergence of the concept of social space is the main theme of a trend report on Ur sociology in France, taking into account both the SE & political contexts & the theoretical currents that have marked sociological research in each period.

S19135 / ISA / 1986 / 5392

Bynner, John M. (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), *Reliability and Validity Coefficients*.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 22 pp.
- † The seminal contribution of L. J. Cronbach & P. E. Meehl ("Construct Validation in Psychological Tests," *Psychological Bulletin*, 1955, 52, 281-302) to the formulation of criteria for construct validity has been diverted into a narrow concern with method effects in measurements, especially as displayed through the multitrait-multimethod matrix & the use of factor analysis to estimate construct validity coefficients (Heise, D. R., & Bohrnstedt, G. W., "Validity, Invalidity and Reliability," in Borgatta, E. F., & Bohrnstedt, G. W. [Eds], *Sociological Methodology*, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass). Under certain circumstances, such coefficients converge on internal consistency reliability estimates for the same measure, thus making nonsense of the proper conceptual distinction in measurement between two fundamental properties, reliability & validity. These questions are examined with the use of empirical examples demonstrating how factor analytic evidence used to assess validity can be misinterpreted. The structural model (estimated & tested by LISREL) on which factor analytic evidence depends may be quite inappropriate to represent the relationships among some sets of correlated measurements. It is concluded that factor analytic evidence is better used in connection with the assessment of measurement accuracy, i.e. the estimation of & removal of the effects of systematic bias & random error in the

measurement. The proper specification of conditions for construct validity relates to the adequacy of the operationalization of the measurement; the removal of random & systematic measurement error need play only a small part.

S19136 / ISA / 1986 / 5393

Chen, Kewen (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008), *A Study of Current Only-Child Families in China: A Survey of 1,180 Families in the Urban and Suburban Areas of Beijing*.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.
- † Based on 50 in-depth case studies & a survey of 1,130 families (including 605 only-child families) in the Ur & suburban areas of Beijing, China, the primary characteristics of only-child families are examined in terms of social psychology, focusing on the parent-child relationship. Differences in personality between onlies & non-onlies, & reasons why it is easy for the only-child's parents to be maladjusted in terms of rearing & educating their child are analyzed. Reasons for the formation of these characteristics in only-child families, & influences the only-child family might have on the individual, the family, & society are discussed. Contrary to the traditional Chinese paternalism, which emphasizes father-centered households & filial piety, the parent-child relationship in the only-child family is "child-centered": the family life gives excessive priority to the child, although this tendency decreases as the child's age increases. The main reasons for child-centeredness in only-child families are: (1) The only child has a unique position in the family. (2) China has a long tradition of close family ties, & Chinese parents pay a great deal of attention to their children. Today's parents, a generation who felt that they lost their youth in the Cultural Revolution, also have higher expectations for their children. (3) Parents hope that the child can realize the ideals they themselves failed to realize. It is concluded that children's socialization, the model of family life, the support of the elderly, the national personality, & population mobility all face new challenges.

S19137 / ISA / 1986 / 5394

Count-van Manen, Gloria (Howard U, Washington DC 20059), *Mental Imagery: A Neglected Nexus for Criminological Theory and for Social Control*.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.
- † It is argued that the concept of mental imagery is cross-disciplinary in scope, & that it holds the key to possible significant theoretical advance & innovative practice within the discipline of criminology. Mental images are defined as pictures in the mind, held in the absence of the object(s) & accompanied by somatic, emotional, & meaning responses. Therapeutic applications of eidetic imagery to a wide range of medical & social problems show encouraging results, but have been confined largely to white, Mc populations. The research underway aims to (1) link social structure to social psychology & (2) document possible cultural variations in & common denominators of bipolar mental imagery (extremes of pleasant & unpleasant visual memory perceptions). Decided patterns are discovered among three nonrandom samples: inner-city, US delinquents; black US Coll students; & an elite group of diplomats from major world regions. Preliminary analyses reveal that memory images associated with the continuing threat of death & violence are the most commonly mentioned feared images reported across cultures. These occur notably in those from countries undergoing prolonged civil & international wars, & in those who experience relatively constant interpersonal wars, eg, on US ghetto streets & in prisons. The prolonged stress from such perceived threats appears to trigger a self-regulating memory blank-out. If this is so, symbolic interaction processes posited to lead to innovative conduct, empathy, & conscience do not take place, & it is likely that self-perpetuating cycles of violence are created. A related theory suggests that individuals carry a positive-negative imagery equilibrium, reflecting memory images of past painful & pleasurable events. Differences in this balance appear to exist between inner-city delinquents & the Mc samples. Implications for social policies & for rehabilitation are suggested.

S19138 / ISA / 1986 / 5395

Dak, T. M. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125 004 India), *Multidimensional Aspects of Social Stratification in Haryana, India*.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ Data collected from 492 households in 3 representative multicaste villages of Nilokheri development block in Haryana State, India, are used to investigate whether caste continues to be an important factor in ordering social, economic, & political relations & in explaining economic & political inequalities. Also examined is whether the 3-dimensional model of stratification is relevant in comprehending new bases of improving SS that have emerged in the wake of SE advancement. Relationships among caste, SC, & power are discussed. The evidence shows that caste still governs the distribution of economic & political power in the countryside; & that caste, SC, & power hierarchies are in close correspondence with each other. However, some degree of independence among different hierarchical systems is evident. The process of detachment of one system from another is likely to be intensified with increasing development & modernization; in such an event, the use of separate dimensions becomes more relevant for explaining differences among people in SS, wealth, & power.

S19139 / ISA / 1986 / 5396

Davis, Kathy E. (Vrije U, 1007 MC Amsterdam Netherlands), 'For Her Own Good': The Micro-Politics of Paternalism.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 39 pp.
- ¶ Interaction between Ms & Fs inevitably involves asymmetrical relations of power; thus power & gender relations may be investigated in any face-to-face encounter between the sexes. Here, the general practice consultation between a F patient & a M MD is examined, focusing on how the F's initial complaints are diagnosed & treated in the course of the consultation. Questions investigated include: How can power be exercised within this specific medical context? Are Fs subject to particular forms of domination & subordination here? Are Fs the passive victims of the medical professional, or do they engage in covert & overt forms of resistance? Transcriptions of consultations between F patients & M MDs are used to show how the research process itself reflects the problem. One specific way that power may be exercised is described: paternalism or the "for-her-own-good" approach. An attempt is made to link these findings to some of the larger issues of social control & relations of power between F patients & M MDs.

S19140 / ISA / 1986 / 5397

Denis, Ann, Andrew, Caroline, Coderre, Cécile & Lemire, Nicole (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), Interrelations between the Public and Private Lives of Women in Management.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.
- ¶ The interrelations between the public (professional) & private (personal) lives of a sample of women in middle & senior management are examined. The sample is composed of women in large public & private sector organizations in Quebec & Ontario. In an initial examination of the empirical results, the emphasis is on interrelations between the women's reported career & other life goals at several points in their lives & the form their careers have actually taken. In particular, career changes & the interplay between career & other priorities in the women's lives are investigated. Conceptual alternatives to the linear & unidimensional models current in M literature on careers in management must be developed.

S19141 / ISA / 1986 / 5398

Diani, Marco F. (Centre études sociologiques, 82 rue Cardinet 75017 Paris France), Cultural Dimensions of Technology: The Organizational Mental Load and the Cognitive Mediation of Work.

- Presentation in French. Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.
- ¶ In formally organized work environments, coping with the organization itself makes cognitive demands on workers that reduce the attention they can give to their primary tasks, increasing their error rate. The introduction of computers into this setting enhances this conflict, due to the rigidity of hardware & software & to the reduced space left to informal bargaining when work has been standardized. The mental work that must be devoted to cognitive mediation of organizational factors has been increased by the incompatibility of organizational models & computerized procedures. Efforts to achieve participative work patterns need to give less attention to formal structures of work & more to systematic reflection on computer systems' impact on the cognitive mediation of work.

S19142 / ISA / 1986 / 5399

Dimitrov, Krastio & Georgiev, Blagovest (Institut Sociologie, 13A Moskovska Str 1000 Sofia Bulgaria), Social Positions and Roles of the Engineering Intelligentsia in Conditions of Intensive Economic Development.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 39 pp.
- ¶ Based on empirical data from Bulgaria & other socialist countries, it is argued that under the conditions of intense economic development, the socioprofessional group of engineers is a social community contributing to the material & spiritual progress of society. Their increasing contribution requires an adequate system of incentives that recognizes the engineer as "a socially motivated subject" (Yadov). Here, objectively measured SS is related to work motivation based on data obtained from a group of 411 engineers working in the national processing industry, who were stratified in 6 subgroups according to their position in 3 SS dimensions: education/qualifications, rank in the industrial institution, & income. The characteristics of engineers' work functions in industry determine the existence of 3 types of work motivation—bureaucratic, professional, & hybrid. The findings demonstrate the contradiction between professional & bureaucratic expectations. The empirical data unequivocally sustain the necessity of reducing the engineers' dependence on the bureaucratic institution, the possibility of a radical change in this direction is discussed.

S19143 / ISA / 1986 / 5400

Edelstein, J. David (Syracuse U, NY 13210), Bonapartist Elites in Communist Revolutions: Implications for Social Theory.

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.
- ¶ Two unusual & sociologically deviant social revolutions—in Cuba & in Ethiopia—are compared. Especially interesting in these revolutions is the crucial role of a very small number of people in determining the nature of the revolution (as in Cuba), or in being the mini-arena within which the revolution was resolved (as in Ethiopia). Apart from the small size of the controlling elites, the basic character of these Communist revolutions was determined without the presence of a dominant political party. In the course of establishing a communist society, a new class is created that consists of the higher & intermediate privileged levels of the party & of the administrative bureaucracies in the state (including the military) & the economy. The absence of a role for a Communist Party in the determining events of the Cuban & Ethiopian revolutions, & the creation of the party afterward, is perhaps unprecedented (with the possible exception of Mongolia), & places even greater importance on the role of small elite groups & individuals. A consideration of the Cuban & Ethiopian revolutions also gives cause to reflect more broadly on the outer limits of the roles of individuals & small groups in social change.

S19144 / ISA / 1986 / 5401

Ehsanullah, Mohammad (Shibli National Coll, Azamgarh 276001 India), Class Structure in an Agrarian Society: Azamgarh District in the Colonial Situation (1801-1945).

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.
- ¶ Significant changes brought about in the agrarian SC structure of Indian society by the policies of the British government are investigated using secondary sources. The agrarian structure is analyzed in terms of the ownership, control, & use of land, & the related stratification pattern. The introduction of land revenue settlements in the colonial period meant that land became a commodity, sold & purchased for arrears of revenue. One of the consequences was the transfer of land, which had far-reaching effects on the SES of the agrarian SCs. The data reveal that the main casualties of land alienation in the area studied were intermediate & peasant proprietors; those gaining land were mostly agriculturists. The condition of agrarian SCs before the abolition of the zamindari in the 1940s is discussed. The Zamindari Abolition Committee, following a long tradition of Uttar Pradesh Congress politics, ignored the intermediate peasant elites, which comprised 50+% of the Ru peasantry in this district.

S19145 / ISA / 1986 / 5402

Entzinger, Han B. (Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy, Plein 1813 no 2 2514 JN The Hague Netherlands), Race, Class and the Shaping of a Policy for Immigrants: The Case of the Netherlands.

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• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.**

¶ The sociological debate on the situation of immigrants often focuses on race or SC issues. It is argued that both elements play a role in immigrant marginalization & that their interplay speeds up processes of ethnic stratification. Therefore, any integration policy attempting to counter such processes should combine a "culturalist" with a structuralist approach. However, these two approaches may require contradictory measures. Recent developments in Dutch ethnic minorities policy illustrate this paradox. In the Netherlands, there has been a clear shift from a culturalist/pluralist to a structuralist/assimilationist approach. In both cases the results have been disappointing, mainly because policymakers base their efforts on the highly questionable assumption—inspired by both Karl Marx & Max Weber—that in postindustrial society, ethnicity gradually loses its importance.

S19146 / ISA / 1986 / 5403

Evers, Hans-Dieter (U Bielefeld, 4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **The Civilizing Process: World-Figuration or World System?**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.**

¶ A discussion of Norbert Elias's theory on the civilization process within the context of Immanuel Wallerstein's world systems theory. It is shown that the civilizing process has historically produced processes of increased barbarism. Controlling the inner self in some parts of a figuration is accompanied by increased violence & "de-civilization" in other parts.

S19147 / ISA / 1986 / 5404

Ferreira, Vitor Matias (Núcleo Estudos Urbanos & Territoriais CIES/ISCTE, Ave das Forças Armadas 1 600 Lisbon Portugal), **Autoritarismo político e modernidade urbanística. La Ville de Lisbonne, dans les années '30-'40** (Political Authoritarianism and Urbanistic Modernity: The City of Lisbon in the 1930s and 1940s). (FRE)

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 33 pp.**

¶ Ur policy in Lisbon, Portugal, during the 1930s & 1940s employed two major forms of intervention: (1) in the land-ownership structure of the community, starting with the expropriation of land under specific political & economic conditions, & centered on the legal control of land; & (2) in the use of land, through the realization of Lisbon's First Master Plan, which aimed to control the growth & organization of the city. These were part of the process of state institutionalization during the Salazar regime. A sociourbanistic approach to the topic is developed, based on a quantitative analysis of contemporary documents revealing the conditions, rhythm, & intensity of the expropriation process, which affected 33% of the city's area during the period studied, & the exploitation of the value of the land. Two fundamental dimensions of Ur policy & two phases are distinguished: there was a shift away from urbanistic modernity, which characterized the period 1938-1943, toward greater political authoritarianism in 1943-1948. The earlier period was characterized by a process of municipalization of the land, but after 1943 there was a progressive change in this process, culminating in the creation by the municipality itself of a "purchase & sale fund" of municipal land. The Master Plan for Lisbon began in 1938 as an instrument of direction & control of the process of urbanization, but by 1948 it had become merely a structural plan that implemented earlier decisions on a strictly material level. Tr & Modified by C. Waters

S19148 / ISA / 1986 / 5405

Figueiredo, Vilma Mendonca (U Brasilia, 71910 DF Brazil), **Small Farmers and Food Production in South Brazil—A Way Out of Imposed Technology.**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 9 pp.**

¶ The recent capitalist expansion in Brazilian agriculture—from the mid-1960s to the early 1980s—has taken place within an authoritarian political framework. Military governments have replaced one another with no labor (Ur or Ru) participation in the public policy-making process. The exclusion of popular forces from political decision making results in an extreme concentration of economic processes & benefits. One of the most fundamental aspects of these processes is the small farmers' specialization in agricultural products for export. In southern Brazil, small farmers stop cultivating basic food products as long as they can increase modern technology inputs. These small farmers know the bad effects of specializing in one export product, both for themselves & for the internal

consumer markets, but they also recognize the strategic importance of modern technology for agricultural efficiency.

S19149 / ISA / 1986 / 5406

Földesi, Tamásné (U Physical Education, Budapest 1123 Hungary), **Sport and Physical Activity in the Later Years of the Life-Cycle.**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 95 pp.**

¶ As a result of demographic changes over the past two decades, elderly people's health has become a great social problem in Hungary. Questions related to sport & physical activity in the later years of life are discussed from a societal perspective. It was hypothesized that: (1) in Hungary, the role of physical activity in the lifestyle of retired persons has not been recognized at the institutional or personal level; & (2) not chronological age, but age-related social norms & role models define leisure behavior. Data were collected by document analyses (statistical yearbooks, reports, & autobiographies) & a cross-cultural questionnaire survey of random population samples ($\Sigma N = 4,000$) in 5 cities: Budapest, Hungary; Havana, Cuba; Prague, Czechoslovakia; Tallin, USSR; & Warsaw, Poland. The findings show that—depending on age-cohort, sex, social background, & nationality—chronological age is only partly the indicator of socially acceptable, age-appropriate role behavior. However, sport & physical activities are not encouraged for older adults, nor are these people provided with opportunities to pursue physically active roles. An interdisciplinary approach to health & well-being for elderly people through physical activity & sport is recommended, based on a life-cycle perspective.

S19150 / ISA / 1986 / 5407

Forest, Fred (Territoire du M2, 60540 Anserville France), **"Communication Aesthetics" or the Concerting of Art and Technology.**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 8 pp.**

¶ Various technological developments in modern society & their integration into everyday life have affected behavior patterns, & have resulted in new forms of perception of reality & different types of awareness. The term "communication aesthetics" corresponds to these new ways of feeling, expression, & creation. The representations induced by the technological environment, which artists now seek to interpret, lie beyond the normal perceptual framework. New art forms are born that are characterized by the dematerialization of the artist's media, an exploitation of the world of telecommunications (telepresence/simultaneity), & the embracing of such concepts as relation, interactivity, network, & system. This problematic is examined from the dual perspective of the artist & the academic with a special interest in the field of communication.

S19151 / ISA / 1986 / 5408

Formann, Anton K. (U Vienna, 1010 Austria), **Some Further Applications of Constrained Latent Class Analysis.**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.**

¶ Two types of restricted latent class models are known: linearly constrained latent class analysis, especially models assuming equalities of certain latent parameters; & linear logistic latent class analysis. Whereas for the first type, a number of submodels exist, few variants of the second type have been investigated. Some further applications of constrained latent class analysis are presented, consisting of one application of the first model type to nonmonotone dichotomous items, & three applications of linear logistic latent class analysis: (1) a model for paired comparisons similar to that of Bradley & Terry, but providing for a heterogeneous sample composed of subsamples with different scaling values for the objects; (2) a model for repeated measurements on the same item, whereby the changes over time can be represented by class-specific change parameters; & (3) a simple scaling model with located classes & items, whereby each class & each item is described by a single parameter, additively concatenated on the underlying one-dimensional latent scale. For appropriately chosen number of classes, this model changes into the well-known Rasch model.

S19152 / ISA / 1986 / 5409

Frentzel-Zagórska, Janina (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Television Theater as a Vehicle for Social Communication.**

• **Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.**

¶ Until the 1970s, media research was dominated by a concern about the effects of mass media on different segments of the media audiences. In the 1970s, new approaches focusing on audience activity emerged. One such approach, developed by Polish & Hungarian sociologists of culture, concentrates on social communication by means of symbolic culture. The reception of TV drama is analyzed as a specific form of such communication, based on qualitative, quasi-experimental studies. The way TV viewers perceive the main problem & overall message of TV plays is examined, concentrating on the viewers' cultural competence, & the mechanisms of communication by means of artistic messages. The two groups of Rs were: (1) Coll-educated people, & (2) workers with education ranging downscale from secondary vocational schooling. Their reception of the chief message of two TV plays—Tom Stoppard's *A Separate Peace* & Soviet author Azharnikov's *There Is No Third Way Out*—is examined. The results confirm the hypothesis that naive or unprepared reception of literary fiction has specific characteristics that indicate its equal validity with prepared reception. One of these characteristics is a relatively high ability to grasp the general idea of a drama by understanding the logic of the plot. Mechanisms of substitute social communication by means of artistic message, which are typical in the sociopolitical situation of present-day Poland, are also discussed.

S19153 / ISA / 1986 / 5410

Friedrichs, Jürgen (U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), *The Changing Downtown in a Polycentric Metropolitan Area: A Comparison of Baltimore and Hamburg.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ As cities expand, population is redistributed toward the fringe & suburban areas. As a consequence, metropolitan areas become polycentric, resulting in a rising competition between the downtown & the subcenters in the metropolitan area. Changes in the relative position of the downtown & the reaction of Ur residents in Baltimore, Md, & Hamburg, West Germany, are investigated. Changes in the economic position of the two downtowns are documented, both cities showing increasing economic importance of the subcenters. Analysis of telephone survey data on Baltimore & Hamburg residents' attitudes toward & use of city centers indicates that Baltimore residents have less positive attitudes toward the downtown than Hamburg residents. A classification of downtown & local center users by the statistical model of correspondence analysis reveals that downtown & subcenter users differ by type of activity performed downtown or in a subcenter & by sociodemographic characteristics.

S19154 / ISA / 1986 / 5411

Friedrichs, Jürgen (Instit Sociology U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), *Effects of Poverty and Unemployment on Youth and Adult Crime in Large West German Cities.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

¶ Current evidence on the effects of poverty, unemployment, & income inequality on crime rates is contradictory. Further, the Blau-Williams controversy over adequate statistical analysis of these effects casts doubt on prior findings. Hypotheses from the theory of poverty & the theory of relative deprivation are tested, using 1980 data on overall & selected crime rates in 62 West German cities of 100,000+ inhabitants. Results of multiple regression analysis show negative effects of income inequality & of unemployment on crime rates, whereas poverty, migration rate, & divorce rate have positive effects. Youth crime rates are better explained than adult crimes. However, findings from an application of the nonlinear model of correspondence analysis indicate no effects of divorce rate & income inequality. Moreover, the results strongly suggest that the inconsistent findings in the literature may be due to the use of linear models, which do not sufficiently account for the high variance between the cities. Future research will have to include more & other indicators.

S19155 / ISA / 1986 / 5412

Friedrichs, Jürgen (Instit Sociology U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), *Recent Housing Policies in Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ Like many cities in socialist countries, Budapest, Hungary, Prague, Czechoslovakia, & Warsaw, Poland, are facing a sharp housing deficit, which aggravated by sociodemographic & economic changes. Based on

extensive research in these 3 cities, data on housing deficits, new construction, & rents for the 1970-1984 period are presented. Among the major factors accounting for the shortages are: changes in the national economy; sociodemographic changes, eg, household division; a shortage of labor in the construction industry; & the inflexible organization of construction companies. Despite these similarities, the 3 cities exhibit marked differences in the extent of their respective housing shortages & in the means applied to reduce them. Analyses of housing policies indicate a range of policies, from central-planning orientation in Warsaw & Prague to market-economy policies in Budapest. Problems & solutions are related to a stage model of Ur change & to similar problems of cities in Western Europe. Based on this model, consequences of different strategies & future problems are outlined.

S19156 / ISA / 1986 / 5413

Friedrichs, Jürgen (Instit Sociology U Hamburg, D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), *Unemployment, Public Assistance, and the Future of U.S. and West German Cities.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.

¶ Large cities in the US & West Germany are changing functionally from centers of goods processing to centers of information processing. As a result, there is a dramatic drop in blue-collar jobs in these cities, & growing demographic/job opportunity mismatch. This has led to increasing structural unemployment & increasing numbers of persons on public assistance. The implications of Ur structural transformation, unemployment, & rising public assistance for the future of these cities & their disadvantaged residents are outlined. It is proposed that among the major consequences are: social inequality, isolation, anchoring, & blocked mobility.

S19157 / ISA / 1986 / 5414

Frysztacki, Krzysztof (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, 31-044 Cracow Poland), *Transitions of Urban Ethnic Communities.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ An examination of subcommunities of inhabitants of Polish origin in large US cities, especially Buffalo, NY, investigates their origins, growth, & changing trends. The analysis is based on two closely interrelated premises: (1) an Ur agglomeration creates a peculiar set of conditions of social life; & (2) there is a relationship between the characteristics & history of the Ur society as a whole & those of the ethnic subcommunities that form its parts. The Polonia is characterized as a segment of the Ur society, which has its own local identity, & is analyzed in the context of the characteristic features & transition processes that affect the cities & Ur regions. It is concluded that the transformation of the city is accompanied at first by the formation of a traditional primary ethnic community, & later by changes of that community into new structures or social categories: "closed" secondary ethnic community, "open" secondary ethnic community, & ethnic neocommunity.

S19158 / ISA / 1986 / 5415

Gasparini, Alberto (U Bologna, 40126 Italy), *The Quality of Housing and the Dynamics of Housing Needs.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 39 pp.

¶ Using the results of studies on territoriality & its influence on group & individual behavior, the way in which the quality of housing experienced is responsible for the emergence of physical & psychological pathologies in the individual & family is examined. A review of significant research findings in this area reveals how such conditioning works. The methodological & theoretical problems of the identification of indicators of quality of housing are addressed. Such indicators are often used to construct indices of SES, & are derived with different techniques, leading to varying results & interpretations. By submitting a series of indicators to factor analysis, eight factors pertinent to the quality of housing were identified. These factors influence the images of the home, & hence the orientation toward its spatial organization, in different ways. The ecological variables encourage a rather intense use of the house (eg, one gladly stays at home when it is healthful, quiet, & full of light), while the variables referring to the internal subdivision of the house & its facilities imply images & lifestyles that differ with SC & category. Further confirmation of how the organized family territory, as it is actually experienced, conditions the level of aspirations comes from the analysis of the distance between the quality of housing experienced & the perception of its correspondence to the housing needs of different types of families.

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S19159 / ISA / 1986 / 5416

Gautam, M. R. ("NADA-KAMAL," 4 RA 6/2 Purbachal Housing Estate Calcutta 700091 India), *The Muslim Influence on the Evolution of Hindusthani Music.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 6 pp.

¶ It is often claimed that some of the special features of Hindustani classical music that distinguish it from the Carnatic system are the result of Muslim influences from Persia or Central Asia brought by Muslim musicians. This claim is both exaggerated & misleading, & relies too much on the Muslim names of several leading musicians. The changes were wrought essentially by Hindu musicians who had embraced Islam & felt free to innovate without being inhibited by rigid traditional prescriptions.

S19160 / ISA / 1986 / 5417

Glasbergen, Pieter (Interfakultaire vakgroep milieukunde, PB 80115 3508 TC Utrecht Netherlands), *Environmental Politics: The Choice of Instruments.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

¶ In the Netherlands, the government is reserved about new forms of procedural regulation, especially in environmental politics. Current thinking about governmental interference is moving toward more flexible plans, less detailed rules, & a preference for policy instruments that stimulate the responsibility of consumers & producers. This preference is based on some supposed intrinsic characteristics of such instruments. However, research indicates that the effectiveness of environmental policy depends not on these intrinsic characteristics, but on the characteristics of the situation in which the policy is implemented. In choosing policy instruments, these contextual variables should be considered. Like the contingency theories of organizations, it is possible to formulate contingencies for policy instruments. Some of these contingencies are elaborated: characteristics of the policy subjects; the character & form of the supposed change of conduct; the consensus of opinions regarding policy goals; & the amount of integration of policy problems. It is indicated which policy instruments are most effective in a variety of situations.

S19161 / ISA / 1986 / 5418

Goonatilake, Susantha (People's Bank, Colombo 2 Sri Lanka), *End of Eurocentric Modernisation Creativity in Asia and the Role of South Asian Intellectuals.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ "Modernization" has different connotations: an assumed universalistic tendency (eg, when science & technology are transferred), or an ethnocentric, Europeanizing tendency. Intellectuals as carriers of knowledge often occupy an ambivalent role in these two worlds. If Westernized, they transmit ideas—including dissident ones—associated with the Euro-American experiences of recent centuries. If non-Westernized, their voice in many countries has become increasingly marginal, especially as formal Western idea systems have taken hold in the US. The element of science in the knowledge industry in South Asia is examined. The mechanisms of its transmission, which gives rise to a noncreative, dependent knowledge production system, are analyzed. The social conditions within which new, nondependent, creative knowledge practitioners & intelligentsia seem in some areas to be emerging are explored.

S19162 / ISA / 1986 / 5419

Greenberg, Harold I. (School Social Work Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan Israel 52100), *Social Services in the Service Society.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

¶ Most analysts have attributed current criticism of the welfare state to short-term changes like fiscal problems or the rise of conservative governments. Here, long-term trends related to the entry of advanced societies into the postindustrial or service era are addressed. Voters have become more sophisticated, independent, & resistant to bureaucratic governmental interference. Public values have shifted from provision of minimal needs to concern with quality of life issues. Policy decisions cannot disregard shifting public attitudes. Social policy will increasingly reflect recognition of informal resources hitherto overlooked by economists. Technological advances in information, biochemistry, & genetics will be reflected in reductions in staff & changes in their functions. Client & self-help initiatives will eventually figure in the increased effi-

ciency that will enable the provision of social services without bankrupting governments.

S19163 / ISA / 1986 / 5420

Grootings, Peter & Adamski, Wladyslaw (Vienna Centre, Grunangergasse 2 A-1010 Austria), *Sociology of Youth and Sociology of Work and the Study of Transition from School to Work.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 33 pp.

¶ The transition from school to work is only one aspect of the more general transition from adolescence to adulthood, & is closely connected with the transition from the parental family to independent forms of living. Developments in the sociology of youth & work are analyzed, especially attempts to explain the development of the employment structure at the level of work organizations. These attempts are characterized by a growing detachment from traditional approaches. The two main paradigms discussed are: (1) the traditional technological deterministic approach; & (2) recently developed social & societal analyses of work & technology. Less deterministic approaches in the sociology of youth are examined, including: the youth cultural approach; counterculture & postmaterialist life orientations; generation & life course approaches; & the structural generational approach. The focus is on trends with an international comparative perspective, especially on comparative research in & between Eastern & Western Europe.

S19164 / ISA / 1986 / 5421

Halfpenny, Peter (U Manchester, M13 9PL England), *Theories, Concepts and Realisms.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 5 pp.

¶ The claim that scientific realism offers a solution to the widely acknowledged problem of the theory-ladenness of sociological concepts is examined. Two realist ontological theses are specified, & the attraction of these for analysts of science is described, ie, why they are favored over their positivist & conventionalist rivals. Yet these realisms offer no new general solutions to the problems involved in relating theories to concepts, but only one contested description of a possible sociology.

S19165 / ISA / 1986 / 5422

Hallebone, Erica L. (Royal Melbourne Inst Technol, GPO Box 2476V Australia), *Creating Social Research from Feminist Theory: Future Directions?*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ Recent feminist social theory (of radical-socialist, Marxist, or liberal varieties) has developed an understanding of the sources & continuance of women's subordination & oppression. However, feminist social research, the critical link in mediation of theory & practice, particularly in effecting wider empathy, has not kept pace. In understanding women's subordination, empiricist-framed research exposes the dramatic persistence in Australia of inequalities between the sexes (eg, in education, paid work, political participation, & health & welfare). But the oppression of women in the construction of gender in sexuality & femininity does not have the same clear kind of empirical support. While existing empirical evidence provokes some legislative affirmation of women, such an approach does not indicate what kind of policies may accomplish a more just & enduring reality for women. To this purpose, greater congruence between social reality & empirical research is required. Some of the possibilities for the extension of empirical research informed by the recent theoretical developments of feminism are explored.

S19166 / ISA / 1986 / 5423

Helweg, Arthur W. (Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49007), *Why Leave India for America? A Case Study Approach to Understanding Migrant Behaviour.*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.

¶ Considerable research has been conducted to determine why people migrate. It is suggested here that the elements encouraging migration & the relevant personality characteristics influencing such a decision may change because of many factors, among them, the stage of development of the sending kin group. Examined is how case studies & kin group cycles can be used to provide a better understanding of the migration process. The case of Indians' migration to the US serves as an example.

S19167 / ISA / 1986 / 5424

Hruby, Peter R. (Western Australian Instit Technology, Kent St Bentley 6102 Australia), **The Situation of Sociologists in East Central Europe.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 42 pp.
- ¶ The history of sociological inquiry in East Central Europe & its interesting results are outlined, & the state of the profession & the situation of individual sociologists as well as of their institutes & working possibilities are reviewed. Special attention is paid to similarities & differences that exist in the field of sociology between Czechoslovakia, Hungary, & Poland. Data were collected from available sources both inside & outside East Central Europe. Sociology proved to be a valuable asset for the study of contemporary society, but many of the published & unpublished surveys were considered upsetting by some governments, who therefore severely limited sociological studies.

S19168 / ISA / 1986 / 5425

Huq, Ataul (Chittagong U, Bangladesh), **Patterns of Public Expenditures: Policies in Some Developing Countries. Who Gets the Benefit? An Intertemporal Cross-Section Analysis.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 49 pp.
- ¶ An intercountry analysis of public expenditure in 14 African & 14 Asian countries shows that the Wagnerian hypothesis of an increasing share of the community's output as the economy grows does not hold. It was found that: (1) Income elasticity of demand for public goods is with minor exceptions negative or inelastic. (2) For 1975, findings confirm the Peacock/Wiseman's construct, but by 1980 a policy shift can be observed. (3) Government policies determine expenditure policies when economic opportunities expand. (4) In 99 regressions, no relation between development of the demand for publicly provided services & economic performance could be found. (5) In some developing countries, the larger share of total public expenditure is given to economic services, despite the existence of a large primary sector. (6) Infrastructure is Ur-biased in Asian countries. (7) Urbanization & Ur bias are even more conspicuous for poor countries. (8) The primary beneficiaries of the Ur-biased public expenditure are those privileged few who live in Ur areas, own assets in Ur centers, & are associated with the process of Ur-oriented development. In the 1980s, the urbanization issue has replaced more specific issues like mortality rate. The current economic policies enhance this trend: the urbanization policies reinforce Ur problems, increase inequalities, & breed social & political unrest. The call is for redirecting fiscal policy toward attaining growth with redistribution in favor of the poor in developing countries.

S19169 / ISA / 1986 / 5426

Jain, S. P. (Instit Public Cooperation & Child Development, B-113 Niralanajar Lucknow 226007 India), **Religion, Occupation, Caste and Leadership Patterns in Rural India.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.
- ¶ Village-level organizations have been established as a government strategy for implementing development programs. These organizations are intended to promote people's participation in programs for their own welfare & to encourage people to take up leadership roles. Because the social structure, particularly in Ru areas, is characterized by traditional factors, it has been suggested that the pattern of Ru leadership is largely influenced by religion, occupation, & caste. Background information on leaders of different organizations was collected, in order to describe the pattern of leadership in Ru India, & to study its relationship with selected aspects of Ru social structure. Data from different parts of the country reveal that the pattern of leadership in village-based organizations is generally dominated by the factors of religion, occupation, & caste. It is concluded that the leadership of Ru organizations has not become more democratic over time.

S19170 / ISA / 1986 / 5427

Järvikoski, Aila (Rehabilitation Foundation, Pakaritutvant 4 00410 Helsinki Finland), **Tendencies in Rehabilitation and Labour Market Changes.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.
- ¶ The concept of elimination from the labor market (Berghind, 1974) has been used to describe the process through which a person becomes unable to get or keep work in the open labor market. Tendencies toward

elimination have been found in Finland, as well as in other industrialized countries. Long-term unemployment seems to hit, first of all, the chronically ill & disabled, or rehabilitees. The number of disabled job-seekers has greatly increased during the 1980s, & in particular, the share of the so-called socially disabled has increased. Rehabilitation practice has expanded in Finland during the last 30 years both quantitatively & qualitatively. The number of medical measures has strongly increased in the 1980s, whereas the number of vocational measures was greatest in the mid-1970s. Vocational rehabilitation thus seems to be losing its important position as a means of producing able manpower for the demands of expanding production. Preventive aspects in rehabilitation have been emphasized, with the aim of preventing exclusion from the labor market.

S19171 / ISA / 1986 / 5428

Jary, David (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), **Orientations to Work and Leisure among New Graduates.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.
- ¶ Data from a national longitudinal study are used to investigate the orientations to work & leisure of British graduates three years after graduation. The data are examined in light of selected general theories of work-leisure relations, including the work of Parker & Roberts. While some caution is urged because the data used are secondary, analysis indicates that the orientations to work & leisure among British graduates conform to none of Parker's typologized patterns. Rather, a pattern is evident in which orientations to both work & leisure are strongly influenced by education, but, as suggested by Roberts, are little influenced by specific occupation. There is little indication of the distinctive "extension" pattern that Parker suggests for highly educated groups of workers. The data also allow examination of gender differences in the allocation of domestic & leisure roles. Although some relatively minor differences between occupational groups & between graduates from different faculties are evident, the predominant pattern of gender differences is common to all graduates.

S19172 / ISA / 1986 / 5429

Jary, David & Horne, John (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2DF England), **The Figurational Sociology of Sport of Elias and Dunning: A Critique.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.
- ¶ Figurational sociology's "socio-genetic" study of the role of sport in the long-term transformation of culture & manners & in the transformation of relations of SC & power is discussed, especially the extent to which the contribution of the figurational sociology of sport has been the outcome of a unique methodological position. It is argued that the sociology of sport is rather the result of a thoroughgoing general sociological perspective, & conventional sociological "best practice," in an area where these have been conspicuously lacking. Where the methods advocated by the Norbert Elias school do differ from sociological "best practice," they should not be followed because they may be a potentially restrictive influence on the developing sociology of sport. Among such methodological orientations are the figurationalists' hostility to Marxian forms of analysis, & the restrictiveness of their methodological stance on "involvement & detachment." Reservations are also expressed about the "latent evolutionism" & the empirical fit of the thesis of a "civilizing process." The merits of emerging alternative approaches to the sociology of sport & leisure are advanced—general approaches that are largely dismissed by the Elias-Dunning school. The stereotypical presentation of these alternatives by the Elias-Dunning school is a serious obstacle to an adequate appraisal of alternative approaches, which would be better seen as complementary to the figurationalists' own view & research program.

S19173 / ISA / 1986 / 5430

Jávör, István (Technical U Budapest, H-1111 Hungary), **Work Democratization in Hungary.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 31 pp.
- ¶ In 1984, a program for organizing autonomous work groups was launched by the Hungarian Ministry of Industry in an attempt to unfreeze the organizational power structure & develop a more democratic one. The program was introduced in two firms: a plastics company, where it succeeded; & a rubber company, where it failed. The program

made it possible to test in an action research program a theory of organizational power structure, which proved to be a good basis for working out an organization development method & predicting the possible success or failure of the program. The method has two elements: (1) developing the missing management-worker negotiating system by a learning process, ie, the Innovation Committee System (ICS); & (2) developing worker control of management through Autonomous Control Work Groups, which emerged through the ICS negotiating system.

S19174 / ISA / 1986 / 5431

Jensen, An-Magritt (Socio-Demographic Research Unit, CBS PB 8131 0033 Oslo 1 Norway), **The Implications of Fertility and Employment for Social Policy.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.
- ¶ The decline in fertility & increase in F employment evident in Norway, as in most industrialized countries, since the 1960s are discussed. The decline in fertility affects children's socialization processes. With small family size, most children have only one brother or sister, & often the neighbors have no children in suitable age groups to share children's games. This means that childhood culture as a resource in the socialization process is not part of the child's immediate surroundings. Increased F employment means that women are less available for traditional caregiving, which affects both children & older parents or relatives who need organized care. To investigate how these challenges are being met at a sociopolitical level, data from the women & work survey conducted by Norway's Central Bureau of Statistics in 1980 are presented. Emphasis is on the recent family pattern, with its limited functions of caregiving & socialization of children. Societal & individual adjustments to these changes are examined, & discussed in relation to Norwegian reality. The recent recommendations of the Population Commission of Norway are considered.

S19175 / ISA / 1986 / 5432

Jongkind, C. F. (Center Latin American Research & Documentation, Keizersgracht 395-397 NL-1016 EK Amsterdam Netherlands), **Social Composition of the Dutch Community in Tres Arroyos and Its Integration in Argentinean Society.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 25 pp.
- ¶ The social composition of the Dutch community in Tres Arroyos, an agrarian town 500 kilometers south of Buenos Aires, Argentina, is examined, & the factors that determine members' differential participation in ethnic group activities & their integration in Argentinean society are analyzed. In earlier research, it was found that Ru migrants belonging to regional associations in Lima, Peru, were not recent arrivals & not unadapted to city life; on the contrary, regional club members scored high on SES criteria & were well integrated in Ur society. In the Dutch community of Tres Arroyos, there is a positive relationship between participation in ethnic organization, SES, & integration in Argentinean society.

S19176 / ISA / 1986 / 5433

Kalff de Booy, Elsbeth (Vondelstraat 160, 1054 GV Amsterdam Netherlands), **Logements insalubres et sensibilisation à l'hygiène Paris 1850-1880 (Insalubrious Dwellings and Neighbors as Advocates of Salubrity: Paris 1850-1880).** (FRE)

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.
- ¶ Based on Norbert Elias's figurational theory, it is argued that social policies that require an initiative from users to obtain their rights (1) are often thwarted by a lack of social integration of the (tacit) target-group & (2) will narrowly tie in with upward strivings of the grouping already on its way to social integration into the established classes. Here, the application of the French Insalubrious Dwellings Act (1850) in the inner-city area of Paris between 1850 & 1880 by the local (*arrondissement*) hygiene commissions is examined. Archival data indicate that mainly petite bourgeoisie (shopkeepers & minor tradesmen) complained about insalubrity, & hardly any Wc tenants believed they were the target group. For the Wc, salubrity imperceptibly led to their departure from the inner city & so enhanced the social segregation already set in motion by the Haussmannization of Paris. For members of the commissions, tenants, & landlords alike, insalubrity as a rhetoric or discourse served to obscure their strivings for a more respectable neighborhood.

S19177 / ISA / 1986 / 5434

Kamra, Sarita (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), **Agricultural Development, Politics and Urban Growth: A Case of Small Towns.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.
- ¶ With every census in India, some Ru settlements graduate to the category of Ur areas, adding to the number of small towns. The 1981 census recorded a large number of such "new" towns in many states. Primary & secondary data are used to examine factors in the growth of these settlements in Punjab State, including strategic location, routes of transportation, central place functions, & economic growth. Political factors are also highlighted, taking into account the role of the vested interest groups operating within the town as well as externally.

S19178 / ISA / 1986 / 5435

Kandiyoti, Deniz (10 Ashmount Rd, London N 19 England), **Deconstructing Patriarchy.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.
- ¶ A critical examination of the contemporary usages of the concept of patriarchy in feminist theory. It is argued that these usages have failed to deconstruct & treat patriarchy concretely; rather, the concept is treated at a high level of abstraction that obscures the intimate inner workings of different systems of M dominance. It is suggested that different systems may represent distinct kinds of "patriarchal bargains" for women, with different rules & differing strategies for maximizing their security & optimizing their life options, & with varying potential for active or passive resistance in the face of oppression. Two typical systems of M dominance are contrasted: (1) the sub-Saharan African pattern, where the insecurities of polygyny are matched with areas of relative autonomy for women; & (2) the classic patriarchy characteristic of South & East Asia as well as the Muslim Middle East, where the patriarchal, patrilineal, patrilocal complex is clearest.

S19179 / ISA / 1986 / 5436

Kanhere, Usha (School Social Sciences Gujarat U, Ahmedabad 380009 India), **White Collar Trade Unionism: Bank Officer's Trade Unions in Ahmedabad, Gujarat Region, India.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 24 pp.
- ¶ The emergence, development, & salient characteristics of bank officers' trade unionism are investigated, using data from the officers' unions at all the nationalized commercial banks in India & a detailed study of 4 unions at 3 banks in the Gujarat region. The SE environment of the bank & organizational forces within the banking industry contributed to the emergence & development of trade unions of managerial or officer-level employees who perform supervisory, technical, & administrative functions in the nationalized commercial banks. Officers' trade unions have developed as separate interest groups, as independent & militant trade unions, away from the domination of either management or politically aligned central trade unions. They remain exclusively for officer-level staff, & constitute a powerful third force in the domain of employer/employee relations in the industry. This divisiveness & fragmentation within the trade union movement partly reflect the growing complexity & dissension within the wage/salary earning segments of society. The functions, activities, & structure of the officers' unions are examined, as well as the distinctive characteristics of activists (leaders) & involvement of members. These unions are shown to function as member-centered, democratic trade unions.

S19180 / ISA / 1986 / 5437

Karim, Anwarul (Lalon Academy & Folklore Research Instit, Kushiya Bangladesh), **Women Healers in Bangladesh.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 54 pp.
- ¶ In Bangladesh, most people live in villages & hold folklore beliefs. Disease & death are often considered the work of devils or the result of violating certain taboos. Various diseases, including hysteria, epilepsy, & convulsions, are held to be the working of an evil spirit, which enters the body of the patient & causes suffering. Many women's diseases are considered a punishment for sin or wrongdoing by the affected woman, who offended a spirit. These factors contributed to the development of shamanism in Bangladesh. The shamans belong to a mystical religious order & cure sickness through ecstasy & magic. Many women shamans are also engaged in healing activities. These women healers, known as

Faquirani in Bangladesh, & their activities are categorized, based on intensive fieldwork.

S19181 / ISA / 1986 / 5438

Karn, Valerie A. (U Salford, Manchester M5 4WT England), *Race and Housing Policy in Britain*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

¶ Numerous research projects on race & housing in both the public & private sectors in GB are reviewed, & current findings on the scale of racial disadvantage in housing are summarized. The allocation of public housing is the most heavily researched area of race & housing, because public housing has been seen as the key mechanism through which GB might avoid the acute segregation in poor housing experienced by black Americans. Local authorities have also proved more willing than private agencies to allow access to researchers & to carry out their own research; moreover, research on council housing allocations has changed its emphasis from the mere documentation of inequality to a greater understanding of the processes that cause inequalities & of the relationships between race discrimination & gender & SC discrimination. Research on race & private sector housing has been relatively neglected in GB, largely because of access funding problems. However, the long-term future of much inner-city housing depends upon the employment & economic position of ethnic minorities, their attitudes toward buying & remaining in the inner cities, & barriers to moving to the suburbs. From both an academic & a policy point of view, it is argued that more research is needed to provide better understanding & advice on appropriate policy responses. More positive responses by policymakers & administrators to evidence on racial inequality are also necessary.

S19182 / ISA / 1986 / 5439

Kauppinen-Toropainen, Kaisa, Kandolin, Irja & Haavid-Mannila, Elina (Instiit Occupational Health, Haartmaninkatu 1 SF-00290 Helsinki Finland), *Sex Segregation of Work in Finland and the Quality of Women's Work*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 37 pp.

¶ The Finnish labor market, as well as all Western European market economies, is sharply segregated by sex. Data from the 1984 Finnish Quality of Work Survey ($N = 4,502$ wage earners, 48% F & 52% M) are used to examine whether Fs benefit in terms of work quality by performing traditionally M work, focusing on the following aspects of work: autonomy, lack of routinization, the compulsory rhythm of work, & the demands for social skills. Monthly pay & its variation according to functional segregation of work are also analyzed. Results indicate that Fs often profit from the fact that they perform the same type of work as Ms; however, this advantage is more apparent for white-collar than for blue-collar Fs. In contrast, Ms often profit from performing sex-segregated work. SS also plays a major role regarding the qualitative aspects of work: higher status jobs are more autonomous, more complex, socially more rewarding, & better paying.

S19183 / ISA / 1986 / 5440

Kool, V. S. & Agrawal, Rita, *Alienation and Stress among the Blind: Some Implications for Mainstreaming*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ To explore feelings of alienation, consequent stress, & their correlates among the blind, 22 completely blind Ms aged 11-26, randomly chosen from the Instiit for the Blind in Amritsar, India, were administered a 70-item alienation scale; biographical data regarding age, age of onset of handicap, & years of institutionalization were obtained from the Instiit records. Comparison with the manual norms for sighted populations of comparable age range & SES showed that the blind exhibited only average alienation & below average stress; however, the intercorrelation matrix of Spearman rank-order correlations between the scale scores & biographical variables demonstrated significant correlations between alienation & anxiety, alienation & years of institutionalization, & stress & age of onset. No significant causal relationship was obtained between alienation & stress. These findings are discussed in light of their implications for mainstreaming & the development of alienation.

S19184 / ISA / 1986 / 5441

Krishnan, Parameswara & Odynak, David (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2A4), *A Generalization of Petersen's Typology of Migration*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

¶ Following the seminal work of E. G. Ravenstein, many attempts at developing typologies of migration have been made by researchers in population. H. Becker, R. Herberle, & H. P. Fairchild are the pioneers, but the best of the typologies seems to be that of W. Petersen. Using five types of interaction, depending on the forces triggering migration, & classifying the migrants on the basis of their psychological state at the time of migration, Petersen develops eleven classes of migrants. These classifications have stood the test of time, but in view of the changing sociopolitical conditions & the adaptation/integration of migrants to their new environments, the Petersen typology needs improvement & generalization. Such a generalization, employing the 5 forces of migration at work & looking at the psychological state of the migrants at the time of migration (3 types) & at a later point in time (3 types), is attempted.

S19185 / ISA / 1986 / 5442

Kulpinska, Jolanta & Grootings, Peter (U Lodz, 90-131 Poland), *New Technology and the Value of Work*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

¶ Traditional technological deterministic approaches only reserve a very limited role for values. They are either taken as the basis for resistance to change, or changes in values are studied as necessary consequences of technological change. The underlying assumption is that technological change, in order to be implemented successfully, implies specific (new) values. Various recently developed "social" approaches give to values a more active role, although one can distinguish differences in levels of analysis & in the centrality given to values: traditional Marxist approaches (Richta); culturalist approaches (Crozier, Sorge); the labor process debate (post-Braverman); the societal effect approach (Maurice); & the politics of work (Burawoy). Despite their different orientations, these societal approaches pay attention to the potential role of social actors in shaping technology & its implementation on the basis of their values & interests. These approaches have also led to new perspectives in international comparative research: technology itself is regarded as a social phenomenon; its meaning (even if the machines look quite similar) is not everywhere the same & can only be understood in relation to its societal context. Results are presented from an international project dealing with conditions & consequences of the introduction of new technology at work. The project has been coordinated by the European Coordination Centre for Social Sciences & Documentation & involves 17 teams from 15 European countries. The values issue is illustrated on the basis of a comparative analysis of the relationships between technology & qualifications in East & West European countries.

S19186 / ISA / 1986 / 5443

Kumagai, Fumie (International U Japan, Niigata 949-72), *The Duality of the Japanese Family and Household: External Modernism and Internal Traditionalism*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 51 pp.

¶ Within the realm of sociocultural continuity, changes & acculturation are always in progress, & elements of modernity & tradition coexist. The uniqueness of Japanese society can be attributed to the fact that the fundamental institution of the family exhibits the dual nature of both modernity & tradition. Analyses of the Japanese family today reveal that it is a harmonious coexistence of modernity & tradition: external or demographic characteristics demonstrate the family's modern nature, but its internal nature has remained traditional. There is also regional variation; the Ru family tends toward tradition; its Ur counterpart is prone to be more modern. The harmonious coexistence of tradition & modernity in the Japanese family parallels the history of Japan as a modern society; Western industrial technology has been enthusiastically adopted, but the traditional Japanese culture has been retained.

S19187 / ISA / 1986 / 5444

Lachmann, Richard W. (U Wisconsin, Madison 53711), *Intellectuals and the State in Early Modern England and France*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

¶ A historical analysis of the relationship between the principal groups of intellectuals—Catholic & Protestant clergy—and the English & French states in the sixteenth & seventeenth centuries is used to develop an institutional analysis of intellectuals' political agency. The ways in which

modernization, Marxist, & new class theories evaluate intellectuals' capacities to engage in political projects are reviewed. These theories address intellectuals in capitalist & socialist societies. However, the criteria used by these theories to define intellectuals apply as well to the clergy of post-Reformation England & France. As a result, intellectuals in pre-capitalist societies can be compared with those from the capitalist & socialist societies featured in existing debates. It is demonstrated that intellectual-clerics' capacities to monopolize the totality of spiritual power & to control popular beliefs were determined by their structural relations with the dominant SCs & the state, rather than by the aspects of their technical knowledge or cultural discourse emphasized in existing theoretical approaches.

S19188 / ISA / 1986 / 5445

Laitinen, Ahti I. (U Turku, 20500 Finland), **Structural Crime in Finland: A Model and an Agenda for Research.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.
 ¶ Finland & other industrialized countries have recently experienced the emergence of a new social problem: criminal behavior that is bound up with the basic functions of major political & economic organizations, or structural crime. Structural crime creates difficulties because it is not isolated or committed by single individuals, because it is difficult to detect, & because it has a major impact on the societies where it occurs. This impact includes physical/environmental effects, economic effects, & the weakening of the moral climate of the community. The particular characteristics of Finland, where the workings of major institutions are closely interlinked, create many opportunities for this abuse of power. Traditional social theories do not provide adequately for the analysis or resolution of this problem.

S19189 / ISA / 1986 / 5446

Lal, I. M. (Punjab U, Patiala 147002 India), **Toward a Global Society: Problems and Prospects.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.
 ¶ Maintaining the independence of nation-states involves huge expense; however, there are certain visible trends toward unity under a single world government. The existence of the UNO, transnational corporations, & the fast evolving technology of communications indicate this trend. A number of decisive problems cannot be solved at the level of nation-states. However desirable a single world society may be, there are formidable obstacles to it, eg, the sovereignty of states, the superpower rivalry, & the desire for world dominance; but unity under a world government may be a condition of the ultimate survival of humanity.

S19190 / ISA / 1986 / 5447

Lata, Vidya & Punia, R. K. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), **Inequalities in a Village Community in Haryana, India: Aspects of Social Stratification.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.
 ¶ Inequalities of caste (which represent social inequalities) & of occupation, income, land, education, & total assets (which represent distributive inequalities) are analyzed in an effort to understand the relationship between these bases of stratification in India. A pretested, semistructured schedule was administered to Rs in a multicaste community. For precision of inequalities, Gini concentration ratios were calculated; major emphasis was on qualitative aspects. Caste was found to influence the occupation of its members. Its rigidity in this regard was being attacked by the new forces of change, especially the multiplication of noncaste occupations, the spread of education, & state policies. Occupation determined economic status, irrespective of caste, & was influenced to a large extent by education, assets, & skills. Caste was being transformed into SC, having its roots in occupation & economic status; thus, as the traditional basis of stratification, caste was loosening its grip.

S19191 / ISA / 1986 / 5448

Leccardi, Carmen (U Calabria, 87030 Arcavacata di Rende Cosenza Italy), **Time Experience and 'Style' Identities of Italian Urban Youth: 1970-1980.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 57 pp.
 ¶ Recent developments in the attitudes & practices regarding time of Italian Ur youth are examined. It is suggested that during the last dec-

ade a shift has occurred toward a present-time orientation & a parallel search for noninstitutional, eccentric sources of identity. The high level of youth unemployment, the decreased mobilization of traditional social movements, & the increasing number of symbolic tools available on the cultural market are viewed as the most influential factors for understanding this variation. Decreasing expectations with regard to quality of personal & collective future, as well as inability to perceive history as a process, are the correlative far-reaching consequences. Data gathered through two qualitative studies are used to investigate these issues: (1) an interview survey of 200 Ms aged 16-27 concerning ways of using & conceiving time; & (2) a consideration of some style groups, eg, Punks, Mods, & Rockabillys. Both studies were carried out in the 1980s in Milan. Findings suggest the emergence, among young people, of new, present-oriented lifestyles, quite often making a skillful use of personal appearance in order to build a satisfactory—though temporary—self-image.

S19192 / ISA / 1986 / 5449

Little, Joanna & Joshi, Rama (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Women's Professional Employment in India.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 50 pp.
 ¶ A study of professional women in India, who are predominantly from the Mc & the higher castes. An increasing body of research suggests that women's position is intricately tied up with the development of the SC to which they belong. A similar process linking gender & social hierarchy has been observed in India, but the significance of this link for a SC analysis of women's position has been neglected. A historical-empirical study examines how women emerged from domestic seclusion to professional employment, & investigates both the link between social hierarchy & gender subordination, & how the link is broken, modified, & sustained. The findings contribute to debates on women's position in the underdeveloped world & the impact of the West on women's work in India. An analysis of some of the distinctive features of women's subordination among a specific section of Indian society is also provided.

S19193 / ISA / 1986 / 5450

Lindberg, Göran & Lindén, Anna-Lisa (Sociologiska Institut Lund U, S-22100 Sweden), **Housing Market Segmentation in Swedish Local Authorities: Immigrants and Swedes; Young and Old.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 19 pp.
 ¶ Housing market segmentation, with respect to the various age groups & to immigrants within Swedish local authorities, is examined. Differences between local authority areas with varying degrees of segmentation are described. It is important to differentiate between housing segregation, which refers to separate dwelling areas in geographical space, & housing market segmentation, which concerns legal & financial relationships to housing. In many cases, housing segregation has decreased through the construction of housing estates where privately owned, cooperative, & rented flats are integrated, although the housing market segmentation has increased. Much of the housing market segmentation in a local authority concerns the stock of flats, the types of housing, the forms of occupancy, & the categories of ownership on the housing market. Differences between local authorities often arise from the structure of economic life & geographical position in the country. In an explorative study of housing market segmentation between immigrants & Swedes, four variables represent 52% of the variation between local authority areas. Together these variables indicate that ethnic housing market segmentation is high in industrialized areas, with a slow development during the last decade. These areas are often situated near metropolitan or big regional centers. The ethnic housing market segmentation seems to have a close connection with SE segmentation, as it is high in ethnic segmented areas. Examining the housing market segmentation between age groups, two housing market characteristics represent 77% of the variations between local authority areas. A large proportion of dwellings constructed before 1950 & a homogeneity in the housing market seem to reduce the segmentation between age groups. This segmentation is much less than the ethnic one.

S19194 / ISA / 1986 / 5451

Lüders, Klaus (Institut Sociology & Social Policy Academy Sciences, Otto Nuschke Str 10/11 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Soziale Prozesse und wissenschaftlich-technischer Fortschritt—Zu einigen Bedingungen und Ergebnissen der soziologischen Untersuchung dieses Zusammenhangs (Social Processes and Scientific and**



Technological Progress—Some Conditions and Results of Sociological Investigation into This Interrelationship). (GER)

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ Some problems concerning the connection between social progress & scientific/technological progress are discussed. Focus is on the problem of social security under conditions of accelerated scientific & technological progress in East Germany. Sociological investigations carried out in factories & research institutes in recent years have shown that, in this socialist society, scientific & technological progress has not led to any reduction in social security, but rather to its strengthening. Some aspects of the dialectic unity of objective & subjective sides of the above-named relationship are discussed with regard to sociological investigations. Regular connections between social security & scientific & technological progress under the conditions of a socialist society are explained, & the positive effects of social security on working behavior are demonstrated.

S19195 / ISA / 1986 / 5452

Marin, Marjatta (U Jyväskylä, 40100 10 Finland), *Life-Cycle and Law: An Analysis of Finnish Pension Laws in 1963-1984*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ To examine the relationship between legislation & the life cycle, all the Finnish laws that mention certain ages are analyzed according to the age mentioned & to the contents of the law. The law is looked on as an opportunity field that structures the individual's life course & gives it specific meanings at specific ages. In the Finnish legislature, youth is the phase of opening new opportunities & new duties; old age mainly closes former rights & duties. Special attention is paid here to the pension laws & statutes & their changes during the last 20 years. These changes indicate an increase in the total number of age mentionings, an increase in the variety (how many different ages are mentioned), & an increase in the detail & heterogeneity of age laws, especially when older ages are concerned.

S19196 / ISA / 1986 / 5453

Mehta, S. R. (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), *Some Observations on Migration and Population Change in the Indian Setting*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

¶ Changes in the demographic structure of the population resulting from natural increase, inequalities in technology, & inequalities of SS among individuals & groups promote the migration process. Migration from Ru to Ur areas accounted for nearly 50% of the growth of the Ur population in India during 1971-1981. Population pressure on land & the unequal distribution of land among families in the village setting induce individuals to migrate for education, employment, & higher income. Intravillage inequality, especially in land ownership, may be the most important single variable affecting migration from Ru to Ur areas. Age, sex dimensions of inequality, & education (a critical factor in the development matrix) have implications for migration. Politicization of village social life tends to induce people from Ru areas to migrate to Ur centers. Returned migrants & commuters from Ru to Ur areas can become effective agents of change for motivating others to limit family size. Migrants from Ru to Ur areas are likely to assimilate the Ur way of life & integrate themselves in the Ur social system through adaptation to the new environment. As a consequence of facilities available & of the Ur way of life in general, they tend to limit family size. This motivation is highest among permanent migrants; short-term migrants have a higher fertility level than Ur natives, but lower than that of Ru nonmigrants.

S19197 / ISA / 1986 / 5454

Moore, Clemen Henry (School Business U California, Los Angeles 90024), *Financial 'Deepening' and Political Mediation: Counterpoint to Bureaucratic Authoritarianism?*

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 22 pp.

¶ Freeing a country's banking system from state ownership & direct control over credit allocation may generate resources for political as well as economic development. Private banks may offer information networks as well as selective incentives to political organizers, & their international connections may be an additional source of influence. Indirectly, they contribute to political pluralism simply by financing private enterprise. The possibility that the privatization of Arab banking might encourage & help domesticate political forces opposed, on Islamic or

other grounds, to state monopolies in political as well as economic life is explored. These banks, their highly leveraged borrowers, & their privatizing regimes are all highly vulnerable. So far, only Egypt has embarked on significant financial reform, & its finances are the most precarious (as measured by total financial credit in proportion to GDP) of the Arab & Latin American cases examined here. Financial "deepening" may mean merely sinking into further debt rather than relaxing restrictions on domestic interest rates & the allocation of credit, building up private sectors, & squeezing authoritarian regimes into pluralist alternatives as in Argentina, Uruguay, & Brazil. Regional Arab financial networks could encourage liberal tendencies within the privatizing regimes of Egypt & Tunisia, but the big Arab banks have not yet grounded their international activities in regional business strategies.

S19198 / ISA / 1986 / 5455

Muller, Johan & Cloete, Nico (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 2001 South Africa), *The White Hands: Academic Social Scientists' Engagement and Struggle in South Africa*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ A meditation on the location & role of academic social scientists (ASSs) in South Africa, termed the "white hands" by Russian/Polish radical Jan Makhalsky, exiled to Siberia in the 1890s, who concluded that the greatest future threat to the proletariat would come from the new class of educated, unpropertied intellectuals, the "white hands." It is argued that the implications of their structural position as mental labor are illuminated by recognizing that the form & functioning of this labor is shaped in large measure by struggle on many fronts—against other forms of labor, the church, capital, & the state. In all these struggles, the stake for mental labor is to gain as much autonomy from, or power over, the constellation of SC & political forces composing the social domain. Their instrument of power is knowledge, or more properly, knowledge/power. Two mechanisms of knowledge/power are considered: knowledge generation, which deals with the mystifying procedures whereby ASSs make knowledge via research; & knowledge accreditation, ie, the esoteric validation procedures of the truth about social affairs, that the ASSs firmly monopolize. The net result is a solid power base that ASSs jealously guard. In a discussion of ways of democratizing knowledge generation & accreditation procedures, two currently available research approaches to ASSs are considered—participatory research, & Alain Touraine's intervention sociology. Both approaches assume that subordinate groups could & should play a far more active role in generating & validating knowledge about themselves. The direct aim of democratizing knowledge/power is one of empowerment. However, groups often fail to attain their goal of empowerment because their conception of knowledge/power, & hence their conception of what they are doing, is inadequate. In particular, they view power as extrinsic to knowledge, failing to see that every kind of knowledge bears an accent of dominance. It is the power relation within knowledge that needs to be addressed. What a retrieval of subjugated knowledges might mean for democratization, & some of the implications for the organization & mobilization of ASSs in their struggle, are discussed.

S19199 / ISA / 1986 / 5456

Munakata, Tsunetsugu (National Instit Mental Health, Konodai Ichikawa Japan 272), *Socio-Economic Conditions and Mental Health in Japan*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

¶ An epidemiological survey of the adult population of Tokyo, Japan, using a self-rating method, demonstrates that there are two types of high-risk population with a high incidence of neurotic symptoms: (1) the low-income population, where people experience many stressful life events & increased daily hassles, & where people engage in negative coping behaviors & lack an effective emotional support network; & (2) the high-income population, where, although there are fewer causes of stress, the level of perceived helplessness is higher & many Rs engage in negative coping behaviors. Stressful life events experienced by Rs in the high-income population (unlike those related to income reduction & debts prevalent in the low-income population) involve taking care of parents, having a divorced daughter return to the home, having a sick family member, experiencing a change in the job situation of one's spouse, & quarreling with one's spouse. Thus, while the process of stress formation may be different, there is a "bipolarization" of mental health problems affecting both low- & high-income populations. This presents the paradox that in metropolitan communities in Japan, where 80%-90%

P of the people feel they belong to the Mc, social inequality may not necessarily produce inequality in mental health.

S19200 / ISA / 1986 / 5457

Nager, Norma (Howard U, Washington DC 20059), **Enlarging the Scientific Method to Advance Knowledge.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

¶ The scientific method is only one method of conceptualizing, organizing, & interpreting an understanding of reality. The newly emerging view of the world from the realm of physics, biology, & the social sciences raises questions about the adequacy of the scientific method & its theoretical bases as the way of understanding the universe. Albert Einstein maintained that we are limited in organizing & interpreting reality by the experiences & history of our particular culture. Old concepts of human existence are no longer credible. Issues such as nuclear war cannot be resolved at the same level of understanding at which they evolved; a higher level of awareness is essential. Gregory Bateson basically agrees with Einstein. He suggests that the context fixes the meaning & that contexts confer meaning because there is classification of contexts. From a different perspective, Vine De Loria suggests that the fundamental factor keeping Indians & non-Indians from communicating is that they are speaking about two entirely different perceptions of the world. Questions arising from research in the physical & social sciences, as well as materials from more "esoteric" sources, eg, psychic research & American Indian philosophies, challenge the adequacy of scientific method & its underlying assumptions. The way in which ideas, information, & the steps of logical consistency involved in the scientific method fit together is examined. Do ideas really occur in chains, or is the lineal structure imposed on them by academics &/or intellectuals? How is the world of logic & the scientific method, which eschews "circular argument," related to a world where circular (& more complex than circular) trains of causation are the rule rather than the exception? It is hoped that by serious consideration & continuing discussion of these issues a more cohesive perception of reality can be formed, thereby enriching understanding of social facts.

S19201 / ISA / 1986 / 5458

Nercissians, Emilia (U Teheran, Iran), **Language and Nationalism: The Armenian Setting.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 11 pp.

¶ Lang is an important factor in the history of the Armenian people. The formation of the Armenian national identity has continued since ancient times. Due to historical circumstances, their contribution to world civilization has been mainly in the cultural area. Objective factors, eg, demographic strength, sociopolitical status, & supporting institutions, have been unfavorable; however, Armenians have continued to maintain their ethnolinguistic identity. In modern times, lang has replaced religion & other factors as the main identity marker, & lang maintenance has become one of the most important sociopolitical goals of the Armenian people. Because of historical causes, eg, the incomplete resolution of the Armenian question, the experience of the 1915 genocide, & the contemporary social structure of Armenian communities in different countries of the world, nationalism has become the dominant ideology among Armenians. The influence of ideological factors on lang policy formation & ethnolinguistic vitality has not been sufficiently studied. Here, it is shown that nationalism can have contradictory consequences for the linguistic situation: under certain conditions it can have a positive influence on ethnolinguistic vitality, but in other settings it can lead to subtractive bilingualism &, in extreme cases, to semilingualism & schizoglossia.

S19202 / ISA / 1986 / 5459

Nercissians, Emilia (U Teheran, Iran), **Language Standardization in a Multicultural Setting.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

¶ The development of standard & literary Persian & Armenian has taken place in the multiethnic & multilingual-multicultural environment of the Near East. However, the two languages have developed along different paths during the transition to the modern historical period. Differences between the two languages in this transition, & their standardization as literary languages, are examined from a sociological & anthropological viewpoint. It is shown that while modern Standard Armenian mainly performs the function of a national language, modern Standard

Persian, called Farsi, is the official language of Iran as well as a lingua franca for the different ethnic groups living in Iran. This difference, & other cultural & historical differences between the corresponding linguistic communities, explain why the two languages have followed different standardization paths.

S19203 / ISA / 1986 / 5460

Oloruntimehin, O. (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Opportunity and Crime—An Explanation for White Collar Criminality in Nigeria.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ The issue of white-collar crime has only recently gained recognition in Nigerian society. One form of such crime, corruption, is examined from the perspective of Robert K. Merton's theory of anomie. It is suggested that in addition to the five types of adaptations Merton describes—conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, & rebellion—a sixth, manipulation, must be recognized. In Nigerian society since the 1970s, money as such has become a value in itself, rather than merely a means to other values, & manipulation has become accepted as an often necessary way to get money. Several examples of highly placed Nigerians who have engaged in corruption for this purpose have gained public attention in recent years. It does not appear likely that legal mechanisms can solve this problem; what is needed is a reorientation of social goals away from material goods toward concern for human dignity. Leaders must serve this concern & must be accountable for their performance.

S19204 / ISA / 1986 / 5461

Oloruntimehin, O. (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Social Change and the Stratification System in Africa.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

¶ The existing stratification systems in many African societies have been strongly influenced by education, urbanization, & modernization. Particularly in countries south of the Sahara (eg, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, & Nigeria), these changes have caused achieved status to predominate over ascribed status. This has led to the emergence of new stratification systems, based on criteria such as educational achievements, occupational status, & political status, rather than the status derived from circumstances at the birth of the individual. The factors that have led to the emergence of new stratification systems in contemporary African societies are investigated. The nature of such stratification systems & their effects on the social structures of these societies are examined.

S19205 / ISA / 1986 / 5462

Ormos, Marta (Électricité & Gaz France, 2 rue Louis Murat 75008 Paris), **Women in Masculine Trades.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

¶ Since the 1970s, Fs have been hired at Électricité & Gaz de France as qualified workers & technicians in sectors dealing with electricity generation, transmission, & distribution. Currently, 300 Fs with the same level of technical competence as Ms in terms of diplomas are employed in these sectors, as compared to 84,000 Ms. The difficulties Fs encounter in their integration vary from one work unit to another. Sex discrimination toward qualified F workers & technicians in traditionally all-M jobs & work environments is analyzed according to (1) the organizational structure of the work process, & (2) the life-milieu of the workers. A typology of three sociological spaces is constructed on the basis of the separation or overlapping of on-the-job & off-the-job milieus. This typology accounts for the degree of ease of integration of qualified F workers & technicians. The stronger sex discrimination manifested toward qualified F workers, than toward technicians, is analyzed in terms of the composition of the work tasks, which require different degrees of use of the body & abstract knowledge. The fact that body-anchored representations & consciousness of M identity are not challenged in the same way in these two cases partly explains the greater facility of integration of F technicians in all-M jobs.

S19206 / ISA / 1986 / 5463

Passas, Nikos (Center Criminology & Philosophical Study Law Old Coll U Edinburgh, EH8 9YL Scotland), **Political Offence or Political Offender?**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

¶ The distinction between political & ordinary offense is examined, & it is suggested that since it cannot be established in legal theory or in sociology, it would be more fruitful to concentrate on the distinction between political offender & ordinary offender. Applying Robert K. Merton's framework of anomie, the distinctive characteristics of the political offender, considered as nonconformer (rebel & innovator), are outlined. Since the political offender is not always officially recognized as such, an attempt is made to ferret out some pattern. It is maintained that the nonconformer is more likely to be accorded political status when he or she is viewed as innovator by the authorities concerned, than when considered a rebel, although a more effective policy should always acknowledge the political & social issues implicated.

S19207 / ISA / 1986 / 5464

Pickering, Andy (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **Models.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 7 pp.

¶ Two alternative models of the social construction of scientific knowledge dominate the science-studies literature: the "opportunistic" & "interest" models. Each addresses important aspects of scientific life, but neither penetrates very deeply into the nature of scientific practice. Using an example from the history of elementary particle physics, it is suggested that research practice has a regular underlying structure that is itself a modeling process. This recognition enables one to understand macrostructures of research practice that escape the opportunist model, & suggests a pragmatic reconceptualization of the nature of interests.

S19208 / ISA / 1986 / 5465

Pizzini, Franca & Cacciari, Cristina (U Milan, 20122 Italy), **The Woman Patient: Interactional Models in Obstetrics and Gynecology.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 7 pp.

¶ While much literature has been devoted to the MD-patient relationship, very little work has been done in Europe in the area of interactional strategies, as they are managed through organizational procedures & verbal/nonverbal communicative moves. Interactional strategies in obstetrical & gynecological settings are examined, using research findings from the literature on this topic. Most research focuses on the interaction among the F patient, medical knowledge, & the other actors (MDs & midwives). In discussing research results, an ethnography of the relationship between MDs & patients in a field of medicine devoted to Fs & whose major concern is reproductive care is singled out. The management of power relationships is crucial in medical interactions. Gynecology & obstetrics have peculiarities that should not be underestimated. The most important are the symbolic meanings involved in F body care & in health & reproductive control. Another is the importance of stereotypes regarding sexual relations, maternity, & generally speaking, the F. Both medical organizational procedures & the linguistic/rhetorical organization of the MD-patient conversation penalize the patient &, more heavily, the F patient, as is demonstrated with several examples taken from a corpus of gynecological consultations.

S19209 / ISA / 1986 / 5466

Poitevin, Guy (Centre Cooperative Research Social Sciences, 884 Deccan Gymkhana Pune 411004 India), **A Contribution to the Methodology and the Epistemology of the Biographical Research Procedures.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

¶ Epistemological & theoretical assumptions underlying the biographical research procedures practiced in India are critically examined. From the viewpoint of a sociology of change, it is argued that the singular & the particular should become the focus of privileged attention. Reasons for discontent with established epistemological theories are explained. An analysis of the findings of three biographical studies leads to reflections on the biographical method in the social sciences.

S19210 / ISA / 1986 / 5467

Poonia, R. K. & Sharma, M. L. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), **Is India a Welfare State?**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.

¶ India's Constitution declares that democratic India should be a welfare state committed to the ideals of social & economic justice for all;

however, unless the state machinery is moved to achieve these objectives & the people recognize their social responsibility, their life cannot be appreciably improved. The government of India since independence has planned & implemented various social welfare programs, & life has changed for the better in many ways since 1947. Yet, failure on several economic & social fronts has shadowed these achievements. An attempt is made to analyze the achievements of India's developmental plans & social welfare policies, & to evaluate the extent to which India can be considered a welfare state.

S19211 / ISA / 1986 / 5468

Prato Barbosa, Nelson (Centro Estudios Desarrollo, PO Box 6622 Caracas 1010 Venezuela), **La implantación capitalista por colonización en la agricultura venezolana** (The Implantation of Capitalism via Colonization in Venezuelan Agriculture). (SPA)

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.

¶ Relations of production in Venezuelan agriculture from 1900 to 1980 are investigated, based on recorded, open-ended interviews with key informants in different agricultural areas (N not given). Two basic concepts are considered: (1) implantation, which describes the way in which capitalist relations of production adjust to new conditions of production & reproduction in Venezuela; & (2) the productive form, which defines the concrete functioning of the relations of production, & in which there is a complete articulation of relations to work & exchange in accordance with the corresponding mode of appropriation. The way in which the petroleum economy furthered the domination of capitalist relations of production in agriculture is analyzed. The effects on social agents of changes caused by the introduction of new technological conditions of production & the modification of the conditions of reproduction of agriculture in general under the influence of agroindustrial development are examined. Case studies of two forms of the colonization process are discussed: by private initiative, & by state intervention. Implantation via colonization has been the most important means of establishing the capitalist form, because of its early beginning & broad geographical extent. In both forms, the occupation of new lands is accompanied by significant population migration. Tr & Modified by C. Waters

S19212 / ISA / 1986 / 5469

Purohit, Vinayak (Indian Instit Social Research, 32 fl 372-A Cadell Rd Dadar Bombay 400028), **Arts as History.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

¶ Analysis of the artifacts of the past exposes the SE & political-cultural structures that underlie ideological manifestations. A specific social organization cannot project any kind of art, nor can a specific art form be the projection of any kind of social organization. Necessary & sufficient links bind art objects & trends to each mode of production. Indian history has witnessed four successive modes of production & created four corresponding major waves of art production: (1) the protofeudal Harappan society of ca 2750 to 1250 BC; (2) the vedic pastoral class society of ca 1700 to 700 BC; (3) the feudal mode of production, extending from ca AD 700 to 1860; & (4) the modern age. Characteristics of each period & their artistic manifestations are described.

S19213 / ISA / 1986 / 5470

Raja, Gopal R. ("Bharathi," 229 I Block Koramangala Bangalore 560034 India), **Industrialisation and Income Inequality: Promises and Performance of Planned Equalisation.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 32 pp.

¶ A typology of patterns of industrial organizations is presented & analyzed, with particular reference to the consequences of these patterns on the levels & trends of income inequalities. The role industrialization can play in a planned equalization process is compared with conventional reformist equalization processes, eg, progressive taxation, fiscal & budgetary controls, & land reforms. At the macro level, the causes of inequalities both within & between nations are studied & a theoretical model for the reduction of existing inequalities is presented. At the micro level, two similar industrial units (cement factories), one state-owned & the other privately owned, are studied with emphasis on the patterns & trends of income inequalities within the unit, & the effects such inequalities can have outside the industrial unit. It was found that the state-owned enterprise—though initiated & managed by successive governments formed by allegedly socialist parties—seemed to neglect actions & policies to facilitate the reduction of income inequalities among its per-

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sonnel. It is suggested that the socialist rhetoric employed by the various populist governments in India & elsewhere only provides a modern version of an opiate for the masses & in fact assists in strengthening & perpetuating the existing economic & social inequalities. This assumes greater significance in a hierarchically structured society like that of India.

S19214 / ISA / 1986 / 5471

Ram, Bali (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6), **Women's Labour Force Participation and Child Care in Canada: Socio-Demographic Aspects.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 16 pp.

¶ Using census data, LF surveys, & other secondary sources, evidence of an increasing gap between the supply & demand for child care services in Canada is presented. As more mothers of young children have entered the LF, society is faced with an increasing demand for extrafamilial care of children. The assistance of a relative, neighbor, or friend has become less available with the increasing geographic mobility of working couples & the increasing LF participation of conventional care providers. Organized child care facilities have not kept pace with the growing demand. The intensity of the need is indicated by the fact that in 1981, 45% of all children under 6 had mothers in the LF, but organized child care facilities were available for only 12% of them. This phenomenon has imposed a strain economically & emotionally on poor families with a large number of children, where the mother is compelled to work from economic necessity. The problem is particularly severe for single mothers, most of whom live in poverty & depend largely on extrafamilial child care assistance. Government-assisted programs dealing with child care needs in Canada include: the family allowance, paid monthly, usually to the mother, on behalf of all children under age 18; a federal tax credit program, providing additional assistance in meeting the cost of child rearing for low- & middle-income families; & the Canada Assistance Plan to assist low-income families in meeting the expenses of day care. Canadian society may have to examine the feasibility of child care alternatives, in terms of their cost-benefit now & in the future.

S19215 / ISA / 1986 / 5472

Rani, Rekha (Raghunath Girl's Coll, Meerut India), **Women Participants in Inter-Collegiate Sport.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ Women's participation in sport reflects their participation in society. It is a question of freedom from the traditional sociocultural context in a developing country like India, where both sport & women have always had a low SS. To identify the social context of women's participation in inter-Coll sports, data were collected by participant observation & interviews with all 35 F students who were actively participating in sports at a postgraduate girl's Coll in Meerut, India. Findings suggest that family rather than peers & teachers is the most influential social agency in children's sport involvement. The majority of the F participants were from Ur areas. Children of teachers received the most encouragement, closely followed by those of engineers & businessmen.

S19216 / ISA / 1986 / 5473

Ruffier, Jean (GLYSI U Lyon II, 69500 Bron France), **Technologies de production automation, modernisation, informatisation (Technologies of Automated Production, Modernization, Informatization).** (FRE)

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

¶ Changes in industrial or administrative technologies are producing a dramatic switch in the international DoFL. An appropriate use of new technologies becomes of greater benefit than the possibility of paying low wages. Industrialized countries appear more able to achieve a proper management of these new tools. Recent investigations in France & Latin America suggest that some labor mobilizations are able to compensate for deficiencies in technical context or level of qualification. Based on the case of Argentina, an attempt is made to identify structural difficulties in the use of new technologies & to find successful ways to employ them in less industrialized countries. Lexical differences between automation, new technologies, & computerization are discussed.

S19217 / ISA / 1986 / 5474

Salminen, Simo T. (U Helsinki, SF-00100 Finland), **The Future of Sport in Finland: A Research Program.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

¶ The research program of the project Sport 2020, which is to examine the future of sport up to the year 2020 by methods of futures research, is presented. These methods include delphi questionnaires & scenarios. In the delphi questionnaire, experts on sport give their opinions about future trends of sports & their probabilities. Scenarios of the future of sport are drawn up, based on those trends the experts are most unanimous about. Three to five separate & internally consistent scenarios will be constructed. The project Sport 2020 is needed because the status of sport in Finnish culture is changing. Finland is becoming an information society. Sport may gain a new meaning within leisure activities as the physical strain of work decreases. The significance of top-level sport for the national identity is also decreasing. Top-level sport is becoming closer to professional sport & moving farther apart from mass sport.

S19218 / ISA / 1986 / 5475

Sama, Nkwain & Nji, Ajaga (Dschang University Centre, PO Box 110 Cameroon), **Unfulfilled Promises, Rising Expectations and Planned Social and Economic Change in Cameroon: Voices from Sodenkam.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

¶ A case study of a settlement Ru development project in Cameroon, western Africa, focuses on the factors that influence the recruitment & retention of participants on the project. SODENKAM (Corp for the Development of Nkam) was created by presidential decree in 1964 with the mission of rehabilitating rebels who were living in the jungles of Bafang-Yabassi after the Cameroon civil war. The data were collected in 1983. Using regression analysis, it was found that the age of settlers, distance from village of origin, burden of loan repayment, & lack of social services had a negative effect on retention of participants on the project. These factors contributed to approximately 50% of the desertions from the project between 1965/66 & 1980/81. Interviews with settlers revealed concern with unfulfilled promises by the project, & the ability of the migrants to satisfy human needs & aspire to higher levels of expectation & well-being. Factors that influenced voluntary & involuntary departures from the project are highlighted & recommendations are made for the salvation of what is considered to be a good idea poorly implemented. New directions are suggested for government intervention in Ru areas & for the revitalization of Ru communities in Cameroon through projects of planned social & economic change.

S19219 / ISA / 1986 / 5476

Samantroy, Suprava (c/o S. K. Khuntia Toyo Engineering India Ltd, PB No 150 Bareilly 243001), **Poverty and Nutritional Inequality: A Comparative Study of Industrial Workers.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.

¶ In an attempt to measure the extent of undernourishment & malnutrition, & from this to obtain an idea of the extent of poverty, the nutritional status of industrial workers in two Indian cities, Surat, Gujarat, & Choudwar, Orissa, was examined. The popular beliefs that industrial workers are economically better off than the Ru masses, & that organized public sector workers are better off than unorganized private sector workers were tested. It was found that Ru workers may earn less than Ur workers, but in neither case do they earn sufficient for the minimum requirements of life. Thus the argument that the industrial proletariat is a party to unequal exchanges between Ru & Ur sectors of agriculture & industry is a sheer exaggeration. The analysis reveals that all the people are undernourished. There may be individual variation, but on the whole, in terms of income, expenditure, & calorie intake, all the families of Oriya workers are below the poverty line. This abysmal poverty is not the result of the underdeveloped state of the economy, but chiefly the outcome of the endemic inequality built into Indian society. The argument that the cause of poverty is poverty, or that poverty institutionalizes itself & perpetuates itself, fails to consider that it is essentially the result of inequality. Likewise, those who blame population growth & seek the solution in population control have ignored the fact that the population increase is greatest when the community is most subjected to insecurity. Proper cognition of the massive poverty in India & its resolution thus depend on a thorough analysis of the total SE structure.

S19220 / ISA / 1986 / 5477

Sandhu, Harjit S. (Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078), **Low Rates of Delinquency and Crime in India: A Case for Strong Social Controls.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.
 ¶ India's rates of delinquency, M crime, F crime, & recidivism are far less than those of the US. The benign influence of social institutions (ie, family, peers, schools, & the state) in curbing delinquency & crime is well known, but in the case of India, the role of family is especially crime-inhibitive. The family also serves as a major control agent in that it posts the bond for a prisoner on trial & presents surety to the state for a prisoner's six weeks' furlough. The use of furlough has succeeded in India because of the influence of the family. The state of Punjab, which has been a hotbed of politically motivated crime during the last 4 years, has nevertheless ranked the lowest in conventional crime over 30 years. The low conventional crime rate is indicative of the strength of the basic social institutions in Punjab.

S19221 / ISA / 1986 / 5478

Scheinvar, Estela (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco Mexico 16 DF), **Infancia, una minoría** (Infancy: A Minority). (SPA)

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 15 pp.
 ¶ Studies of childhood have generally focused on problems of survival, ie, physical/material conditions, but here children are examined as a social sector, with specific necessities, & their relationships are analyzed in a social context. Analysis of the continuity between childhood & adult relationships reveals the characteristics of present-day Mexican society. An investigation of the means by which children express themselves, & the mechanisms for establishing a communicative process with them, defines the material limitations of their situation from a new perspective.

S19222 / ISA / 1986 / 5479

Scheuer, Steen (Instit Organisation & Industrial Sociology Copenhagen School Economics & Social Science, Blagardsgade 23B DK-2200 Denmark), **'Traditionalist' and 'Professionalist' Reactions to the Challenges of a Changing Labour Market.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.
 ¶ The different strategies of manual & white-collar unions are investigated, especially in their reactions to decline in the labor market (unemployment) & to technological change. It is argued that for unions in Denmark, professionalism is an important part of union strategy, most notably among white-collar unions. The prevalence of professionalist strategies, however, seems to be contingent upon the position of the employees in the social structure. It could be expected—on the basis of modern SC theory—that a close link between formal education & job function would increase the ease with which it is possible to use union organization, & that this would further professionalist strategies in the unions. Likewise, with more traditionalist or collectivist strategies, it could be expected that a high degree of standardization (bureaucratization) of work or close supervision at work would imply a high dependency on union organization, & that this would further collectivist strategies. Danish unions were divided into four types, according to their expected high or low score on professionalism & collectivism respectively. The empirical analysis, based on a survey of 2,000 employees in Denmark & elite interviews with 29 union officials, confirms to a certain degree the existence of these four types of unions, thus indicating that professionalism is an important aspect of union strategy in Denmark. Measures applied are both quantitative (eg, measures of union density, of income levels & variance, & of militancy) & qualitative (eg, degree of "exclusiveness," inclusion of foremen & employers in union or association, group identity vs SC identity, sentiments toward the unorganized). Especially with regard to handling threats of new technologies of unemployment, differences between traditionalist & professionalist union strategies are clearly revealed, the same unions even changing their strategies over time.

S19223 / ISA / 1986 / 5480

Seth, V. N. (Christ Church Coll, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh 200801 India), **Some Criteria in Defining Caste: A Critical Appraisal.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 49 pp.
 ¶ An alternative is outlined to Louis Dumont's "purity & pollution" theory of caste (*Homo-Hierarchicus*, Delhi: Vikas Publications, 1970). It

is proposed that caste inequalities are the natural consequences of the unequal social distribution of power & privilege. The literature on caste is reviewed & criticized. The significance of caste in contemporary India is highlighted on the basis of personal experience in investigating protest by Harijans. A view of the caste system as a process of dialectical interaction among hierarchically arranged hereditary groups is offered. The continuity of the caste system with other societies' stratification systems is emphasized.

S19224 / ISA / 1986 / 5481

Shamim, Ishrat (U Dhaka, 2 Bangladesh), **Women and Family Violence in Bangladesh.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 20 pp.
 ¶ In Bangladesh, women occupy a subordinate social position, in which they are threatened by plural marriage, divorce, & family violence. The extent of family violence is examined through a review of police records on a sample of 145 murders that occurred within family units in the years 1983-1985. Family quarrels were responsible for 65%, dowry demands for 34%, & property right issues for only 1% of these murders. Severe beatings by husbands were the cause of death in 49% of the cases. Only 28% of the accused were arrested & only 2% actually convicted. Women activists have begun to pressure the existing legal system to change this state of affairs.

S19225 / ISA / 1986 / 5482

Sharan, Raka (IIT, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh 208016 India), **Socio-Cultural Constraints on Trade-Union Participation: A Case of Indian Women Workers.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.
 ¶ Although F workers in India are a major element of the LF, they show little interest in organized labor movements. The extent & causes of this apathy are explored on the basis of personal interviews with F workers in Kanpur conducted during 1983 & 1985 at their places of work (N not given). It appears that social, occupational, & familial constraints account for women's nonparticipation in unions. Specifically, the fear of losing jobs—especially temporary jobs—and the segregation of F workers are important factors. To change this state of affairs, it will be necessary for trade unions to adopt a new approach & for F workers to receive massive informal political education.

S19226 / ISA / 1986 / 5483

Sharma, Kumar Satish (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160014 India), **Work and Alienation: The Case of Leather Artisans.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.
 ¶ The dominant thesis in the context of work & alienation holds that work under the capitalist mode of production creates certain conditions that lead to alienation of the workers. The assumption is that a work organization with centralized authority structure & bureaucratic management, DoFL based on induced specialization of work, piece-rate wage system, dominance & control of market forces over workers' productive abilities, & unfavorable conditions of work life account for workers' alienation. This assumption is examined in an empirical study of 9 small-scale enterprises employing 126 leather artisans (35 in a public sector & 91 in 8 private sector enterprises) in shoe production, in Karnal, Haryana State, India. Interviews using an open-ended questionnaire elicited information regarding conditions that had alienating effects on workers. The findings confirm the assumption. The question of how the problem of alienation can be overcome is also discussed. It is concluded that the organization of a factor as a nonhierarchical system of production that encourages self-management & greater participation of the workers in decision making together with improvements in the quality of work life can minimize alienation.

S19227 / ISA / 1986 / 5484

Sharma, Madan Lal, Darshan, Salilesh, Abrol, L. & Sharma, Neerja (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), **Some Aspects of Aging, Health Status and Health Care in Rural Haryana.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.
 ¶ Aging is not simply a biological process, but also a state of mind & social perception. The number of people aged 65+ in India has increased by 63% over the last 20 years, & the growing number of older

people presents a challenge to society. Specific problems of the elderly are: ill health, low income, loneliness, & inadequate accommodation. An attempt is made to assess the perceived health needs of the elderly & their level of satisfaction, with a view to formulate an appropriate action plan within the available resources. The findings are based on a sample of 150 Ru aged (55+) selected at random from 3 villages of Hisar District, Haryana State, India.

S19228 / ISA / 1986 / 5485

Sharma, Madan Lal, Vermani, Savita & Kaur, Parveen (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), **Some Aspects of Rural Housing in India—A Sociological Analysis.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

¶ Since Independence there has been a change in the SE life of Ru India, due to agricultural & industrial development & urbanization. Problems such as unplanned migration from Ru to Ur areas, slums, & overcrowding have assumed serious proportions. The National Buildings Organization has estimated that the housing shortage in 1981 was around 21 million dwelling units (16 million in Ru & 5 million in Ur areas); the shortage at the beginning of the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been estimated at 24.7 million units (18.8 million in Ru & 5.9 million in Ur areas). The qualitative aspects of the problem are horrifying. Ru populations live in miserable structures, with floors made of mud or clay & walls & roofs built of grass, straw, reed, or thatch. Housing conditions in the villages are worsened by the lack of building materials & skills. Most important shortcomings are: unplanned & haphazard construction; narrow streets & roads; improper, primitive & inadequate means for drainage & for the disposal of human & animal excreta; & absence of well-lighted & sanitary houses. Disease-free drinking water is available to only a small segment of the Ru population. An attempt is made to survey the different dimensions & problems of Ru housing, & some suggestions are made for improving conditions.

S19229 / ISA / 1986 / 5486

Shrivastava, Rewasharan (U Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342001 India), **Social Change and Criminalization in India.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.

¶ As a result of SE changes in recent years, certain tendencies & behavior patterns have emerged in India that seem to institutionalize deviation from professed social norms. In different spheres of national life (political, economic, or social) there appears to be a pervasive decline in the respect for & authority of law & social norms. There has been an interlocking of politics, economy, & crime in more subtle ways. The increasing criminalization of whole sectors of society can be traced back to, & explained by, certain maladjustments in the process of SE transformation of Indian society. There has been a growing incongruence between the processes of techno-economic development & certain values inconsistent with such development.

S19230 / ISA / 1986 / 5487

Singh, H. N. (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Caste Dominance and Resource Distribution: An Empirical Study of a Sub-Region.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 21 pp.

¶ Caste dominance & resource distribution in Dobhi Block, Jaunpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India, are examined. Its population of nearly 100,000 includes 35 communities of various SSs. The phenomena of caste dominance & distribution of resources such as land, education, & power are investigated from a historical perspective. The caste system & the land tenure system have been crucial factors in determining caste dominance & resource distribution. The higher castes, though not numerically preponderant, have always owned & controlled the land, & had access to education & power. These facilitated their dominance. The middle & lower castes were grossly deprived in all these respects because of their place in the hierarchical system. Structural forces have brought only marginal adjustments in this pattern, which bears the legacy of institutional mechanisms operative for centuries.

S19231 / ISA / 1986 / 5488

Singh, Jaspal, Sampangiramaiah, S. S. & Kaur, Rajindar (Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 India), **Effectiveness of Consultative/Participative Bodies in Industry—Report of a Survey.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 43 pp.

¶ Analysis of survey data (N not given) on Indian workers' participation in management shows that participative bodies are not widespread in industry, though awareness of them is. So far as they exist, they are already showing their effectiveness, & the climate of opinion is in their favor. They can be expected to become more effective in the future.

S19232 / ISA / 1986 / 5489

Sohi, Amarjit Singh & Yusuff, K. B. (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **A Study of the Socio-Economic Status of Elite Nigerian Athletes from the Perspective of Social Stratification and Mobility.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 17 pp.

¶ An investigation of the SES of elite Nigerian athletes, their social origins & social mobility. All these aspects were observed through social stratification indices. Data on 341 elite athletes (226 M & 115 F) in 15 sports, & on their parents, were collected using questionnaires. It was found that most of these athletes came from families of lower SES, & many experienced upward social mobility.

S19233 / ISA / 1986 / 5490

Strassoldo, Raimondo (U Trieste, 34127 Italy), **The Sociology of Space: A Typological Framework.**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 37 pp.

¶ A "cognitive sociology" approach to space develops four typologies of sociospatial phenomena: (1) Types of social space. Instead of the usual dichotomies (social/physical, symbolic/real), the following eight categories are proposed: ethological, psychological, personal, lived (existential), symbolic, mythical, technical, & ecosystemic. (2) Levels of spatial organization (scale of spatial sphere). Instead of the micro/macro dichotomy or the scales borrowed from geography or settlement sciences, a composite typology of eight levels is proposed: individual, small group, formal organizations of all sizes, small local communities, larger local communities, nation states, transnational systems, & humankind. (3) Spatial structures or forms, ie, the mental schemata that guide man's interpretation of spatial reality & his transformative action in it. The most important seem to be: the center, the boundary, verticality (up & down), distance/proximity (near & far), directionality (front & back), laterality (right & left), territory, path, door, & bridge. Similar to these are the geographic categories (the cardinal points) & the *Unformen* or spatial archetypes. (4) Composite structures, eg, the cosmic hour glass, the prospect-refuge. It is stressed that all sociologists, even those denying the importance of space in the constitution of society, employ a spatially laden sociological language. Spatial metaphors are ubiquitous & unavoidable. Sociologists seem also to entertain a number of spatial models of society: organism, map, grid, amoeba, chart, bloc diagrams, network, criss-crossing circles, concentric circles, pyramid, ladder. It is suggested that the explication & refinement of such taxonomies of sociospatial concepts is a prerequisite to a better understanding of the spatial constitution of society, as well as of the social nature of space.

S19234 / ISA / 1986 / 5491

Strassoldo, Raimondo (U Trieste, 34127 Italy), **Thinking Globally and Acting Locally: A Study of Environmental Opposition to Growth Projects in Friuli (Italy).**

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.

¶ René Dubos stresses the feedback (or dialectical) relation between the universal & the personal aspects of the environmental ethic: ecological issues have a strong global dimension (the "spaceship Earth" image, world models, the global ecosystem), but ecological action begins at home. One of the most dramatic aspects of the "green revolution" is the widespread opposition to large development projects, often conceived in times of unrestrained growth ethics. About 30 such cases, occurring between 1971 & 1983 in a small Italian region (Friuli), are examined with two main objectives: (1) to see whether they follow a characteristic, regular pattern, & if so, to reconstruct it in a general model of mass local opposition to growth projects; & (2) to involve the regional technostucture (planners, officials) in the study itself, in order to let them better understand the reasons & motives of the opposition, & to incorporate environmental values in the planning process. Techniques used include: active participation, participant observation, content analysis of about 700 newspaper articles, elite interviews, sample surveys, mail questionnaires, & documentary analysis.

S19235 / ISA / 1986 / 5492

Subramaniam, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Influence of Colonialism on the Arts in India and Africa: Some Preliminary Comparisons.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 13 pp.
- ¶ The colonial context can lead in both directions in terms of exchange of general & artistic ideas, but in the case of British colonialism in India & Africa, both interactions were restricted for opposite reasons. The British themselves were not culturally dominant, & Indian music & dance were too well developed to allow easy absorption of foreign ideas. Later, the British kept aloof in their clubs—reducing the interaction even further. Still later, Indian nationalism from the turn of the century was proud, revivalist, & *swadeshi* (antiforeign), with Rabindranath Tagore, Aurobindo, & Ananda Coomaraswamy. At the same time, British interest in Indian art was minimal, leading to German & French dominance in Indological studies. GB's African policy of indirect rule was based on frustration with the nationalist Indian Mc, & left African cultural life strictly alone. Yet there was more cultural interaction, because African conversion to Christianity exposed their music in particular to Western harmony. Later, their "primitive art" became the inspiration of Western impressionists & postimpressionists, as did Afro-American jazz & rock music of Western youth.

S19236 / ISA / 1986 / 5493

Subramaniam, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Karma Yoga as a Middle Class Revivalist Interpretation of the Bhagavadgita.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.
- ¶ Karma Yoga, or the ethic of work without craving for its fruits, was long treated by the great traditional commentators on the Bhagavadgita as inferior to the other two yogas of Jnana (knowledge) & Bhakti (devotion). But about the turn of the century, the other two were pushed into the background & Karma Yoga elevated as the essence of the Gita by nationalist Western-educated commentators. This new interpretation broadly corresponded with the aggressive nationalist self-expression of the Indian Mc against criticisms of its inefficiency by the British administrators in India. This is best understood as a clear instance of "elective affinity" of a dynamic professional class "rediscovering" an ethic most suitable to its aspirations & self-image from the Gita. It was also facilitated by the British administrators' rejection of the imitative English-educated elite, who turned to "radicalist revivalism" as an instrument most suited to their cause.

S19237 / ISA / 1986 / 5494

Swedberg, Richard (Uppsala U, S-75120 Sweden), **Prudence vs Profit: The Role of the Multinational Banks in the Origin of the Debt Crisis (1974-1982).**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 46 pp.
- ¶ An examination of the role played by the multinational banks during the years preceding the debt crisis, which started in Aug 1982 when Mexico defaulted. An attempt is made to develop a sociological model for how banks in general work, which is centered on the conflict between "prudence" & "profit" in banking. This model is then used to illuminate the lending behavior of banks to the developing countries during 1974-1982. It is shown that due to the lack of regulation of the international capital market, & under the impact of the oil crisis, the multinational banks set "prudence" aside & thereby helped to set the stage for the debt crisis.

S19238 / ISA / 1986 / 5495

Teune, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **Growth, Development and Ecology: Crises of Economic Decline.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.
- ¶ Two types of growth are distinguished: material & developmental. The first are material goods; the second social niches & positional goods. The argument is that although material goods & physical niches may be limited, even if their consumption is reduced through technology, social positions probably are not. Because secular states base their legitimacy on material growth & its distribution, the possibility that such growth could not be sustained or could even decline came as a shock in the 1970s. Added to this was the real & normative problem of negative externalities of growth, elaborated in the 1960s. Micro ecological responses

to economic decline—protection & closure—are contrasted with those under affluent conditions—exit, voice, & loyalty. The danger is a downward spiral to impoverishment. Alternative macro political responses to economic decline are explored: revolution, Bonapartism, & charismatic leadership. The concluding question is whether material affluence will lead to the substitution of developmental wealth for material, & whether it can sustain innovative (in contrast to labor-intensive) growth, increasing opportunities for improving the economic well-being of more people without short-run damage to the environment.

S19239 / ISA / 1986 / 5496

Teune, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **The International Studies of Values in Politics: What Was Learned?**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 39 pp.
- ¶ A retrospective view of the various contributions made by the research programs "International Studies of Values in Politics," a 4-nation study of the values of local political surveys of some 30 local governments in India, Poland, the US, & Yugoslavia in 1965/66. It was one of several large-scale comparative social science programs that began in the 1960s to examine the grand hypothesis about the ways modernization values impact social change & national development. Others referred to include Cantril's study on aspirations, Alex Inkeles's on modernization, Osgood's on cultural values, & Verba's on participation. One result was the opposite of what was generally expected: skepticism about the role of individual values in social change. What was learned is discussed in terms of theories, comparative methodology, the conduct of comparative research, & the nature of local political systems. This research program has now been extended to several other countries in Europe & Asia, where greater emphasis is being placed on authority patterns & the relationships between local governments & other levels. In Poland & the US several of the local units were re-examined recently using some of the same instruments of the 1966 study. These data are available in the Stein Rokkan-Philip Jacob data archive at the U of Hawaii.

S19240 / ISA / 1986 / 5497

Teune, Henry (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **Recent Intellectual Developments in Social Ecology.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.
- ¶ The concept of ecology was improved by adding the concepts of feedback loops, the dynamics of growth, & social niches. Four specific points are discussed: (1) new definitions of the environment, including the new ecological thinking, which reverses the position of humans from organism to the environment, & modifications of physical limits by technologies that may actually open up new physical space (eg, the sea & space) & restore the environment rather than destroy it; (2) limits to the ecological paradigm, including those concerning the 1970s ideas of social space, mathematical advances in nonlinear change (eg, catastrophe theory), & recognition of the artifactual dangers to statistical analyses of social & political units; (3) the renewed candidacy of ecology as an integrator of the social sciences, as well as perhaps other disciplines, in light of the changes that have diminished the historic units of analysis in social ecology of neighborhood, city, region, & nation, indeed of most social units that once were delimitable by coordinates of physical space; (4) recent awareness of the role of social ecology in justifying markets & competition, as well as its current uses to justify political movements & policies claiming control over access to space & resources.

S19241 / ISA / 1986 / 5498

Tonboe, Jens (Instiit Development & Planning U Aalborg, 9100 Denmark), **From Decentralized Welfare to Centralized Class Politics: How to Create a Diverging Two Tier State—The Danish Experience 1975-85.**

- Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 47 pp.
- ¶ After the major administrative reform of 1970, the decade 1970-1980 in Denmark saw massive, centrally instituted decentralization. Welfare functions, planning, & administration were expanded & transferred to the local level, to directly elected boards of regions & municipalities. Local politics were stimulated by increased local political & economic autonomy & responsibility, & by new rules of participation. Local public employment rose to comprise 66% of all public employment & approximately 25% of total employment. Block grants were introduced to replace refunds, & local taxation grew rapidly to cover half of local expenditures. This municipalization of the welfare state meant firstly the

municipalization of Fs. F activity rates approached M levels, especially in the younger generation, & in many places the majority of Fs were employed in the local HEW sector. Families & civil society became dependent on local politics for jobs, services, & economy, & local politics, through crisis & employment policy, penetrated local industrial policy. Secondly, it led to the municipalization of the local labor unions. As their members depended increasingly on local public employment, they became more involved in local politics. A main objective for the liberal-conservative government that came to power in 1982 was to reduce the public sector quantitatively & qualitatively. Primarily this cutback & "modernization" had to be carried out by the municipalities, comprising initially more than 50% of the total public budget. The instrument used was reduction of block grants, combined with a freeze on local taxation. This hit the bulk of local welfare functions, & provoked an increased counterreaction from the now very active local political forces, irrespective of party alignment. The outcome was a further radicalization on the local level against central government, as manifested in the latest local elections (1985).

S19242 / ISA / 1986 / 5499

Trivedi, Harshad R. (Instit Cultural & Ur Anthropology, Ahmedabad G-57/673 New Vadaj East 380013 India), *Alienation Theory and Research*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 46 pp.

¶ A dialectical discussion of alienation theory & research. Theological & philosophical aspects of the alienation concept used by Karl Marx in a SE context are briefly discussed. In primitive times, the DofL led to elementary forms of alienation that affected the development of material culture. Marx conceived of these changes as linear & thought that alienation played a negative role in human progress & welfare; this was a limiting factor in understanding development. Of primary concern here are: how awareness & knowledge of alienation originated in society, what its ingredients are, & why it continues to dominate the values, attitudes, & behavior of man. Among the conclusions is that although alienation is painful, & therefore may be seen as an evil, it is a necessary part of life, such as the mother being alienated from her child, the creator of material objects from his creation, & a laborer from the product of his labor. Man is destined to undergo the alienation process, because he cannot avoid the universal law of differentiation generated by the input-output nature of eternal social action energy transmission & transference.

S19243 / ISA / 1986 / 5500

Trivedi, Madhusudan S. (MVS Coll, Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Udaipur 313001 India), *Aspects of Social Stratification: Entrepreneurship among the Tribals of India*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 12 pp.

¶ An attempt is made to categorize the stratification that has occurred among India's tribals as a result of their entrepreneurial development. Traditionally, the social structure of the tribal societies has been egalitarian, with equal distribution of wealth to all members of society & no SE stratification. The emergence of entrepreneurship among the tribals has brought changes; though many of them remain below the poverty line, the success of well-placed tribal entrepreneurs has improved their SES & social differentiation. The theoretical constructs of developed societies are not applicable to the tribals of India, particularly the models of Karl Marx & Max Weber. Because caste principles of purity & pollution as well as class consciousness are absent among the tribals, new categories of stratification are needed.

S19244 / ISA / 1986 / 5501

Uddin, M. Mosleh & Kabir, M. (U Dhaka, 2 Bangladesh), *Social Constraints on the Use and Acceptance of Family Planning in Bangladesh*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 10 pp.

¶ The high population growth rate has been a major concern of all the development policies of the government of Bangladesh. Seeking to reduce the growth rate, the government implemented a national health & population control program, which has been supplemented by the efforts of many national & local voluntary organizations. The family planning program in Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) was actually initiated by a voluntary organization in 1953, & the government took control in 1965. After more than three decades, the level of contraceptive

use has reached 24%. Recent surveys show that social constraints still hinder the success of the program, with religion playing the dominant oppositional role.

S19245 / ISA / 1986 / 5502

Urry, John (U Lancaster, Bailrigg LA7 4YW England), *Scientific Management and the Making of the American Service Class*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 29 pp.

¶ An analysis of the "service class" in capitalist societies, identifying some of its general features. It is argued that a central feature of Western societies is the growth of modern, scientific, rational management, & that this development results from a class struggle between existing capital & management. In the case of the US, this struggle occurred in the early 1900s; the victory of modern management led to a restructuring of US society. Further changes resulted that could be termed the making of the US service class, which established a trajectory of social development in the US quite distinct from those of other Western societies.

S19246 / ISA / 1986 / 5503

Vaidya, Vijay Anant (HVPM's Coll Physical Education, Amravati Maharashtra 444605 India), *Socioeconomic Status of the Players of Certain Selected Team Games*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 26 pp.

¶ In an examination of the family, caste, income, & SES of M players of kabaddi, football, cricket, & table tennis at Nagpur U, India, it was hypothesized that selection of sports activity would be influenced by the social environment & SES of the player's family. Questionnaire & interview data were collected from 25 players of each game; the SES scale of Pareek & Trivedi was modified for quantification of the data. Chi-square analysis showed a significant relationship between game specialization of close relatives & Rs' choice of activity. Table tennis & cricket were more popular among the higher caste group (I), whereas kabaddi was the preference of many in groups II & III, & football of those in group III. It was also found that SE factors affect selection of activity, with cricket & table tennis more popular among Rs of higher SES, & football among Mc & Lc Rs.

S19247 / ISA / 1986 / 5504

van Calcar, Co (U Amsterdam, 1013 KS Netherlands), *Cultural Diversity, Social Origins and Educational Opportunity*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 27 pp.

¶ Research in Enschede (1961-1963), Amsterdam, & other Dutch cities (1970/71) shows that Wc children benefited less from their education than other groups, because the school ignored their world, & the children lacked the experiences common to other groups. Two large-scale projects that attempted to rectify these problems by educational reform are described. (1) The Enschede Studies, 1960-1970, aimed especially at the adaptation of the content of education to the world of Wc children. However, on the basis of the culture hypothesis & research findings, it is alleged that educational reform by itself was insufficient: knowledge increases only with the expansion of material & cultural reality. (2) The Innovation Project Amsterdam, 1970-1980, tried to realize this expanded concept through both educational reform & influencing the environment. The simultaneous attention of pupils to their own culture & to the more legitimate culture is illustrated with examples. It is argued that there is a given coherence between social origin, social position, & cultural practices. Research issues relative to cultural practices are discussed.

S19248 / ISA / 1986 / 5505

van der Zouwen, Johannes & Dijkstra, Wil (Free U, 1075 BH Amsterdam Netherlands), *Types of Inadequate Interviewer Behaviour in Survey Interviews and Their Effects*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ Previous research has shown that much information distortion in interviews is due to inadequate interviewer behavior, partly induced by the R. To further analyze interviewer behavior & its effects on the quality of responses, verbatim transcriptions of parts of interviews (ie, 7 questions) with 288 residents of recently developed Ur areas were examined. The verbal behavior of interviewer & R was decomposed into speech acts, coded with regard to form & content, eg, whether a question was posed



in a leading manner. The following four types of inadequate interviewer behavior were observed: (1) deviations from the questionnaire; (2) irrelevant behavior/inattentiveness; (3) choosing response categories "on behalf of" the R; & (4) hinting, ie, asking leading questions or suggesting answers. Data analysis indicates that hinting occurs rather frequently, especially in open questions related with motives; interviewers trained in the so-called socioemotional style of interviewing were particularly prone to this behavior, which has considerable impact on responses. The results are interpreted using the cybernetic concepts of open & closed loop control of the interview process. To assess the generalizability of the conclusions, they are compared with the outcomes of other recent studies of interviewer behavior in, eg, intake interviews.

S19249 / ISA / 1986 / 5506

Veenhoven, Ruut (Erasmus U, NL-3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), *Effects of a Positive Appreciation of Life*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 23 pp.
 ¶ Current happiness research focuses on determinants rather than on consequences; it shows little of the dynamics of happiness, & provides no answer to antihedonistic claims about harmful consequences of happiness, ie, that enjoyment of life benumbs perception, slows down effort, & loosens social bonds, thus threatening social stability, progress, & democracy. Modern psychologists suggest the positive effects of sharper awareness, enhanced activity, & smoother functioning; happiness can also buffer stress & thereby protect health. Review of available data suggests that enjoyment of living tends to broaden perception, encourages active living, & facilitates social contacts. There are strong indications that it preserves health & lengthens life slightly. No indications of harmful effects appear. It is concluded that society is more likely to flourish with happy citizens than with unhappy ones.

S19250 / ISA / 1986 / 5507

Volko, Ladislav (Slovak Film Instit, Červenej armády 32 833-14 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), *The Present Culture of the Slovak Film Spectator*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 14 pp.

¶ The culture of Slovak film audiences is explored through a 1976-1980 survey of 2,174 film viewers in 6 locations. The response to a film depends on both objective & subjective factors. The former include the differentiation of the film culture, the general way of life that surrounds it, & demographic & social characteristics of the viewers. The latter consist primarily of where viewers are placed on a hierarchy of four levels of involvement: accidental, standard, active, or highly critical.

S19251 / ISA / 1986 / 5508

Wertz, Dorothy C. & Fletcher, John C. (School Public Health Boston U, MA 02118), *The Language of Ethical Decision-Making: Effects of Gender and Culture across 19 Nations*.

● Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 28 pp.

¶ An analysis of the language of ethical decision making among medical geneticists in 19 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, & the US. A 33-page anonymous questionnaire was distributed to all medical geneticists (MDs or PhDs) in each country; 65% of the 998 responded, 35% of whom were F. In addition to professional training & personal background, vignettes of 14 typical ethical dilemmas faced by geneticists were presented for comment; Rs were asked to choose their preferred course of action & describe the moral reasoning behind their choice. Qualitative data were analyzed according to 82 codes, grouped under 6 major headings: autonomy (respect for persons), nonmaleficence, beneficence, justice, strict utilitarianism, & "non-moral" answers (no reasoning implied). The influence of gender, nationality, & professional training on the language of ethical decision making is examined, discussing Gilligan's hypotheses about gender & moral reasoning as related to the language used by professionals across different cultures.

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cumulative author index

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