

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: "We are all in this together": H1N1 and Global Health

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sudeepa Abeysinghe, Australian National University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Sudeepa Abeysinghe

Email address: sudeepa.abeyasinghe@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Recently, there has been a significant terminological and political shift from 'international' towards 'global' public health. The rise of this global public health paradigm has been characterised by both structural and discursive changes. As a disease event that was by definition globalised in nature, and therefore a focus for 'global health' action, the 2009 H1N1 Pandemic represented an important test of these new conceptualisations. This paper examines the way in which the concept and structures of the new 'global health' impacted upon the management of H1N1. Specifically, the paper argues that underlying the move towards global health was an unsettling of previous institutional and political structures. This is reflected in the diminished authority of the World Health Organisation in specifying pandemic management actions and in a prevalent discourse of global contagion. This has led to the further marginalisation of the interests of developing countries. Though the global public health paradigm emphasises global solidarity, it serves to reinforce inequalities in terms of access and action.

Key Words: Global Health, Pandemic, H1N1, World Health Organisation, Inequality

Total Word Count: 3,004 words

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Settlement Challenges Facing South Sudanese Refugee Community in the Western of Suburbs of Melbourne

Author name: **William Bol Deng Abur**

Name of corresponding author: William

Email address: williamboldeng@yahoo.com

The South Sudanese refugee groups are one of the newly emerged disadvantaged communities in Australia. Regardless of their minority status within Australia, their issues are very much visible in the media as many people within this community are struggling with settlement issues. The critical settlement situation of the South Sudanese community is due to many issues, including a lack of sufficient support services for the community and vulnerable families. The settlement period has been extremely challenging for the South Sudanese refugee community in many ways. Since resettling in Australia, the community has faced settlement difficulties like making certain adjustments to the Australian way of life.

Refugees often lose the opportunity of independency due to conflict and overstaying in refugee camps as not enough services are provided to help them gain relevant skills and education. People struggle with daily survival issues rather than investing in long-term life skills. The lack of sufficient skills and education related to the western world's way of life has impacted on families and individuals that resettle in Australia. Settlement issues are hampering many families and individuals within the South Sudanese refugee community. The struggle to understand a new culture and people, a new system and related bureaucracy is extremely problematic to people when they are settling. Due financial hardship and the chronic lack of employment, this community tends to have a higher risk of experiencing problems like homelessness, family breakdown, social isolation, financial hardship, poor health, drug and alcohol abuse, gambling problems, unemployment and young people's involvement in criminal activities such stealing and robbery.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:****Mothers' encounters with childcare**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Jo Ailwood, The University of Newcastle

Name of corresponding author: Jo Ailwood

Email address: jo.ailwood@newcastle.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The idea of partnership between families and institutional childcare is widely assumed to be one of the key values of early childhood education. Most early childhood education curriculum documents will, at some point, make reference to the importance of the relationship between parent/guardian/family and early childhood educator. Despite this assumed 'good', investigating the relationships between parents and early childhood educators is an underdeveloped area of research in early childhood. The relationships and networks of power flowing through these relationships are not regularly attended to or made explicit; nor are the varying definitions of care and what it means for a parent to engage with an institutional childcare setting. This paper will present an analysis of the everyday discourses and knowledge accessed by parents and early childhood educators as they discuss their relationships in the context of institutional childcare. Focusing on the parent interview data, it will consider mothers' use of 'lucky' to describe their care arrangements and within that a further discussion of emergent themes, including complex emotional work, the importance of rapidly establishing relationships of trust and common points of conflict, for example breastfeeding and toilet training. These themes point towards a complex discursive web of policy, women's paid work, mothering, childcare and education. These discourses include the attendant inequalities of gender and institutionalised care, in particular they speak to the ongoing marginalisation of women's caring labour and its intersection with paid labour.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Covering the “Arab Spring”: Media Representations in the Neo-Colonial Enterprise**

Author and affiliation:

Faisal Al-Asaad, Department of Sociology, University of Auckland

Email address: fala010@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract:

It has been several decades since Edward Said wrote his polemic work, *Covering Islam*, and even longer since his ground-breaking *Orientalism* brought post-colonial critique into maturity. In the wake of the “Arab Spring”, it transpires that these works not only resonate strongly, but have been more prescient than ever. Media coverage of the popular revolts that have swept across many parts of the Middle-East and Africa has consistently projected a prescribed set of images and narratives that have gained popular credence. These images and narratives, like those circulated during the ’79 Islamic Revolution and the ensuing hostage crisis, have continued to portray and represent the peoples living in the Middle-East as essentially volatile, uncontrollable, yet knowable non-Western others. With no historical or cultural exegesis of the numerous and diverse movements, news reports commenced to render the revolts as a singular event, unchanging across time, space, and political landscape. It is insightful to analyse these representations not only for what they *cover*, but also for the way that they have shaped public opinion as well as international policies and actions regarding the ever pivotal Middle-East. This is especially salient today in light of the growing geo-political tensions in the region, the fading power of America’s empire, and a neo-colonial scramble for resources and allies to protect existing and emerging interests where these are threatened by popular resistance. This analysis will aim not only to reintroduce Said’s work on media coverage of the Middle-East, but also to illuminate how the latter has developed and morphed alongside changing interests in the new century.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Recalcitrance within the ranks –contesting power-knowledge in childcare

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Yarrow Andrew, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Yarrow Andrew

Email address: yarrow.andrew@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Word count: 2982

The idea of resistance to various forms of power has a long history in the social sciences, and has been contested by feminist scholars. Few studies explore the working lives of staff in childcare, or how resistance might operate in childcare settings.

Drawing on a qualitative study of staff working in long day childcare in a large Australian city, this paper uses the idea of *recalcitrance* as a tool to explore the strategies of resistance used by staff. Three distinct patterns of resistance were revealed within the interview data: *foot-dragging*, the deliberate avoidance of responsibility; *dis-ease*, the clash of personal values and work expectations; and *subversion*, the deliberate contesting of expected work practices. Finally, I explore the class- and gender-based constraints on any form of resistance.

Findings from this research illustrate the difficulties facing childcare staff as they attempt to reconcile the high levels of regulation with the increasing responsibilities that accompany the changes in childcare provision in Australia.

Keywords: Resistance Childcare Class Gender Habitus Values

Territorial Stigma: ‘Housos’ and the representation of disadvantage in the media

Keywords: territorial stigmatisation, social housing estates, media, television, images of the poor, stigma, neighbourhood reputation

Word Count: 3042

Abstract

In October 2011 the Australian comedy series ‘Housos’ premiered on SBS Television, despite vocal opposition earlier in the year from social housing tenants in Western Sydney. Housos is a satire about the daily life of tenants in a fictitious social housing estate called ‘Sunnyvale’, a lawless zone where people act outside of the law and common norms of society. The depictions of the social housing tenants draw on a number of caricatures and stereotypes, with the characters often portrayed as feckless individuals who shun work, survive on welfare benefits, indulge in substance abuse, routinely commit crimes and cause generalised disorder.

This paper reports findings from research which forms part of a larger ARC Linkage project entitled ‘Residents Voices’. The questions and methods used in this study emerged after screening of the first episode of Housos at an inner city social housing estate for an audience consisting of social housing tenants and community workers from across the greater Sydney metropolitan area. These questions were then taken up in a tenant-led research project conducted over the 9-week season of Housos in Sydney and Adelaide.

In this paper we explore the issues of territorial stigma through questions focussed on: the role and focus of satire in society; non-residents' perception of social housing estates; the stigmatisation of residents of estates by the media; prejudiced understandings of social housing; and the dangers of 'glamorised' portrayals of disadvantage in the media.

Associate Professor Kathy Arthurson
Director Housing and Health
Southgate Institute for Health, Society and Equity
Flinders University of SA, GPO BOX 2100, Adelaide SA 5001
kathy.arthurson@flinders.edu.au

Dr Dallas Rogers
Research Fellow
School of Social Sciences and Psychology
University of Western Sydney, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW 2751
d.rogers@uws.edu.au

Associate Professor Michael Darcy
School of Social Sciences and Psychology
University of Western Sydney, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW 2751
m.darcy@uws.edu.au

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Applying the concept of community-based natural resource management to find a place for diverse communities in resource and environmental assessment**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Heather J. Aslin, Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia
2. Neil Collier, Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia
3. Stephen T. Garnett, Research Institute for the Environment and Livelihoods, Charles Darwin University, Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia

Name of corresponding author: Heather J. Aslin

Email address: heather.aslin@cdu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Around the world, many natural resource systems are stressed, often because people are over-exploiting or misusing them in other ways. This can threaten people's livelihoods, health and wellbeing as well as the survival of non-human species and ecosystems. Governments cannot resolve these problems without strong and effective community engagement. While there are many forms of community engagement, Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) describes a form that has arisen particularly in situations where local communities, often indigenous ones, directly depend on nearby natural resources for a living. However, people can have many other kinds of relationships with their environment and natural resources – relationships that are often complex, indirect and highly-elaborated in modern western societies. This paper asks 'How can the idea of CBNRM be extended to cover the wide range of different kinds of community involvement in natural resource and environmental management existing in western societies?', and 'How can this extended idea of CBNRM be applied to help develop the role of both indigenous and non-indigenous people in natural resource and environmental management?' The paper focuses on community involvement in environmental assessment and the kinds of community groups involved. It does this by reviewing international literature on CBNRM, then focusing on the situation in Australia and particularly in Australia's Northern Territory. It concludes that thinking about all these groups and their activities in a holistic way offers real possibilities to expand community roles in environmental assessment, and may inspire us to think about citizen involvement in more socially-inclusive way than previously.

On being Australian: Second-generation Sri Lankans' narratives of
national identity

Ms. Handun Rasari Athukorala

PhD Candidate, Department of Sociology, Monash University, Australia

Email: Handun.Athukorala@monash.edu

Word count of the refereed paper: 3296

On being Australian: Second-generation Sri Lankans' narratives of national identity

In this paper I examine the ways children of Sri Lankan immigrants understand and interpret their national identities. My study focuses on an immigrant cohort characterised by middle class dwelling, employ in white-collar professions and/or following higher education with the intention of pursuing white-collar professions in future. It is important to explore why this group which demonstrates a high socioeconomic integration to Australian society still identify themselves mostly with hybrid identity labels rather than solely with national identity – why and how they remain ethnic?. Through an analysis of thirty interviews, I argue that the children of middle-class non-white Sri Lankan immigrants dwell in a paradoxical condition of visible difference and high socio-economic integration which directly impact on their identity formation. This paper focuses mainly on participants' narratives on their 'Australianness' and I examine the ways the children of Sri Lankan immigrants describe their sense of belonging to Australia as well as the meanings, practices and limitations accompanied these labels.

Key words: Sri Lankan-Australians, ethnic identity, hybridity, Australian national identity, racialisation, second-generation

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Blockies and Black Soil: The Sociology of Coal Seam Gas Protest on the Western Downs

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mark Bahnisch, Centre for Medical Education Research and Scholarship, School of Medicine, The University of Queensland
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Mark Bahnisch

Email address: m.bahnisch@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper draws on findings from a media and research project, Coal Seam Gas: Behind the Seams, conducted by FAQ Research in conjunction with media partner Crikey in the lead up to the Queensland state election on 24 March this year. Themes from interviews with a variety of activist, landholder and government stakeholders are synthesised to draw some conclusions about the sociology of the interaction of protest movements, science and corporate and legal modes of governance around coal seam gas extraction on Queensland's Western Downs. It is argued that while surprising alliances can form around a 'new' and controversial issue of a clash of rights around land use and 'liveability', the pattern of interaction and discourse in fields around economy, science and law poses barriers to a 'new' politics. There are broader implications for the problematisation of 'rights' within a neo-liberal mode of governance which the paper seeks to draw out.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: 'Medical dominance' and the continuing robustness of professional cultures in health care: implications for neo-liberal modes of governance and temporalities of organisational change

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mark Bahnisch, Centre for Medical Education Research and Scholarship, School of Medicine, The University of Queensland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Mark Bahnisch

Email address: m.bahnisch@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The long shadow of the 'medical dominance' thesis lies over sociological debate around shifting forms of professionalism in health care. It is often suggested that a combination of neo-liberal modes of governance and accountability, a decline in the social authority of medical professionals (and a concomitant cultural shift among patients) and the shift to interprofessional patient-centred models of care and working have eroded or even fundamentally reshaped the normative centrality and autonomy of the medical profession. This paper argues research evidence can be interpreted to suggest that the strong version of this claim is overstated, and that something more nuanced and interesting is occurring.

Evidence from the introduction of interprofessional education and interprofessional practice programs in tertiary education and workplaces suggests that their success is highly context-dependent. Similarly, professional strategies to circumvent initiatives which would diminish power and centrality can be successful. This paper argues that neo-liberal modes of governance, cultural shifts and pedagogical and educational changes may be less influential in restructuring professional work and identities than usually assumed. In so doing, the paper argues that professional, policy and discursive cultures operate according to varying temporalities and that organisational and professional strategies which work to re-embed modes of action and a professional habitus offer covert resistance to neo-liberal reshaping of health care. However, contrary to the labour process theory literature, such modalities of resistance are not necessarily 'progressive'. Rather, it is likely that relatively conservative structures of modern professional organisation and status are more powerful than might be assumed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Employer Response to the New Paid Parental Leave Scheme in Australia: A catalyst for new employer policies?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Marian Baird, University of Sydney Business School
2. Alexandra Heron, Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency (EOWA)
3. Mara Yerkes, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland
4. Jane Dickenson, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Canberra, Australia
5. Gillian Whitehouse, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Mara Yerkes

Email address: m.yerkes@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In this paper, we evaluate the employer response to the introduction of the government's PPL scheme. The paper first analyses the Phase 1 (pre-scheme) employer interview and submission data and highlights the nature of initial employer plans, resistance to, and support for, the scheme. Differences in views between employers depending on their industry, size and whether they employed predominantly women will be explored. Second, we assess the employer response in Phase 2, when their new role of pay administrator had taken effect, following a 1 July 2011 implementation date based on survey (n=501) and interview (n=40) data from Australian employers, investigating the impact of the implementation of Paid Parental Leave on their organisation. Are employers resisting this new role or is there evidence of acceptance? Are employers finding it beneficial to their organisation? Has the scheme been a catalyst to revise, reduce or enhance their own parental leave policies where they existed? We conclude by discussing these results within the context of existing literature on the role of the employer, and of the relationship between employer policies industry, organisational size, employee characteristics and union presence effects.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Sponsorship, Support and the Academic Gender Gap**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Maureen Baker

2. Name of corresponding author: Maureen Baker

Email Address:

Abstract

This paper focuses on mentoring, role models and collegial/institutional support as contributors to the academic gender gap. Based on previous research and my qualitative interviews with university-based academics in Canada and New Zealand, the paper argues that effective mentoring and career support are related to „insider knowledge“, higher research productivity, promotional success and career satisfaction. Despite few gender differences in new doctoral degrees, young men plan more ambitious careers, express stronger expectations of achieving promotion, and report more positive institutional experiences. The paper argues that men’s apparent career commitment attracts sponsorship and collegial support, which broadens professional networks, strengthens confidence, and augments the academic gender gap.

Key words: academic gender gap, universities, mentoring, academic careers

Re-distributive Philanthropy and the Chinese Australian Diaspora

Abstract

The discipline of sociology has paid relatively scant regard to either the actualities or the potential of voluntary giving of funds as a process capable of making a contribution to addressing social inequalities. While the literature that does exist includes arguments identifying aspects of elite philanthropy as being essentially self-serving (Odendahl 1989; Ostrower 1995) it also includes those who contend that giving is fundamental to social cohesion (Komter 2007) and that redistribution is one of the most ancient forms of philanthropy (Payton 1988; Frumkin 2006). In very broad terms, the redistributive aspects of philanthropic giving have been present to varying degrees across the centuries and across myriad nations, cultures and religions. The prevailing western philanthropic processes have included both amelioration, in addressing acute needs in the moment, and transformation, in addressing the underlying causes of social inequalities. The extents to which such western processes are universal however remain largely untested. This is of particular significance in Australia where the ethnic and cultural composition is quickly changing and where many residents no longer come from western traditions. The 2011 Census reveals that over 866,000 Australian residents identified themselves as having Chinese ancestry. Of these, 318,969 were born in China, making China the 4th most common country of birth for Australians behind Australia, Britain and New Zealand (ABS 2012). This paper begins to address the almost entirely absent understanding of the similarities and differences in the normative influences over the philanthropic attitudes of this the fastest growing Diaspora in Australia.

Key Words

Inequality, Diaspora, Philanthropy, Chinese Australian, Ties

Introduction

Over the past decade there has been a heightened international interest in Diaspora philanthropy by sociologists and other social scientists (Dunn 2004; Johnson 2007; Riddle, Brinkerhoff et al. 2008; Sidel 2008; Baker and Mascitelli 2011) and by those interested in the philanthropic possibilities associated with increasing financial capacity of Chinese Diaspora communities (Menkhoff and Chang-Yau 2010; Morris 2011; Yuen and Ho 2011). The Chinese Diaspora is large, complex and globally diffuse. Despite its growing importance to the economy and culture of Australia, and many nations, studies to enhance knowledge and understanding of the giving behaviours of this Diaspora are rare, and in Australia they are all but non-existent. Indeed, Sidel argues that there is a serious lack of research into and understanding of the giving behaviours of emerging diasporas in Australia given the important role they play in redistributive giving for “charitable, social, economic and other” purposes amongst others (2008: 3). The paucity of scholarly research is compounded by the lack of reliable data on giving in Australia capable of shedding any light on diaspora giving.

Chinese in Australia

The history of Chinese in Australia dates back to the very foundations of New South Wales as a colony of the British. While early records are incomplete, and early immigration was overwhelmingly from the British Isles, there were exceptions. To satisfy labour shortages in the colony small numbers of Chinese came to Australia from the 1820s onwards. With the end of convict transportation in the 1840s, labour the inflow of Chinese resumed and was boosted further by the gold rush of the 1850s which resulted in thousands of Chinese, mostly from Canton and Hong Kong, making their way to Australia. By 1861 the number of Chinese in Australia had reached over 38,000 (Choi 1975: 22). At 3.3 per cent of the Australian population at the time, this was the highest concentration of Chinese in Australian history.

The introduction of the “White Australia” legislation in 1901 saw the numbers of Chinese gradually reduce to some 9,000 by 1947 (Choi 1975). The White Australia policy began to be moderated after World War II by a number of incremental changes over the following decades though it was not until 1973 that the policy was finally abolished (Jupp 1995). The real impact came in 1975 with the admission of Indo-Chinese refugees, “boat people”, fleeing from the War in Vietnam. A new generation of Chinese immigrants to Australia saw significant numbers of non-Cantonese speakers arriving in the 1970s and early 1980s. Following the Tiananmen Square protests of June 1989, Prime Minister Hawke granted permanent residency to many of the Chinese students in Australia. Since that time there has been a steady flow of immigrants from mainland China and Taiwan. The contemporary Chinese Diaspora in Australia is in practice as diverse as it is dynamic. The Chinese diaspora is a description which applies broadly to ethnic Chinese (Ho & Coughlan, 1997), and in the case of Australia includes people who have come from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam and Cambodia) who in turn come from a diverse array of regional, religious and social class backgrounds (Collins 2002).

Chinese giving traditions and developments

In the Census of 2006, 61 per cent of China-born residents selected: “No religion” (relative to 24 per cent of the Australia-born). The Census did not provide Confucianism as one of the listed options. The small proportions of the China-born who identified as having a religion is in part a reflection on the relatively recent history of China and in part a reflection of alternative approaches to spirituality and guiding philosophies in China. Prior to the collapse of the imperial system in 1911, the institutions of giving in China were predominately clan-based lineage organizations which cared for the disadvantaged and took the lead role in responding to natural disasters. While the Open Door Reforms of 1997 saw the re-emergence

of community serving organisations in China, it was indeed a re-emergence. A considerable array of civil society organisations has long existed in traditional society in China, from charitable halls and associations participating in poverty alleviation, through to multiple forms of cooperative associations involved in rural and communal economies, and neighbourhood mutual aid (Wang and Liu 2009). Wealthy citizens have been active in Chinese history in responding to famine (Handlin Smith 1998) and in the establishment of ‘benevolent societies’ the sixteenth century to help the poor in their communities (Handlin Smith 1987).

The societal norms at play were largely based on the Five Cardinal Relationships which form the central organising principle of Confucian society: affection between parent and child; righteousness between ruler and subject; distinction between husband and wife; order between older and younger brothers; and sincerity between friends (Lo and Otis 2003). Hsu (2008) argues that in order to understand how giving institutions functioned in pre-modern China, it is critical to understand the role played by material gifts and by favours. While in the West notions of giving with (self-serving) instrumentality in mind is deemed an inferior, tainted form of donor behaviour, in traditional Chinese society instrumentality is the point of the gift process and serves to strengthen rather than diminish relationships. According to Confucian philosophy, relationships between an individual and others come in three categories. First and foremost are family or kin; then pseudo-kin or friends; and strangers.

While Confucianism has been important to Chinese society, the ways in which this has shaped associated philanthropic institutions and practices remain a function of the particular social, cultural, economic and regulatory demands of the time (Handlin Smith 1987; Handlin Smith 1998). It would also be a mistake to think “the cultural toolkit of the

average [contemporary] Chinese citizen ... is made up solely of practices and concepts from Chinese Confucianism” (Hsu 2008: 86).

Nevertheless, at its essence the tenets of Confucianism that inform Chinese approaches to giving and those of the Judeo-Christian approach do not in the first instance present as fundamentally similar. Whereas the Western tradition views philanthropy as essentially voluntary, altruistic and independent of the state, the traditional Chinese framework “idealizes giving to kin” (Hsu 2008: 84) and is understood to be more obligatory, reciprocal and entirely consistent with the Confucian principle of righteousness between ruler and subject. Another and related influence on Chinese giving is that of *guanxi*. While the concept and practice of *guanxi* is increasingly familiar beyond the Chinese Diaspora, it was after more than a decade of ethnographic research in rural China that Yang framed the particularly incisive definition of the art of relationships, *guanxixue*, (1994: 6) as “the exchange of gifts, favors, and banquets; the cultivation of personal relationships and networks of mutual dependence; and the manufacturing of obligation and indebtedness”.

Menkhoff & Chang-Yau argue that the values and associated practices that underpin Chinese society with its emphasis on family, clan and community are essentially communal in nature and consistent with the values of reciprocity in Western conceptions of philanthropy (2010). Nevertheless, while the traditions and institutions of charitable giving are as ancient and honoured in Chinese society as they are in the West, westerners have historically failed to properly identify and acknowledge Chinese charitable traditions because of our own narrowly defined and simplistic notions about philanthropy (Handlin Smith 1998) and the mono-cultural lens employed.

In contemporary China the changing nature of fundamentally redistributive giving was thrust into the public limelight and on to the policy agenda by the reaction of the many to the Wenchuan Earthquake of May 2008. This massive earthquake had a devastating impact

on Sichuan and neighbouring provinces, resulting in nearly 70,000 deaths, the destruction of nearly 8 million homes, and the evacuation of more than 15 million people. The tragedy resulted in an overwhelming response from the people of China “from every level of the social strata” (Zheng 2009: 248) as well as from around the world. The speed and scale of the reaction, both in terms of funds donated and in terms of volunteering, took the nation by surprise and the response to this catastrophic event proved to be a major spur for the subsequent strengthening of China’s non-profit and philanthropic sectors (Wang and Liu 2009; Wang and Xu 2010). The Chinese Diaspora also responded significantly to this natural disaster and community need in their ancestral home.

The strong response of the Chinese Diaspora in Australia (Baker, Battiston et al. forthcoming) is indicative of the philanthropic networks and practices that largely fly below the radar of mainstream philanthropic institutions in this country. That said the attention of all in the philanthropic arena in Australia was secured in June 2010 when Dr Chau Chak Wing donated a total of \$25 million to the University of Technology in Sydney. In 2012 the first Chinese-born member of Parliament in Australia, Helen Sham-Ho (OAM) was awarded the Medal of the Order of Australia in recognition of her outstanding achievement and service to the parliament of New South Wales and to the Chinese community. This development is indicative of the advancement of Chinese Australians who are increasingly in positions of power and influence and numbering amongst the most economically successful of Australian entrepreneurs, as has so long been the case.

Chinese Australian Diaspora Philanthropy

As outlined above, along with much in contemporary China, the nature of private giving for public good is undergoing rapid change in that country. Whereas the Confucian hierarchy of kin, pseudo kin and strangers would suggest a greater emphasis on the construction of bonding rather than bridging social capital and a corresponding cultural constraint on the

extent to which giving might address social inequities beyond family and immediate community, the response of the Chinese to the 2008 earthquake is fundamentally of a similar nature to that of the Australian populace to fire and flood disasters in this country. The level of giving, the beneficiaries, the institutional forms and the normative values that underpin Chinese philanthropic giving are all in a state of dynamic transformation. To what extent is this relevant to the philanthropic giving attitudes and practices of the Chinese diaspora in Australia? The answer in part may lie in the increasingly connected nature of contemporary diaspora. As Hugo has identified, the nature of access to home communities has been transformed in recent years: "One of the differences between modern diaspora and those of history is the revolution in information and communication on the one hand, and the cheapening and speeding up of international travel on the other" (2006: 118).

The extent to which new Australian residents are able to maintain and indeed to strengthen relationships and ties with their community of origin is unprecedented. While European immigrants to Australia in the post-War era were often only able to make one or two trips back to their country of origin throughout their working lives, in the contemporary transnational world, new entrants to Australia (and other countries) are able to maintain and build upon intimate ties with family, community, business partners and others by social media, on-line news sources and indeed relatively regular exchange of visits. In addition, the re-emergence of China as a powerful political, economic and cultural force and the associated rise in the pride that comes with being Chinese has in itself provided a basis for maintaining and strengthening ties from family and community, to institutions and business enterprises. What is not as apparent is the extent to which this new transnationalism and the associated strengthening of ties with communities of origin will impact on how this significant diaspora located in Australia go about their giving.

This paper has sought to establish the importance of understanding the philanthropic influences, attitudes and practices of the nation's fastest growing diaspora, Chinese Australians. The exploration involved gives rise to a further series of inter-related questions that warrant rigorous investigation. Do the different cultural traditions of the application of private funds for public good manifest themselves in different forms of philanthropic giving? Does time and the development of allegiances to one's community of origin and one's country of residence manifest in changing giving practices over time and is this evident in different approaches to giving by Australian born Chinese (ABCs) and the China-born? Where and to what Chinese-Australians direct their philanthropic attention and resources? To what extent is attending to social inequalities addressed by Chinese Australian philanthropy? To what extent does the giving culture in Australia influence diaspora giving practices, and to what extent does the reverse apply? Do the giving culture in Australia and the related cultural norms result in giving by the Chinese Diaspora that is identifiably different from those of the Chinese Diaspora elsewhere?

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2012) 2011 Census QuickStats: People.
- Baker, C., S. Battiston, et al. (forthcoming) "Diaspora philanthropy in Australia: a preliminary critique." *Diaspora: A Journal of Transnational Studies*.
- Baker, C. and B. Mascitelli (2011) "Diaspora philanthropy and its influences: An Australian perspective." *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* 17(2): 19-31.
- Choi, C. Y. (1975) *Chinese Migration and Settlement in Australia*. Sydney, University of Sydney Press.
- Collins, J. (2002) "Chinese entrepreneurs: The Chinese Diaspora in Australia." *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research* 8(1/2): 113-133.

- Dunn, K. (2004) *Diaspora Giving and the Future of Philanthropy*. Boston, The Philanthropic Initiative: 17.
- Frumkin, P. (2006) *Strategic Giving: the art and science of philanthropy*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
- Handlin Smith, J. F. (1987) "Benevolent Societies: The Reshaping of Charity During the Late Ming and Early Ch'ing." *The Journal of Asian Studies* 46(2): 309-337.
- Handlin Smith, J. F. (1998) *Chinese Philanthropy As Seen through a Case of Famine Relief in the 1640s. Philanthropy in the world's traditions*. W. F. Ilchman, S. N. Katz and E. L. Queen. Bloomington, Indiana University Press.
- Ho, C. H. and J. E. Coughlan (1997) *The Chinese in Australia: immigrants from the People's Republic of China, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. Asians in Australia: Patterns of Migration and Settlement*. J. E. Coughlan and D. J. McNamara. South Melbourne, Macmillan Education Australia: 120-170.
- Hsu, C. L. (2008) "'Rehabilitating Charity' in China: The Case of Project Hope and the Rise of Non-Profit Organizations." *Journal of Civil Society* 4(2): 81-96.
- Hugo, G. (2006) "An Australian Diaspora?" *International Migration* 44(1): 105-133.
- Johnson, P. D. (2007) *Diaspora Philanthropy: Influences, Initiatives and Issues*. Cambridge, MA, The Global Equity Initiative, Harvard University.
- Jupp, J. (1995) "From 'White Australia' to 'Part of Asia': Recent Shifts in Australian Immigration Policy towards the Region." *International Migration Review* 29(1): 207-228.
- Komter, A. (2007) "Gifts and Social Relations : The Mechanisms of Reciprocity." *International Sociology* 22(1): 93-107.
- Lo, M.-C. M. and E. M. Otis (2003) "Guanxi Civility: Processes, Potentials, and Contingencies." *Politics & Society* 31(1): 131-162.

- Menkhoff, T. and H. Chang-Yau (2010) "Chinese Philanthropy in Asia: between continuity and change." *Journal of Asian Business* 24(1-2): 1-12.
- Morris, A. (2011) *Something's gotta give: The state of philanthropy in Asia*. E. I. Unit. London, Commissioned by HSBC Private Bank.
- Odendahl, T. (1989) *Charitable Giving Patterns by Elites in the United States. The Future of the Nonprofit Sector: Challenges, Changes and Policy Considerations*. V. A. Hodgkinson and R. W. Lyman. San Frisco, Jossey Bass: 416-429.
- Ostrower, F. (1995) *Why the wealthy give: the culture of elite philanthropy*. Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press.
- Payton, R. L. (1988) *Philanthropy: Voluntary Action for the Public Good*. New York, Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Riddle, L., J. M. Brinkerhoff, et al. (2008) "Partnering to beckon them home: Public-sector innovation for diaspora foreign investment promotion." *Public Administration and Development* 28(1): 54-66.
- Sidel, M. (2008) *Diaspora Giving: An Agent of Change in Asia Pacific Communities? Overview*. Manila, Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium: 31.
- Wang, M. and Q. Liu (2009) "Analyzing China's NGO Development System." *The China Nonprofit Review* 1(1): 5-35.
- Wang, M. and Y. Xu (2010) "Foundations in China." *The China Nonprofit Review* 2(1): 19-51.
- Yang, M. M. (1994) *Gifts, favors, and banquets : the art of social relationships in China*. Ithaca, Cornell University Press.
- Yuen, D. and A. Ho (2011) *Chinese-American Diaspora Philanthropy: A Perspective on History, Characteristics and Potential*, Give2Asia.

Zheng, Y. (2009) "Wenchuan Earthquake Civic Donation and the Inspiration of Modern Philanthropy in China." *The China Nonprofit Review* 1(2): 247-262.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Emerging inequalities: the erosion of quality work in regional Victoria**

1. Larissa Bamberry, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University
2. Darryn Snell, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University

Name of corresponding author: Larissa Bamberry

Email address: larissa.bamberry@rmit.edu.au

Abstract:

The Latrobe Valley region's labour market has traditionally been more constrained than the labour market of metropolitan Melbourne. Across the Latrobe region there is less industry diversity, a narrower range of occupational options and a high level of gender segregation. In the context of this constrained labour market, the rising levels of contract employment and other forms of insecure employment have serious implications for both the quality of work and for increasing social inequality within the region. This paper examines the experiences of a number of contract workers employed in occupations affiliated with the coal-powered power generators. It argues that not only have the individuals experienced significant erosion in the quality of their jobs, but that the power generators' reliance on contracts and other insecure forms of employment has been detrimental for the development of skills across the region. The contractors are also amongst the most vulnerable workers in the transition to a low-carbon economy as they are less likely to be considered in the contract for closure process. The high incidence of contract work and insecure employment has major implications for social inequality within the Latrobe region and could result in rising levels of disadvantage within a region that has already experienced significant levels of disadvantage.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Aboriginal Night Patrols in rural New South Wales: How are they travelling?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. **Dr: Elaine BARCLAY**
University of New England
School of Behavioural, cognitive and social sciences
Armidale, 2351

Phone Number: 0267732014

Email: ebarclay@une.edu.au

2. **Professor: John SCOTT**
University of New England
School of Behavioural, Cognitive and Social Science
Armidale, 2350

Phone Number: 61 2 67732116

Email: jscott6@une.edu.au

Name of corresponding author: **Elaine Barclay**

Email address: **ebarclay@une.edu.au**

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper draws on data from a recent evaluation of Aboriginal night patrols in New South Wales conducted for the Commonwealth Attorney General's department. While night patrols are universally endorsed by communities, some night patrol services are functioning at a high level while others have experienced periods of dysfunction and inactivity. We highlight the different capacity of communities to operate night patrols noting that communities are not a natural set of relations, but constructed on a broad terrain of history and politics as well as the social and spiritual realms of Aboriginal community cultures.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Aboriginal Night Patrols in rural New South Wales: How are they travelling?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. **Dr: Elaine BARCLAY**
University of New England
School of Behavioural, cognitive and social sciences
Armidale, 2351

Phone Number: 0267732014

Email: ebarclay@une.edu.au

2. **Professor: John SCOTT**
University of New England
School of Behavioural, Cognitive and Social Science
Armidale, 2350

Phone Number: 61 2 67732116

Email: jscott6@une.edu.au

Name of corresponding author: **Elaine Barclay**

Email address: **ebarclay@une.edu.au**

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper draws on data from a recent evaluation of Aboriginal night patrols in New South Wales conducted for the Commonwealth Attorney General's department. While night patrols are universally endorsed by communities, some night patrol services are functioning at a high level while others have experienced periods of dysfunction and inactivity. We highlight the different capacity of communities to operate night patrols noting that communities are not a natural set of relations, but constructed on a broad terrain of history and politics as well as the social and spiritual realms of Aboriginal community cultures.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Friendships Between Men Across Sexual Orientation: Intimacy and the Uses of Social Inequality Within Friendship

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Timothy Barrett, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Timothy Barrett

Email address: tim.barrett@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Research was conducted examining friendships between gay and straight men using qualitative interviews in an attempt to examine the gendered and sexual opportunities and tensions that these relationships encounter. This article specifically discusses the relationships using the paradigm of intimacy. While the friends under study in many ways did not replicate the often-valourised ideal of the self-disclosing, emotionally supportive, “intimate” relationship, they nevertheless reported that their friendships were close and characterised by deep affection. In opposition to conceptualisations of gay-straight male friendship that emphasise the role competing sexual orientations play in establishing interpersonal distance, I document how heterosexual interviewees experienced their co-participants as offering respite from the patterns of competitiveness and gendered surveillance characteristic of their friendships with other straight men.

A Failure to Engage?: Trade Unions and Industrial Regeneration on the North West Coast of Tasmania

Ruth Barton and Peter Fairbrother, Centre for Sustainable Organisation and Work, RMIT
University.

2,984 words

A Failure to Engage?: Trade Unions and Industrial Regeneration on the North West Coast of Tasmania

Abstract

Trade unions often have a long history in industrial regions, in Australia-based on energy production, mining, forestry and other related resource based industries. They organise and represent their members often in relatively economically effective ways, developing locally-based union confederations as Trades and Labour Councils. However, with the embrace of neo-liberal political agenda, governments have begun to deal and in some cases promote a deindustrialisation of these regions. Multinationals corporations have begun to withdraw from these regions, and state bodies have often been privatised. In addition, contentious environmental politics have developed in the forestry and timber resource areas. One danger for labour and their unions in this process is that they become objects of policy, victims of policies, in which they have little part. The purpose of this paper is to explore how labour becomes a victim in such processes and concurrently the ways that unions struggle to develop their capacities and focus their purpose to address these changes in an active and engaged ways. These themes are brought out with a study of the North West Tasmanian region.

Introduction

Over the past twenty years there has been a significant amount of debate over the purpose, role and future of trade unions. These debates refer to global restructuring, changing managerial practices, declining trade union membership and an apparent shifts in the balance of power between labour and capital. In this context, unions have experimented with new approaches to realise union capacities, involving such developments as the ‘organising’ approach, community unionism and partnerships (Lévesque and Murray, 2010).

One of the central debates around union renewal is the presupposition that the recomposition of the economy, managerial devolution and decentralisation has opened up prospect for union renewal centred on workplace activism and participative practices (Fairbrother, 1996: 112 and 2000: 48). Such developments have enabled unions to move beyond narrow economic remits and re-evaluate and reorganise their practices (Lévesque and Murray, 2010; see also Fairbrother, 1994: 351; Fairbrother, 2000: 63); it involves a distinct move from a centralised to a more locally involved forms of unionism (Fairbrother, 1996: 134-6). But, the question is what are the conditions for such renewal?

Regional Policy Development, Industrial Regeneration and Trade Unions

Over the last thirty years the Australian economy has restructured and deindustrialised with the closure of many manufacturing establishments with moves towards a service-based economy (Lucarelli, 2003). The question is how do unions renew themselves when their geographic sphere of influence is declining. Leading on from this, how do they influence the types and numbers of jobs that are created in deindustrialised areas in ways that benefit their membership. The proposition is that this step will require a form of renewal that involves locality organisation and engagement.

One possibility is that unions begin to address and shape regional development policy, involving forms of community engagement of which unions are one part (e.g., Symon and Crawshaw, 2009). Because of their engagement and representativeness, local union activists may provide transformational leadership in such situations. However governments at all levels have often been reluctant to engage with trade unions, preferring to work with local

business interests (O'Brien et al., 2004). Unions often face intrinsic difficulties in promoting such involvement (O'Brien et al., 2004). They are often poorly resourced at the regional level and trends in union organisation may be at odds with the increasing political and policy reference to regions (O'Brien et al., 2004; Pike et al., 2002). Unions' internal structures may not fit a regional agenda, officials may not recognise the opportunities afforded by participating and honorary officials usually cannot get time off work (Heselden, 2001).

There are examples where the decentralisation of public policy, with its emphasis on partnership, provides unions with an avenue to participate in debates over regional industrial regeneration (for example, in the Illawarra, New South Wales – Donaldson, 2009 and in the Latrobe Valley, Victoria – Snell and Fairbrother, 2010). However, in North West Tasmania the reality is very different. Here, unions are outside the process with government's effectively hindering their ability to participate. It is this process of exclusion that is addressed in this paper.

Deindustrialisation and Disadvantage in North West Tasmania

The recent de-industrialisation of the North West Coast of Tasmania has impacted unevenly across the region. The region's industrial activity was largely based on major resource sectors. Associated Pulp and Paper Mills (APPM), for example, which began operating at Burnie in 1938, transformed the town from a small service town of 8,000 people to an industrial city of 20,000 people. In the 1960s another smaller site was established at Wesley Vale near Devonport and at their peak the two sites employed 3,500 people. In 2010, after a prolonged struggle, the sites closed down. In 2011 two other large unionised sites in different

sectors closed down. Such developments have been a feature of the region for the last decade or more.

The North West Coast is significantly disadvantaged. In the March 2012 quarter it had an unemployment rate of 9.8 per cent in comparison to the Australian average of 5.6 per cent (DEEWR, 2012). Only between 29% and 40% of persons aged between 25 and 34 had completed year 12 education in comparison to the Australian average of 69% (DEEWR, 2011). Like many regional areas, it now sits in the periphery of the Australian economy and the margins of the global economy.

Unions

Tasmanian unions have a long history (Quinlan, 1986) and the State has the highest union membership with 24% of eligible workers members of their trade union (ABS, 2010). These unions have often tended to be conservative and oriented to place. As small union bodies, they have often been subject to intervention and control from mainland branches (Barton, 2011; Hess, 2011). There has often been bitter rivalry between State branches in Tasmania, usually based in Hobart and sub-branches located in the north of the State (Hess, 2011). These tensions have been beset by the traditional left-right ideological divide that marks Australian unions (Dowling, 2011).

Nonetheless, Tasmanian unions, as elsewhere, created regionally based confederations to voice these concerns. In the 1940s, Trades and Labour Councils were set up in both Burnie and Devonport (The Advocate, 1940 and 1945). They were active until the 1990s. Subsequently they all disappeared, leaving the Hobart-based Unions-Tasmania as the sole

union confederation in the State (Parliament@Work, 2008; Jamieson, 1994; see also Ellem, 2003). This then begs the question of how do unions involve themselves in regions that are deindustrialising, particularly when unions themselves are contracting in terms of geographic reach and membership.

Trade Unions and Industrial Regeneration on the North West Coast

Over the last two decades, public policy formation in industrial regeneration has devolved from the State level to the regional level, with the local Councils taking a prominent role in this process. In 2000, the Cradle Coast Authority was established when the nine local councils decided they needed a 'stronger voice in the region ... we need an economic driver' (Burnie Council official, 19 October 2011). The authority is tasked to 'facilitate the sustainable development of the region, resolve regional issues and coordinate regional-scale activity' (Cradle Coast Authority, 2012a). This Authority has been successful in securing development funding and promoting industrial redevelopment in the region. It is governed through a two tier structure comprising representatives from each Council and industry (Cradle Coast Authority, 2012b). What is significant is that there is no union involvement with the Authority.

At the Council level, there is an equal absence of a union presence. The Burnie Council, for example, has established Advance Burnie as a special committee of council. Its members were drawn from the local industries with the aim to "identify, evaluate and advise on opportunities and issues of strategic economic and community importance to Burnie (Advance Burnie, 2012). It is noticeable that trade unions are not involved in this process.

There are a number of reasons for this lack of involvement. Some councils appeared to have had little contact or knowledge of trade unions apart from their dealings with them as employers of labour (SK, 22 February 2012). Unions are seen as sectional, as lacking coherence with narrow concerns as ‘individual unions in individual workplaces dealing with individual problems’ (Politician, 17 October 2011). They were regarded as part of an historic past: ‘I think we are probably moving away from the big industrial unionised workforce workplace here’ and the ‘good and bad old days of Burnie and the coast’; their activity is confined to facilitating new employment for retrenched mill workers (CEO, regional authority, 19 October 2011). Thus the unions were largely invisible and seen as part of an old industrialised past.

Unions Adrift

With the closure of larger sites, such as APPM, the North West Coast industrial landscape was dominated by smaller sites of 40 to 80 people and ‘without members on the ground, the unions have no capacity to do anything’ (Former union official, 9 December 2011). These smaller sites were less likely to be unionised and that this made it difficult to be a member or activist (Two unionists, 21 February 2012; Former union delegate, 8 August 2011). Thus economic restructuring had directly impacted on union membership and power and consequently the unions’ abilities to engage in industrial regeneration activities.

However there did remain a wellspring of union activity and sentiment. Some former union activists remained members of their union and at times assisted former colleagues. They remained interested in the union’s activities and would attend events advertised by the union, such as the State Premier’s visit to the region and were keen to continue their union

involvement (Former union activist, 12 August 2011). Thus the unions do have people to draw upon to participate in industrial regeneration activities.

The Tasmanian union movement appears to be riven by internal divisions which play out in a number of ways. While unions acknowledged that industries were closing this was couched in terms of that being of concern only to the union whose members were affected. In larger sites there was at times intense rivalry over coverage issues that left sites unorganised (Union official, 11 February 2011; Former union official, 9 December 2011). There was also a division between the North and South of the state where many unions had their state office with attempts by at least one union official to have some events of the Hobart based Unions Tasmania held on the North-West Coast were rebuffed by the other unions on the grounds of the travelling distance from Hobart (Former union official, 10 February 2011).

The Union Confederation

One mechanism for union involvement in such processes is via union confederations (Dean and Reynolds, 2010). There was some involvement by unions in economic development but it was sporadic and uncoordinated. Unions Tasmania was consulted by the state government for its Economic Development Plan and the AMWU was involved in representing manufacturing in a national policy sense (Former union official, 9 December 2011). Some unions had been invited to participate with State and Federal politicians on a joint State/Federal body put in place to assess skills and regeneration on the North West coast but at least one major union declined to participate (Union official, 11 February 2011).

However Unions Tasmania has not become involved in any dialogue about regeneration on the North West Coast. The reasons for this is, first, that the body's governing council did not set it as a priority; second, that the unions most impacted by change, namely the Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union (AMWU) and the Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy union (CFMEU), did not approach Unions Tasmania in the case of the AMWU or were not affiliated in the case of the CFMEU; third, Unions Tasmania is focused principally on State policy activity and major industrial sectors, not regions as such (Former union official, 9 December 2011).

Unions Tasmania had, through the Your Rights at Work campaign, established a network of community activists but after the campaign it had withered away. Unions Tasmania did not have the resources to sustain the network. Member unions had returned to their traditional, and in their eyes neglected, activities of recruiting and bargaining (Former union official, 9 December 2011).

Conclusion

Unions are facing significant challenges from deindustrialisation and appear to be excluded from attempts to revitalise the region. Nonetheless, there are examples elsewhere where this is not the case. In Britain, in contrast, the devolution of regional policy development provided the manufacturing based trade unions with opportunities to participate in debates on industrial regeneration and economic development although they found it difficult to embrace these opportunities. Certainly as Heselden (2001) suggests, unions' structures were unsupportive but this sidesteps the issue of the impact of declining memberships, with increasingly limited capacities. The devolution of regional governance does offer unions the

opportunity to participate in public policy debates over industrial regeneration and in this way argue over the types of jobs that are to be created in the region (evident in Illawarra, New South Wales – Donaldson et al., 2009; on the Latrobe Valley, Snell and Fairbrother, 2010).

In the North West Coast, unions appear unable to grasp these opportunities. First, the process of reindustrialisation and regeneration formally excluded unions, apart from facilitating worker displacement. Unions, at whatever level lacked the capacity to engage. They remained economically focused and were unable to engage as development actors (Snell and Fairbrother, 2010). Second, individual unions became reactive and defensive in the face of the changes taking place in the region. Their concern was with securing adequate conditions in relation to worker displacement and industrial decline. They did not have the capacity to address the next step, the regeneration and rebuilding of the region with unions and their members at centre stage. Unions no longer had the capacities to follow through on these issues (Lévesque and Murray, 2010). Third, the union confederation was absent from the region. In this respect the unions neither had a State voice in the area, nor did they have their own form of confederation to speak on their collective behalf (cf. Snell and Fairbrother, 2010; Donaldson et al., 2009). This lack of organisational capacity was telling and left the unions exposed to the on-going depredations of deindustrialisation and regeneration.

But, opportunities remain. Unions have the resource of active members, who have previously participated in union campaigns. They provide unions with the ability to participate in a form of community unionism and with this is the potential to engage with the community and demonstrate their relevance to governments. However it remains to be seen if these unions can revitalise themselves and renew themselves (as collective organisations, as renewed confederate structures) with the capacity to play a part in economic regeneration. In the

absence of this step these unions and more importantly their members face a bleak future. They will not become economic development actors, and will remain as beleaguered defensive actors.

References

ABS (2010) Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia, August, 6310.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au/>

Advance Burnie (2012) 'Vision and Aims', http://www.advanceburnie.com.au/default_8.htm, accessed 21 June 2012.

Barton, R (2011) 'The State, Labour Management and Union Marginalisation at Electrolytic Zinc, Tasmania, 1920-48', *Labour History*, 101: 53-70.

Cradle Coast Authority (2012a) 'Welcome to the Cradle Coast Authority', <http://www.cradlecoast.com/>, accessed 1 July 2012.

Cradle Coast Authority (2012b) 'The Board', http://www.cradlecoast.com/board_members.html, accessed 13 July 2012.

Dean, A and Reynolds, D (2010) *A New New Deal: How Regional Activism Will Reshape the American Labor Movement*, Ithaca: Cornell Paperbacks.

DEEWR (2011) 'Overview of the North West/Northern Tasmania Priority Employment Area',

http://www.deewr.gov.au/Employment/LMI/RegionalReports/TAS/Documents/July_2011_U LVERSTONE.pdf, accessed 21 June 2012.

DEEWR (2012) 'Australian Regional Labour Markets – March Quarter 2012',

http://www.deewr.gov.au/Employment/LMI/Documents/ARLM_March_2012.pdf, accessed 21 June 2012.

Donaldson, M., Burrows, S., Hodgkinson, A., Neri, F., Kell, P., Gibson, C., Wait, G. and Stillwell, F. (2009), *Power to the People: Building Sustainable Jobs in the Illawarra, A Report for the South Coast Labour Council*, University of Wollongong,

<http://www.sclc.com.au/pdf/People%20Building%20Jobs.pdf>, accessed 28 January 2010.

Dowling, K (2010) 'Recording Tasmanian Labour History: Analysing the Narratives of Three Breakthrough Women Union Leaders', *Tasmanian Historical Studies*, 15: 151-74.

Ellem, B (2003) 'Re-placing the Pilbara's Mining Unions', *Australian Geographer*, 34(3): 281-96.

Fairbrother, P (1994) 'Privatisation and Local Trade Unionism', *Work, Employment & Society*, 8 (3):339-356.

Fairbrother, P (1996) 'Workplace Trade Unionism in the State Sector', in Ackers, P, Smith, C and Smith, P (eds) *The New Workplace and Trade Unionism*, Routledge: London.

Fairbrother, P (2000) 'British Trade Unions Facing the Future', *Capital & Class*, 71: 47-78.

Heselden, L (2001) 'Coming in From the Cold: The Role of Trade Unions on Public Policy at a Regional Level, with a Focus on London, The Southeast and the East of England', *Antipode*, 33(5): 753-62.

Hess, M (2011) 'Right versus Left in the Tasmanian Liquor Trades Union', *Labour History*, 101: 145-60.

Jamieson, A. (2011) 'The Pulp: The rise and fall of an industry.' Hobart: Forty Degrees South.

Lévesque, C. and Murray, G. (2010) 'Understanding Union Power: Resources and Capabilities for Renewing Union Capacity', *Transfer*, 16(3): 333-350.

Lucarelli, B (2003) 'De-industrialisation under Labor, 1983-1996', *Journal of Australian Political Economy*, 51: 77-102.

O'Brien, Pike, A and Tomaney, J (2004) 'Devolution, the governance of regional development and the Trade Union Congress in the North East region of England', *Geoforum*, 35: 59-68.

Parliament @Work (2008) Brenton Roy Best MHA', Australian Government, http://www.parliament.curriculum.edu.au/parl.php3?srch=&list_params=&ID=372, accessed 9 May 2012.

Pike, A, O'Brien, P and Tomaney, J (2002) 'Regionalism, Devolution and the Trade Union Movement', *Antipode*, 34: 819-828.

Quinlan, M (1986) 'Hotels and Early Australian Trade Unions: The Jolly Hatters Inn', *Heritage Australia*, 5(2): 40-41.

Snell, D and Fairbrother, P(2010) 'Unions as Environmental Actors', *Transfer*, 16(3): 411-24.

Symon, G and Crawshaw, J (2009) 'Urban labour, voice and legitimacy: Economic development and the emergence of community unionism', *Industrial Relations Journal*, 40(2): 140-55.

The Advocate (1940) 'Men & Women: Personal paragraphs, *The Advocate*, 22 January, p. 2.

The Advocate (1945) 'Devonport Trades and Labor Council', *The Advocate*, 16 March, p. 2.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Gendered inequality, sexual violence & access to language

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alison Barton

Email address: ajbar15@student.monash.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Language access, communication and agency are integral to existence in the world. Difficulty in self-expression obstructs participation in communities and negotiation of society. My preliminary research on self-expression, speech and language-use found that the experience of sexual violence can have a direct impact on female speech. When converged with gender, race, class and other identifying factors the inability to express hinders agency.

My preliminary hypothesis for further research is that enduring communication difficulty after sexual assault impacts on the broader experience of being female. Culturally sanctioned violence against women contributes to a framework in which women are restricted access to language and speech. Together with the oppressive and violating experience of sexual assault and the cultural expectation of female silence, this renders the abused woman's experience unspoken. The woman may encounter this as the enduring oppression of her gender intersecting with the emerging oppression of sexual violence.

Drawing on feminist and psychoanalytic theories I argue that, for women, layered inequalities are constituted by gendered expectations, culturally sanctioned violence and the expectation of adherence to a standard of female silence. The collective experience of women has therefore, in part, been one of externally imposed silence, thereby restricting access to speech and impeding equal participation in society.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Avril Bell, Senior lecturer in Sociology, University of Auckland

Name of corresponding author: Avril Bell

Email address: a.bell@auckland.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

How does the treaty speak? The politics of recognition in Aotearoa New Zealand

In public discourse in Aotearoa New Zealand, while Pākehā (European New Zealanders) see Treaty settlements as marking the end of an historical problem and the return to ‘business as usual’, Māori view them as opportunities for development and transformed relationships between Māori and non-Māori communities; while Pākehā suffer ‘Treaty fatigue’, for Māori ‘the Treaty always speaks’. This disjunction points to what historian, Giselle Byrnes, calls the ‘paradox of settlement’.

The literature on recognition politics includes a range of critiques of the limitations of such contemporary settlements between indigenes and settler states. I am particularly interested in the responsibilities of the settler side of the relationship and the question of whether or not, and even how, settlers may embrace a decolonising relationship with indigenous peoples. In this respect, critics point to the ways in which the politics of recognition can work to maintain settler liberalism and dominance in the evolving relationships between indigene and settler society.

This paper explores these issues in relation to an ongoing research project exploring changing relations in a small town community, where five Māori tribes are seeking to enact their Treaty relations as co-owners, governors and managers of a new community facility housing the town’s museum, library, local government offices, theatre and community hall. The paper is an early report based on observations and interviews with those involved in the development, exploring the negotiation of these often highly charged relations in the everyday lives of a New Zealand community.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Putting our hands up: How Child and Family Health Nurses maintain claims to their professional knowledge base.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Melissa-Jane Belle, BA Hons. (Sociology), School of Sociology and Social Work, UTAS.

Name of corresponding author: Melissa-Jane Belle

Email address: Melissa.Belle@utas.edu.au

Autonomy is recognised as a key feature of the professions. The professional status of nursing has been widely debated in sociology; with writers arguing that nursing is dominated by the medical profession. However, such perspectives have largely focused on nursing practice within the acute hospital based setting. My research extends the dominant focus by exploring the extent to which Child and Family Health Nurses (CHNs) exercise autonomy as specialist health professionals within community health settings. I use the case study of postnatal depression (PND) to examine if and how CHN exercised autonomy within their practice by drawing on a specialised body of knowledge. My discussion in this paper draws upon semi structured in-depth interviews with 10 CHNs practicing in Tasmania, Australia. I argue that CHNs' autonomous practice was informed by their nursing understandings of PND as distinct from the dominant medical perspective, suggesting that this specialist area of nursing practice exhibits extensive indicators of professionalism that have been largely unrecognised. I conclude that the location of CHNs within Community Health has enabled them to resist the dominance of medical definitions and negotiate

professional boundaries with other health professionals to ensure best client outcomes while confirming their professional identity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Contextualising self-transformation: unmasking inequalities within youth development orthodoxy**

Dr Naomi Berman

Foundation for Young Australians

21-27 Somerset Place

Melbourne, VIC 3000

Australia

PH: (03) 9604 6201

M: 0420 737 019

Email: Naomi.berman@fya.org.au

Abstract:

Youth development orthodoxy advocates the safe passage of young people to adulthood via structured educational programs. However, this ethos is framed by a series of assumptions about the self and change, whereby the self is constructed as unproblematic. The transformation of self, as it is presented in the youth development literature, is problematic. It assumes a set of characteristics in the individual that can be changed, and this transformation is achieved through a linear pathway of predetermined time and circumstances. By applying a sociological lens to the key concepts found in the youth development literature, this article seeks to challenge some of the taken-for-granted assumptions and views of the self embedded in the design of youth programs. It critically examines the key premises and goals of these programs, problematises the central idea of a 'transformation of the self', and suggests that the ideological underpinnings of youth development discourse serve to perpetuate inequalities by obscuring individual social and structural differences through the dominant imperative of a 'transformation of the self'. Moreover, the assumptions embedded in youth development discourse, in reproducing normative views of an actualised self, homogenise young people and social experience in ways that conceal the inequalities and structural barriers to their full social participation.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Trust and certainty in complementary and alternative medicine**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Michelle Black, Australian Catholic University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Michelle Black

Email address: Michelle.Black@acu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper contributes to a growing body of knowledge within the sociology of CAM. The paper is based on accounts of CAM use which formed the basis of a doctoral thesis on the experiences and understandings of CAM users. This paper

This paper explores the accounts of 17 regular CAM users and their practitioners. Health literate and self-directed in information seeking, taking personal responsibility for health and engaging in lay critique of evidence based medicine, these CAM users exemplify Giddens' concept of the self-reflexive consumer. A synergistic blend of constructivist grounded theory and interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA) identified a number of interrelated, higher order themes, namely uncertainty and trust, embodiment, individualization, and wellbeing. This paper addresses the theme of certainty and trust. Fear of side effects and adverse events in biomedical treatment has been found to be a prominent theme in CAMN user accounts. However CAM users also experience pain and side effects from CAM treatment, which produces uncertainty as to which health care treatment to use. RELATE TO NON KNOWING

CAM users also experience anxiety over loss of control of the body, and this is related to anxiety over biomedical approaches. CAM users trust in natural and 'safe' medicines, enjoying the derivative benefits of CAM such as increased energy and feeling relaxed. Giddens (1991:3) notes that doubt permeates

everyday modern life, and that doubt has been institutionlised through the insistence that scientific knowledge be based on hypotheses testing and scientific evidence. CAM users and practitioners in my study have challenged, to varying degrees, the notion that knowledge be based on scientific evidence. For some, scientific evidence is even a cause of mistrust.

They also trust the CAM practitioner, and the expertise of the practitioner. Trust arises from the lay 'expertise' acquired from illness and wellness experiences, and engagement with information and media sources, as well as communicative action with peers and health practitioners.

Modernity represents multiple sources of authority and what Giddens (1991:3) calls "systems of accumulated expertise". As such the modern health consumer needs to engage reflexively with these systems, leading to constant "uncertainty and multiple choice".

Foremost CAM users have trust in their beliefs, and approach the CAM therapy interaction as a reinforcement of these beliefs. CAM users also, as a result of illness and wellness experiences, have developed trust in their knowledge of their body. The therapeutic encounter with the CAM practitioner serves to validate this knowledge, again promoting trust in CAM.

Trust is also based on the perceived wisdom of 'traditional' medicine systems and their practitioners, as well as the mystification of CAM practice. For CAM users, mystification is also associated with the embodied experience of pleasure and relaxation.

CAM users will embrace the 'lifestyle interventions' of CAM practitioners, as long as this resonates with their belief system. Although there is also resistance to these interventions, they are generally routinised into daily practice, and become part of a strategy of self-health maintenance. By engaging in perceived healthy lifestyle practices, CAM users are insulating themselves from the 'risk' of potential illness. Lifestyle is often used as an explanation for the cause of illness in the accounts of both CAM users and practitioners. Such lifestyle interventions become routinised into daily life, forming part of a health 'journey'. The CAM user in the study deals with the uncertainties through various strategies such as experimentation, inquiry, and social interaction.

Some CAM users also use CAM as a strategy for spiritual embodiment. These CAM users trust in the healing powers of CAM, and their accounts draw on metaphors of energy flow to explain the causes of health and illness. Spirituality is linked to energy and 'the universe' and a fundamental belief in being healed through energetic practices. These CAM users are more likely to engage with CAM practices

which still utilize vitalism principles, including reiki and energy medicines, and their accounts reveal different concept of trust from that articulated in lifestyle based accounts. There is also a sense of mystification of CAM related to this explanatory framework, and CAM as a pleasureable experience.

The argument developed in the thesis is that the key reasons connected to CAM use, through CAM user accounts, is that trust emerges from CAM user's concepts of health and illness, in particular through lifestyle and spirituality, and CAM users believe these lay beliefs to resonate with the knowledge of CAM practitioners and practices.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Lived experiences of hegemony: single mothers and the discursive effects of welfare-to-work

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Eve Bodsworth, Research and Policy Manager (In and out of work), Brotherhood of St Laurence

Email address: ebodsworth@bsl.org.au

Abstract:

In 2006, the Australian welfare-to-work reforms drastically changed the social security landscape for single parents, requiring them to engage in paid work once their youngest child turned 6 and restricting eligibility for the Parenting Payment to parents with children under 8. These reforms also indicated a broader shift in social policy toward shaping the choices and behaviour of individuals, particularly those reliant on income support, while also (paradoxically) reifying notions of individual autonomy and independence. These changes also redefined single parents as jobseekers and workers. This paper focuses on the impact of welfare reform on single mothers' identities and subjectivities in relation to work, family and receipt of income support.

Based upon longitudinal, in-depth narrative interviews with single mothers affected by welfare to work I highlight competing and contradictory discourses around motherhood, work and welfare and the ways the women grappled with these contradictions. The women's narratives regarding receipt of income support indicated the gendered nature of workfare for single parents – caught

in a transition from a policy regime which acknowledged their role as mothers to one which demanded their engagement in employment. Contradictions emerged as the women attempted to justify their income support receipt on the basis of their previous engagement in paid work, while others emphasised the importance of their role in raising future citizen-workers. The ‘grinding down’ effects of the discourses of welfare to work and individualization were also evident over time, pointing to a need for a broad understanding of the ‘impact’ of social policy change.

The production of evidence for social policy and the disempowerment of respondents – a case study

Abstract

Social policy's credibility relies on its evidence base secured by large standardised surveys. They provide authority when the knowledge source is considered objective, neutral and scientific. However, this paper will argue that there is no such thing as neutral and objective 'data collection' but a production of knowledge in an interactive process which produces and reproduces societal (power) structures.

Using the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey (HILDA) for a case study in a disadvantage area on the fringe of Melbourne, the article argues that research is embedded in long standing social relationships which disempower respondents by preventing them to formulate alternative and critical knowledge about their situation. Imposing a specific understanding, surveys draw on dispositions internalised by respondents: resignation, token disapprobation and silence. It calls on an administrative stock of representation associated by respondents to their social position as low income inhabitants of a disadvantaged area.

Key words

Social policy, knowledge generation, survey research, social inequality

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Employers of migrants and refugees in regional Australia: profit-minded, ethical, ethnicizing, or all of the above?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Martina Boese
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Martina Boese

Email address: m.boese@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Employers play a key role in the current Australian immigration system by shaping the demand for specific skills and the actual immigration of large amounts of overseas migrants. They also influence the internal migration process of humanitarian entrants by facilitating relocation from metropolitan locations to work in regional locations. Beyond paid employment, some employers also provide informal settlement assistance to their recently arrived employees from overseas. This article explores the rationales that underpin these additional roles played by employers of new migrants in some regional locations. Based on recently completed, ARC-funded research on regional settlement in Australia, it highlights the complexity of employers' motivations, which are characterised by business rationales, moral and ethical considerations with some ethnic bias in the mix. Drawing on the perspectives of migrants and employers, the article shows how these seemingly contrasting considerations comfortably co-exist in a regulatory vacuum.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: 'I didn't fail' The uneven distribution of social and economic resources and 21 year olds' ability to negotiate uncertain and risky transitions to work.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Joseph Borlagdan
2. Janet Taylor
3. Malita Allan

Name of corresponding author: Joseph Borlagdan

Email address: jborlagdan@bsl.org.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the field of youth transitions, 'risk' and 'uncertainty' describes the context in which young people utilise their agency to navigate social structures. However, young people's ability to exercise 'choice' is unevenly distributed. Drawing from a 21 year longitudinal study, interviews with 21 year olds found that those from high income backgrounds with strong social supports had a wider range of 'choices' available to them than those from lower income backgrounds. This paper contends that unequal access to economic, social, and cultural forms of capital, differentiates the nature of risk and how it is experienced. While most young people spoke of personal choices in uncertain contexts, the 'shift in risk' from the social to the individual had more severe consequences for those lacking access to economic and social resources. This paper contends that homogenous notions of 'risk' and 'youth' mask the uneven distribution of risk. In order to explain why some young people's transitions are riskier than others, we must be able to situate young people within structures of inequality.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Managing multiple religious modernities in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gary Bouma, UNESCO Chair on Interreligious and Intercultural Relations – Asia Pacific, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Gary Bouma

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Religious diversity has been increasing in Australia particularly since 1947. Latest census figures show a continuation of this trend. The consequences both of potential creativity and of risk to social cohesion posed by genuine diversity, by differences that will not go away and resist papering over, for social policy and democratic governance are beginning to emerge as the different ways of being religious (and not) are heard in debates at all levels of society. Decisions about social cohesion and risk management once avoidable now require attention, but shared and agreed frameworks for deciding whether at personal, familial or societal levels have not emerged. Rather the risks posed by the realities of being multicultural and multi-faith are being felt as former common grounds, or agreed bases for decision making are revealed to be far from unbiased, even-handed or fair.

"Its a long way from being clear!"
**'Liquid understandings of rural and remote health among stakeholders in
Australia**

Lisa Bourke
Rural Health Academic Centre, The University of Melbourne

Judy Taylor
School of Medicine and Dentistry, James Cook University

John S Humphreys
School of Rural Health, Monash University

John Wakerman
Centre For Remote Health, Flinders University and Charles Darwin University

Corresponding author: Lisa Bourke, bourke@unimelb.edu.au

Rural and remote health are complex fields which comprise diverse geographies and cultures across rural and remote Australia as well as multidisciplinary knowledges and dynamic power relations vulnerable to election outcomes. While assumed to have common goals, the varied backgrounds, types of work and policy environments of its stakeholders question this assumption. This paper seeks to understand how those working in rural and remote health in Australia conceptualise their own field. Bauman's concept of 'liquid modernity' is utilised to analyse how individualised experiences of these stakeholders have created diverse, multidisciplinary and dynamic understandings of rural and remote health. Interviews were conducted with 48 stakeholders from all states and territories, with those working in policy, advocacy and as practitioners and academics, and including those with a focus on rural, remote and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health. Respondents varied in their understandings of rural and remote health: some rejected the categories of rural, remote and health; most viewed rural/remote health as multidimensional but differed in what dimensions were important; they identified varied causes and sources of change; and talk reflected confused and unclear connections between rural/remote health and Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander health. While a few clung to modern scientific epistemologies, the majority liquefied evidence and professional training with individualised experiences. However, a few rejected all categories and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents called for rural and remote health to be more liquid and inclusive of their voices.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Is this thing on? The carbon tax and realistic visions of our future climate.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Vanessa Bowden, PhD candidate, University of Newcastle
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: Vanessa.bowden@uon.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

After explosive levels of concern some six years ago, the Australian government this year has finally introduced a carbon tax. Yet the process has been fraught with compromise, and as levels of concern about climate change wane (Lowy Institute 2012), the legislation still seems under threat. Increasingly, the threat of climate change seems little more than a spectacle which temporarily engaged our collective imagination. Numerous authors have noted that the dangers of the spectacular nature of the climate change debate could be effective for a time, but risked losing a sense of reality (Boykoff and Goodman 2008; Jennaway 2008). Likewise, research has shown that while many members of the public envisage a disastrous future, they do not see this as occurring in their lifetime; nor does this always motivate them towards change or political engagement (Leahy et. al. 2010). In richer nations, it seems that the temporal factors involved with climate change predictions, as well as the relative wealth of the population, leads to a sense of distance from any potential impacts of climate change. This research explores visions of the future and levels of concern about climate change in business people. Using interview data, it finds that while many business people have a more positive view of the future than the general populace, they appear to see climate change as a spectacle to which they will be witness, rather than being affected in any way. This, it is argued, has serious implications for any future climate change policy.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The relationship between single mother's use of mixed care (formal and informal) and their labour force participation**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Michelle Brady, Lecturer in Sociology, The University of Queensland
2. Paco Perales, Lecturer in Sociology, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Michelle Brady

Email address: michelle.brady@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Over the past two decades Australian government policy has focused on increasing access to formal childcare but in recent years there has been growing debate about the need to support other forms of childcare. It has been argued that formal care (government regulated care) is insufficiently flexible for today's labour market. For example, research in the United Kingdom and the United States shows that informal care is particularly important for the employment prospects of single mothers. In Australia cross sectional data from three large sample surveys show that single mothers who use both formal and informal care (mixed care) have stronger labour market attachment than single mothers who use formal care exclusively. Furthermore, this relationship between the type of childcare and the labour force participation of single mothers does not hold for partnered mothers. In this paper we use panel data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey and panel data models to explore the determinants of childcare type choice among single mothers and why single mothers who use mixed care have a stronger labour market attachment than single mothers who only use formal care.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Plans of Young People in Queensland for the Year after they Leave School

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. **Katrina Brink**, School of Social Sciences, The University of Queensland; k.brink@uq.edu.au
2. **Belinda Hewitt**, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland; b.hewitt@uq.edu.au
3. **Zlatko Skrbis**, The University of Queensland; z.skrbis@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the literature on youth well being and outcomes, the notion of future planning has become an important concept. At the core of the need to plan ahead, is that we live in an increasingly uncertain society, one way to manage the risks inherent in society is future planning. In this paper we examine the factors associated with the plans of year 8 students for when they leave school. We expand on previous research in two main ways, first we focus on different plans students may have including go to university; get a job; and, participation in Vocational and Educational Training (VET). Young people who have “other” plans (such as travel) or who do not know what they plan to do are also included as separate groups. Secondly, we include measures of self-assessed intelligence and students’ attitudes toward school. The data come from wave 1 of the Our Lives survey of over 7,000 year 8 young people in Queensland, Australia. Our results of a multivariate logistical regression suggest that there is significant

variation in the socio-demographic and psycho-social factors that relate to the plans young people have. Overall, students not born in Australia and with lower socioeconomic backgrounds were more likely to plan to get a job or participate in VET programs. However, higher self-reported ability and positive attitudes toward school meant they were university bound. These findings have implications for sociological theory, policy development, and future empirical research that relate to young people and planning.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Hopping on the bus to health: A conceptual framework for examining the relationship between transit dependence and subjective experiences of health and well being

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Helen Bristed. PhD Student. Population and Social Health Research Program, Griffith University, Logan.
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Helen Bristed

Email address: h.bristed@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Transport is a significant social determinant of health with public transport seen as a healthy alternative to private motor vehicle use (Wilkinson & Marmot, 2003). Internationally, transit (public buses) is the most frequently used mode of public transport and this is also the case here in South East Queensland where bus trips account for twice as many public transport trips as trains, and more than thirty times the number of trips by river ferry. Importantly, the positive and negative impacts of transit are not evenly distributed in society. Those who are transit dependent are also likely to be transport disadvantaged and vulnerable to the most negative health and well being impacts of transit.

To date, most research has focussed on commuters who have the capacity to make choices about their transport options and consume rather than depend upon transit services. In addition, research concerned with the link between transit and health has most often taken a positivist, bio-medical approach. Therefore, this research aims to present a conceptual framework for investigating the subjective, lived experience of the link between transit dependence and health and well being that takes a social model of health approach. Transit is viewed as a socio-cultural, embodied and time constrained experience. In addition, transit is viewed as a relocatable, mobile and dynamic place that has direct consequences for the subjective experience of health and well being.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Time to die? The terminal diagnosis in perspective

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alex Broom, University of Queensland
2. Emma Kirby, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Emma Kirby

Email address: e.kirby@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

One of the most critical moments in the journey toward the end of life is the conversation about terminality that occurs between doctor and patient. While medical specialists are expected to break 'bad news' to their patients and ease their transitions to palliative care, few have received formal training in such interpersonal complexities. Furthermore, there often exists significant ambiguity around whether to continue life-prolonging treatment vis-à-vis refocusing on quality of life. In this paper we explore a group of medical specialists' experiences of negotiating imminent terminality with their patients. Their accounts provide important insight into how personality, ego, dissociation, empathy and collusion shape communication and decisions at the end of life. Moreover, the results reveal 'death talk' as plagued by dilemmas around the desire to 'treat', 'cure', 'help', 'give up', 'move on' and 'inspire hope'. Their accounts, we argue, reflect wider tensions between the science and the emotions of modern medicine, and reveal end-of-life clinical decisions as distinctly social occasions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

“Quackery” in the academy? The debate over the teaching of complementary and alternative medicine in Australian universities

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Caragh Brosnan, University of Newcastle, NSW

Name of corresponding author: Caragh Brosnan

Email address: Caragh.brosnan@newcastle.edu.au

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

In early 2012, a group called ‘Friends of Science in Medicine’ (FSM), comprised mostly of academic doctors and scientists, lobbied to remove the teaching of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) from Australian universities. Inspired by a similar campaign in the United Kingdom, the group approached vice-chancellors and the media, arguing that CAM courses promote ‘pseudo-science’, ‘anti-science’ and ‘quackery’. While disputes over epistemology are well documented in the often fraught relationship between biomedicine and CAM, their emergence in a higher education context is less familiar and requires sociological analysis. At the same time that some commentators are calling for greater regulation of CAM practitioners, through, for example, more university-based training, FSM claims that CAM courses are ‘sully’ Australian universities. This paper explores the current debate through analysing the FSM campaign and reactions to it in the media and on the internet. Bourdieu’s theoretical framework is drawn on to sketch out the positions of key players and to examine the forms of capital at stake in the struggle over CAM higher education. It is argued that the debate is significant not only for what it suggests about the current status of CAM in Australia, but for what it reveals more broadly about legitimate knowledge in health professional higher education.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: History Denies Rurality in social work education

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr. Grace Brown, Department of Social Work, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: grace.brown@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Until recent times, social work education in Australia has been based within an Anglo urbocentric understanding of the world, and this has permeated the way in which social work is taught and formulated. Recent research suggests that some social work educators are challenging this Anglo urbocentric notion of social work education. These educators have a commitment to ensuring that rurality is integrated into the teaching of social work, despite the barriers which are often placed in their way. This paper will present some of the issues associated with this phenomenon, including the history that has traditionally seen social work education positioned within urban understandings of the world. The paper will also address the evolution of a new educational perspective within social work education in Australia that sees educators incorporating a rural discourse into their teaching.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: What does the distinction between Traditional and Critical Social Theory mean today?**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Craig Browne, Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Craig Browne

Email address: craig.browne@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper initially reviews the distinction that was elaborated by members of the Frankfurt School between Traditional and Critical Social Theory. It notes how the original formulation of this distinction was conditioned by the intellectual and political vicissitudes of the period and how the major subsequent figures in the history of Critical Social Theory have sought to reformulate this distinction. At the same time, many of the features that originally served to differentiate Critical Social Theory have been assimilated into the broader social scientific discourses and the political perspective of Critical Social Theory has been challenged by a variety of frameworks that claim to be likewise opposed to social relations of domination and oppression, from feminist theories through to post-colonial approaches. The developments are considered to have significant implications for Critical Social Theory and the notion of theory that has informed it. Nevertheless, I argue that the distinction between Traditional and Critical Social Theory remains relevant and meaningful, although many of the points of reference for constructing this division have changed. These change have other implications as well, because Critical Social Theory has also always drawn upon, and sought to synthesise, other strands of theory and empirical research. Finally, some conclusions will be presented about how reconsidering the distinction between Traditional and Critical Social Theory provides us with insights into the status and purpose of social theory in general.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Protesting Redistribution: The Mining 'Community' and Corporate Personhood in Australia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Patrick Brownlee, Department of Political Economy, University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Patrick Brownlee

Email address: patrick.brownlee@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 2010 the Federal Government under Kevin Rudd incurred the wrath of the corporate sector over the proposed Minerals Resource Rent Tax (MRRT). A public campaign was launched from among the mining sector which included street protests and heckling typical of social protest movements. While the anti-MRRT campaign is credited with helping to destabilise Rudd's Prime Ministership, the popular tactics of the anti-tax campaign (extending to the Carbon Tax) continues to infer that mining has done a better job of wealth redistribution and social capital building than Government, while attempting to locate mining interests as disadvantaged and marginalised. The questions are, does this constitute or reinforce a form of socially validated corporate personhood, in lieu of a formal legal definition that exists in countries such as the USA? And, to what extent are corporations and their representatives legitimate actors in wealth redistribution politics in contemporary market society? Analysing the anti-MRRT campaign, the paper aims to contribute to understandings of how recent corporate 'activism' in Australia shapes and is shaped by economic life.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Productive Diversity: Towards a Political Economy of Multiculturalism

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Patrick Brownlee, Department of Political Economy, University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Patrick Brownlee

Email address: patrick.brownlee@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The question of inequality has been an enduring one for migrant Australia. However in the 1990s, a radical approach to belonging through individual skill and entrepreneurialism within a global market economy pointed towards a departure from traditional hierarchies of citizenship.

Focusing on a historical discourse in Australia, this paper traces the emergence of multicultural policy making as feature of the global market economy. While significant analyses of the relationship between citizenship, identity politics and the market economy have focused on the process of consumption, and the corrosive relationship between cultural authenticity and mass consumerism, the idea of the productive immigrant, the individual ethnic entrepreneur, has done as much to shape and entrench multicultural policy making within globalisation over the last quarter century. Critical analyses to date however have not fully explored the relationship between the growth in business and skilled migration, and the emergence of Productive Diversity within a market economy ideology. Is migrant productivity policy in a globalising context a feature of economic rationalism or a 'socio-cultural rationalism'? Neither or both? A line of inquiry that remains open is whether and to what extent it may be useful to critique diversity policymaking *fin-de-millénaire* as product or defining feature of neoliberalism serving the global marketplace. A detailed examination of Australia's Productive Diversity policy development and business migration data is advanced to provide a more comprehensive base for understanding these questions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Mediated Communication and the Management of Transnational Lives**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. John Budarick, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: John budarick

Email address: John.Budarick@arts.monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Mediated communication is central to contemporary conceptualisations of transnationalism, diaspora, migration and exile. Challenging the dyadic notions of migration as movement from point A to point B, communication across borders has been fore-grounded as a key feature of transnational lives in which meaningful connections exist between any number of nations, communities and places. While communication across borders is nothing new, for many what are variously described as 'flows' or 'scapes' have increased in intensity in recent years. The result is a challenge to the way such classic sociological terms as community or society are thought about.

In this paper I argue that media are a vital resource for the way in which migrants negotiate both the local and transnational nature of their lives in new social environments. Focusing on migrant belonging and security as a framework, and drawing on data on Iranian-Australians and their use of media, I argue that media are an active part of a complex process in which migrants seek to achieve a sense of what Qureshi (2007) calls 'belonging-security' in the host country. This process involves local as well as transnational issues, as migrants engage with a variety of media in order to manage their immediate social environment as well as their transnational connections. This situation highlights the role of media as a vital social resource and the need for migrants to exert at least some control over the way they are represented in media discourses.

Qureshi, K. (2007) 'Shifting Proximities: News and "Belonging-Security"', *European Journal of Cultural Studies* 10(3): 294-310.

Large Scale Social Research in 19th Century New Zealand: 1882 Return of Freeholders

Edgar Burns
La Trobe University
e.burns@latrobe.edu.au
+613 5444 7466

Refereed Paper TASA Conference 2012, University of Queensland
Word Count = 2994

Abstract:

The paper reports on a current project to digitise and analyse the 1882 Return of Freeholders of New Zealand, creating a database of about seventy thousand owners of freeholders of land in the colony. A variety of potential uses for this empirical data will become available. Three aspects of this project are commented on here: first, methodological issues in assembling this quantity of data; second, the significance of land-owning within the emerging settler colony for establishing a desirable kind of social democracy; third, indications of occupational and gender characteristics of the population in relation to the establishment of colonial society. Each of these elements of the emerging national state, within the extensive imperial and trans-Tasman networks can be more rigorously interpreted with this set of data at this particular point in time is developed. Between The Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, the abolition of the provinces in 1858, the public works of the Vogel era, and the activism of the 1890s Seddon Liberal government seeking to negate the “emerging inequalities” from the controlling influence of absentee land-owners and leaseholders, in an arc of colonial development and contest is measured at one point in time

Key words: Land ownership, landed gentry, settler society, State experiments, WP Reeves,

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Skin cancer advertising and the sun exposure paradox**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Anthea Cain
Behavioural Studies, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University.
2. Dr Luke Howie
Behavioural Studies, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University.

Name of corresponding author: Anthea Cain

Email address: accai3@student.monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the last 10 - 15 years, skin cancer campaigns have become increasingly distressing and visually powerful in the way they are communicated. We are strongly advised to take precautions and limit exposure to direct sunlight, as we are told skin cancer is a preventable disease and one that we should fear. A paradox becomes apparent however, when we learn that skin cancer is not a high-ranking killer and evidence suggests that limiting exposure to the sun increases the likelihood of developing more debilitating and aggressive conditions. As the incidence of health anxiety and "cancer phobia" (Crile Jr 1955) increase, and general levels of anxiety continue to rise, this Honours-level research considers whether these graphic advertising campaigns are justified, or disproportionate and unwarranted.

This paper argues that it is important to keep the risks to our health and wellbeing in perspective. When healthcare campaigns are employed to encourage behaviour change through the adoption of extreme measures, unexpected and dire consequences may result. After exploring some of the existing literature surrounding cancer, fear, risk and anxiety, the results of some preliminary interview data are presented. Gaining insight into an individual's personal experience with the sun, skin cancer and the associated advertising campaigns, helps to elucidate our understanding of this phenomenon.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Negotiating home comforts?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Trudie Cain; Massey University
2. Kerry Chamberlain; Massey University
3. Ann Dupuis; Massey University

Name of corresponding author: Trudie Cain

Email address: t.cain@massey.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The problematic construction of fat, and indeed fat people, ensure that in public spaces, fat women are perpetually the object of others' negative attention (Cain, 2011). With this in mind, one might expect that the private space of the home provides respite from social judgment. Grounded in Cain's PhD research examining the everyday clothing practices of ten self-identified larger women, we demonstrate that the home is experienced as an ambivalent space. On the one hand, the home provides privacy, refuge and greater corporeal legitimacy, while on the other hand, it serves as a disruptive force rendering the (fat) self unstable. In particular, we discuss the tenuous boundaries of the home and the perpetual potential for intrusion from beyond its borders, intrusions that materialise as unexpected moments of corporeal disruption.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: African Ache: Exploring the Affective Registers of South African Migrants**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Trudie Cain; Massey University
2. Carina Meares; Auckland Council
3. Chris Read; Massey University

Name of corresponding author: Trudie Cain

Email address: t.cain@massey.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The factors that contribute to migrants' economic integration are the key focus of contemporary migration literature and policy. Certainly, labour market engagement and ethnic entrepreneurship are important components of successful settlement. However, the privileging of rational economic imperatives fails to take account of the full range of migrants' lived experiences as they seek to create a home for themselves and their families in their adopted country. In particular, the emphasis on the economic strands of migrants' lives fails to fully account for the emotional, affective and multi-sensorial aspects of migrant experience, including the sense of *dis*-location that can occur on migrating from one place to another. This paper begins from the standpoint that understanding these embodied, situated and affective aspects of migrant experience is crucial if migrant-receiving countries are to generate an environment that is conducive to successful settlement and integration and, in doing so, facilitate migrant retention.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract**

TITLE: Building *better* communities: comparing competing models for development

1. Maxine Campbell, University of Waikato
2. Julie Chambers, Starship Trauma Service
3. Jo Barnes, University of Waikato

Name of corresponding author: Maxine Campbell

Email address: maxine@waikato.ac.nz

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is funded by the United Nations for the purposes of "directing and coordinating health within the United Nations system" (www.who.int/about/en/). As part of its mandate, WHO sponsors the development of health-related models and plans for enhancing local communities. Developed within and disseminated through collaborating centres, these models are globally promoted as best practice ways for achieving improved health and wellbeing outcomes for citizens. This paper describes the history and development of two such models, *Safe Communities* and *Healthy Cities*. Each model prescribes behaviours and activities for local government, communities and/or groups who aspire to be identified as meeting the relevant international standards. Compliance enables accreditation, a formal process of public recognition aligning the city/community with the model and earning the right to display the associated branding. Strategies within the models cover initiatives ranging from public health and child welfare to transport and urban planning. Cities generally choose one model to adopt, but it is not evident that the models are mutually exclusive. We provide an overview of the emphasis associated with each of the two models and explore the challenges that arise when competing models vie for attention. We attempt to come to an understanding of the reasons behind the parallel development of the two distinct, but similar, models and begin to evaluate whether the competing schemes might in fact complement each other in ways which further enhance the development of better communities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Chris Capel (Monash University, GLASS) PhD student
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: capel@tpg.com.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Title: Influencing policy in remote areas – a dream or reality?

Can women and men in remote communities influence government policy? This paper discusses current “insider” research which examines the various Lake Eyre Basin Wild Rivers deliberations as a case study. Government consultation and proactive moves from the community to influence policy prior to official government consultation are examined. Activists who try to influence policy impacting on Central Western Queensland spend a lot of (largely volunteer) time and resources trying to influence government policy and barriers to doing this from a remote region are large. Cynicism towards government, timing, distance, level of resourcing, skill in lobbying, the ability to form strategic alliances, wearing a number of hats, having a collective voice and a range of other factors are important when examining the ability to influence. Initial results suggest that an alarming rate of “burn out” for long term influencers is being experienced, though some remote based influencers are surprisingly positive given the significant barriers.

Body Dirt to Liquid Gold: The transformative journey of donor breast milk for use in neonatal intensive care

Abstract

Breast milk is the ideal food for preterm infants. In fact, it is so beneficial that when mothers of preterm infants are unable to produce sufficient volumes of breast milk, neonatologists are prescribing pasteurized donor breast milk (DHM) instead of infant formula. However, breast milk, as a pharmakon, has a paradoxical presence in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU); it is at once a body fluid with therapeutic properties and one that potentially harbours pathogens. Based on ethnographic research, this paper reveals the practices that transform breast milk from what could be seen as a potentially contaminating substance to a precious commodity with a legitimate place in the NICU. Insights garnered from Mary Douglas's work on body fluids and Hausman's theorizing of breast milk as pharmakon are used in this paper to examine the transformation of DHM from 'body dirt' to 'liquid gold'.

Introduction

The body, including rituals enacted on and through it, provides a view of the broader ordering and structuring of society at large (Douglas, 1966). In her book *Purity and Danger* (1966) Mary Douglas examines body fluids and the notion of purity, pollution, and taboo as basic classifications which designate and underlie social order

and relations. Body fluids are symbolically potent in this regard; they symbolize strength and virtue, but they also threaten to pollute physical and social bodies (Douglas, 1966). Semen, eggs, and breast milk as reproductive body fluids are particularly symbolic markers of social order (Douglas, 1966). Breast milk, for example, is a marker of the mother-infant relationship and is symbolic of ‘good’ mothering (Wolf, 2011). Breast milk is a superior food for preterm infants because the entero-mammary process turns a lactating woman’s exposure to pathogens in the environment into immune-protective antibodies in breast milk (Hausman, 2011). Yet breast milk is also constructed as risky (Hausman, 2011) as it may harbor viruses that the mother carries herself, such as HIV, hepatitis, and cytomegalovirus. It is in situating breast milk as a pharmakon that the current paper examines extracorporeal breast milk (EBM) in the context of the neonatal intensive care unitⁱ (NICU).

EBM is not a neutral substance, nor is it free from the social context within which is used. Whether fed fresh to a preterm infant, stored and frozen for later use, or donated to a HMB, EBM in the NICU is embedded within a web of social relationships involving the infant, mother, NICU clinicians, HMB staff, and providers of donor human milk (DHM). Rather than determining the cleanliness of EBM using a purely physiologic standpoint (such as microbial counts or viral presence), this paper draws on the logic of Douglas’s thesis; that the ‘dirtiness’ of bodily secretions is also defined relationally, and thus, they are situated within, and constructive of social order. According to Douglas, when something is classified as ‘dirty’ it results from a

transgression of classificatory and symbolic social order. To use EBM as an example, it is only upon feeding EBM to infants who are unrelated to the mother that concern is commonly raised about the cleanliness of milk. Using Douglas's approach, this could be as much due to the transgression of milk across biological kinship lines as it is about physiologic definitions of cleanliness. Yet transgressions can, at times, be repositioned in such a way that social order is not threatened (Douglas, 1966). It is from this premise that this paper contrasts the work practices surrounding different classifications of EBM in the NICU and their role in designating it as 'body dirt' or 'liquid gold'.

The Biosocial Potency of Breast Milk in the NICU

Mother's Milk

NICU is a space in which nurses and doctors rescue and support the new and vulnerable lives of preterm infants and, in doing so, mediate the new mother-infant relationship. Clinicians are encouraged as a part of 'best practice' to assist mothers to provide their own breast milk to their infants (Meier, Engstrom, Patel, Jegier, & Bruns, 2010). Breast milk is the ideal food for preterm infants; it is the most easily digested food and it offers superior immunological protection. Preterm infants are also prone to a potentially fatal infection of the intestines condition called 'necrotising enterocolitis' (NEC) which breast milk feedings have shown to reduce (Sullivan et al.,

2010). Breast milk, as a vital and highly symbolic substance, is often central to the discourse and practices of NICU practitioners.

In the NICU, newborn preterm infants can be so fragile that even the regular care activities of changing a diaper, cuddling, and feeding can predispose the infant to physiological stress. This renders the everyday care acts that would normally define early motherhood very difficult to perform without the oversight, facilitation, and intervention of a neonatal nurse (Cockcroft, 2012). Therefore in the NICU context, a mother expressing her breast milk is more than a means of enabling the ‘gold-standard’ of nutrition to be fed to her infant. It is also a fundamental mothering task that only she can do. Thus EBM harbours heightened symbolism in the NICU as it acts as a signifier of care, motherhood and biological kinship.

Donor Milk

The task of expressing breast milk can be a difficult one for the NICU mother. The mother must mimic a ‘normal’ term newborn’s suckling pattern by using an electric breast pump to stimulate the breast to produce milk, every three hours, day and night, for weeks or even months. A preterm delivery will often lead to a delay in maternal breast milk production and the mother’s physical separation from her infant also acts to reduce her milk supply (Schanler, Hurst, & Lau, 1999). Thus even for those mothers who adhere to the regime of expressing milk regularly, it is common to struggle to supply the sufficient volumes of breast milk required by the growing infant

(ibid).

If a mother's own milk is unavailable or is of low supply, peak health professional bodies recommend that donor human milk (DHM) from a human milk bank (HMB) be used for preterm infants in preference to infant formula (American Academy of Pediatrics, 2012; World Health Organisation UNICEF, 2003). In cases where a lactating woman has an over supply of breast milk, she may choose to donate it to a HMB. A HMB is responsible for recruiting and screening milk donors in addition to pasteurizing and testing all donated breast milk to ensure infectious agents are deactivated (Kennaugh & Lockhart-Borman, 2011). The HMB will then provide DHM to the NICU upon receipt of a physician's prescription where it will be used, with parental consent, for the most fragile and small preterm infants (ibid). However, the use of mother's milk to feed an infant other than her own is not always so actively encouraged by NICU clinicians or parents.

Breast Milk Misappropriation

"Milk sharing", that is, breast milk that is obtained informally from an unscreened known or unknown donor is considered risky (Geraghty, Heier, & Rasmussen, 2011), particularly for preterm infants. Such concern is symbolic of wider societal governance and concerns about breast milk (Boyer, 2010) and in the NICU many investments are made to prevent breast milk accidentally crossing kinship lines (Gabrielski & Lessen, 2011; Rinke, Murphy, & Bundy, 2011; Warner & Sapsford,

2004; Zeilhofer, Frey, Zandee, & Bernet, 2009). When EBM is ‘misappropriated’ (the wrong breast milk is fed to the wrong baby), it is considered a threat to patient safety and can be stressful for parents and staff (Rinke, et al., 2011) and both the mother of the affected infant, and the mother whose milk was accidentally administered need to be tested for viruses that are transmissible by breast milk, including HIV, Hepatitis B and C, Human T-Lymphotropic Virus I/II and cytomegalovirus (Rinke, et al., 2011). The majority of viral tests are negative and misappropriation generally causes no harm to the baby (Gabrielski & Lessen, 2011; Rinke, et al., 2011; Zeilhofer, et al., 2009). Still, misappropriation produces staff stress, a loss of families’ trust and confidence (Gabrielski & Lessen, 2011; Rinke, et al., 2011; Warner & Sapsford, 2004), and ‘enormous psychic stress to the mother whose baby received the milk of another woman’ (Zeilhofer, et al., 2009). It is clear that the different classifications of EBM hold different statuses as body fluids that range from a mother’s own being akin to ‘liquid gold’, to misappropriated EBM being classified as a potentially dangerous substance involved in hospital error and threats to patient safety.

Each classification of EBM detailed above has policies and practices for handling and feeding, and communication with parents. However it is only DHM and misappropriated breast milk which hold contrasting positions when they are fed to preterm infants who are not biologically related to the woman who provided the milk. Therefore this paper asks, ‘what are the practices in NICU that render DHM medically sanctioned to feed to an unrelated infant?’ To answer this question this paper will briefly address the material changes to breast milk that occur in the HMB and then

examine the common work practices in the NICU that legitimate the feeding of DHM to preterm infants.

Methods

Over a period of 6 months in 2011 and 2012 I conducted ethnographies in three NICUs and two HMBs located in Australia and the United States of Americaⁱⁱ. I conducted daily ethnographic observations of a wide range of work practices and communications between clinicians and between clinicians and parents. I wrote fieldnotes during and after my observations, and where consent was obtained I audio and video-recorded approximately 12 hours of work practices. In the HMB I recorded fieldnotes as I observed the recruitment and screening of donors; the handling, testing and pasteurization of donated breast milk; and the distribution of breast milk to hospitals. I also conducted 30 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with NICU clinicians and parents. During the interviews I asked about infant feeding in the NICU, the rationale of DHM use, and how DHM differed from formula or mothers' own milk. All interviews were audio recorded, transcribed by a professional transcriber, and checked by the researcher.

Transforming Donor Milk: the HMB and NICU

The work practices that occur in the HMB and NICU are critically involved in the transformation of potentially pathogenic EBM into a medically sanctioned product. These transformative practices not only act on the material aspects of breast milk, but importantly, create legitimacy through influencing how DHM is prescribed, communicated and documented in the NICU.

Modeled on blood banking, the HMB screens donors, pasteurizes and tests the milk, and ensures appropriate documentation to ensure that milk is traceable from donor through to recipient. It will then only release DHM on receipt of a physician's prescription (Kennaugh & Lockhart-Borman, 2011). Collectively, the HMB acts to create a known status of the donor and her milk, provides an audit trail to ensure accountability, and through physician prescription ensures that the release of DHM is medically endorsed. Ultimately the HMB constructs a greater sense of security among NICU clinicians who largely feel they are delivering a safe product to infants:

‘DHM is controlled and checked and you know it is safe’ (Nurse, Australia).

However it isn't only acting on the milk itself that assists in legitimating the feeding of EBM across kinship lines in the NICU. Given that feeding DHM without parental consent would be considered an error in hospital practice, it is clear that the following

communication processes involved in preparing DHM for use in the NICU are equally critical.

The daily NICU ward round is a time where neonatologist make infant feeding decisions. Neonatologists action the use of DHM through a written prescription order. Through this process, the feeding of EBM across milk kinship lines is rendered a deliberate, beneficent, and intended feeding practice. Moreover, during parental informed consent, a neonatologist will provide information about the screening and processing of DHM in addition to the medical reasons for recommending DHM. For parents, this process transforms what may be perceived as a potentially risky and unknown substance into a relative known and safe one.

‘The doctor – that’s his job, or his or her job – so I feel like they know what they’re doing so their recommendation to me is... pretty good, it’s good enough for me!’ (Parent, USA)

Neonatologists’ communication about DHM builds upon the transformative work previously done at the HMB:

‘... the donor has been screened and the milk has been heat-treated and kept in sterile containers that have been analysed for safety prior to use, and then it is recorded and treated like any other medicine. In that sense it becomes like the right medication, right does, right patient, assuming they do everything

correctly. There is also a mental transformation of the substance as a consequence of the process.’ (Neonatologist, USA)

The material work of the HMB and the legitimizing and medicalising work of the neonatology profession are not separate. Collectively, these practices enable EBM to cross kinship ties in a known, safe, planned, medically endorsed, and parentally-consented way.

Concluding Discussion

Despite the ubiquitous discourse of ‘breast is best’, where mother’s own milk is prioritized and donor milk ‘fills in the gaps’, breast milk and breastfeeding hold contradictory positions in the NICU:

A paradoxical situation appears to exist in some neonatal intensive care environments. The evidence-based, extensively researched literature about the life-saving properties of breastmilk sits uncomfortably alongside the concerns about a potentially infected female body fluid. (Bartle, 2010: 126)

Douglas explains that in the Western context ‘our idea of dirt is dominated by the knowledge of pathogenic organisms. ... it is difficult to think of dirt except in the context of pathogenicity’ (Douglas p.44). Indeed, breast milk, as a health-giving

bodily fluid, is portrayed as indeterminate, uncontrolled and 'invested with cultural meanings as dangers, pollutants, dirt, or contaminants' (Benn & Phibbs, 2007: 105). However, Douglas (1966: 44) goes on to say that when this pathogenic notion of dirt is put aside we are left with dirt as merely being 'matter out of place', that is, dirt is present where there is a 'contravention' of existing order. Nowhere is this more clear than in the accidental use of DHM to feed a preterm infant without parental consent. Even when the fear of disease and pathology is made absent through the screening of donors and pasteurising of milk, what is remnant is the contravention of social relations, namely that in the NICU context a bodily fluid of another mother has been fed to an unrelated infant.

This paper has explored how the culture of the NICU has developed a system that allows donated breast milk to cut across biological kinship relations in a sanctioned fashion, with minimal disruption to fragile mother-infant relations. Boyer (2010) argues that the presence of a HMB legitimates breast milk as a 'risky biosubstance'. Yet in contemporary Western NICUs, DHM in the NICU requires a system of processing and administration to construct a legitimate place for it in the hospital environment.

This paper has shown that neonatologists and the HMB medicalise, legitimate, and stabilise the crossing of EBM across kinship lines by endorsing it as a safe product for use with preterm infants. To draw on Douglas's (1966) theory, misappropriated EBM

first needs to be recognized as 'matter out of place'. From here the transformative work of the HMB precedes the eminently powerful endorsement of DHM by neonatologists, the AAP and the WHO. Collectively these third parties work with the paradoxical position of breast milk as pharmakon.

References

- American Academy of Pediatrics. (2012). Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk. *Pediatrics*, 129, e827.
- Bartle, C. (2010). Going With the Flow: Contemporary Discourses of Donor Breastmilk Use in a Neonatal Intensive Care Setting. In R. Shaw & A. Bartlett (Eds.), *Giving Breastmilk: Body ethics and contemporary breastfeeding practice* (pp. 122-133). Toronto: Demeter.
- Benn, C., & Phibbs, S. (2007). 'Milk for Africa' and 'the neighbourhood' but socially isolated. In M. Kirkham (Ed.), *Exploring the Dirty Side of Women's Health* (pp. 90-101). London and New York: Routledge.
- Boyer, K. (2010). Of Care and Commodities: breast milk and the new mobile biostructures. *Progress in Human Geography*, 34(1).
- Cockcroft, S. (2012). How can family centred care be improved to meet the needs of parents with a premature baby in neonatal intensive care. *Journal of Neonatal Nursing*, 18, 105-110.
- Douglas, M. (1966). *Purity and Danger*. New York and London: Routledge.
- Gabrielski, L., & Lessen, R. (2011). Centralized Model of Human Milk Preparation and Storage in a State-of-the-Art Human Milk Lab. *ICAN: Infant, Child, and Adolescent Nutrition*, 3(4), 225-232.
- Geraghty, S., Heier, J., & Rasmussen, K. (2011). Got Milk? Sharing Human Milk Via the Internet. *Public Health Reports*, 126, 161-164.
- Hausman, B. (2011). *Viral Mothers*. Michigan: The University of Michigan Press.
- Kennaugh, J., & Lockhart-Borman, L. (2011). The Increasing Importance of Human Milk Banks. *e-journal of Neonatology Research*, 1(3), 119-125.
- Meier, P., Engstrom, J., Patel, A., Jegier, B., & Bruns, N. (2010). Improving the Use of Human Milk During and After the NICU Stay. *Clin Perinatol*, 37, 217-245.
- Rinke, M., Murphy, J., & Bundy, D. (2011). Pediatrics: "Wrong Patient" Breast-Milk Administration in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. In A. Wu (Ed.), *The Value of Close Calls in Improving Patient Safety* (pp. 117-121). Oakbrook Terrace: Joint Commission Resources.
- Schanler, R., Hurst, N., & Lau, C. (1999). The use of human milk and breastfeeding in premature infants. *Clinics in Perinatology*, 26(2), 379-398.

- Sullivan, S., Schanler, R., Kim, J., Patel, A., Trawo, R., Kiechl-Kohlendorfer, U., et al. (2010). An Exclusively Human Milk-Based Diet Is Associated with a Lower Rate of Necrotizing Enterocolitis than a Diet of Human Milk and Bovine Milk-Based Products. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 156, 562-567.
- Warner, B., & Sapsford, A. (2004). Misappropriated Human Milk: Fantasy, Fear, and Fact Regarding Infectious Risk. *Newborn and Infant Nursing Reviews*, 4(1), 56-61.
- Wolf, J. (2011). *Is Breast Best?* New York: New York University Press.
- World Health Organisation UNICEF. (2003). *Global strategy for infant and young child feeding*. Geneva:
<http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2003/9241562218.pdf>.
- Zeilhofer, U., Frey, B., Zandee, J., & Bernet, V. (2009). The role of critical incident monitoring in detection and prevention of human breast milk confusions. *Eur J Pediatr*, 168(10), 1277-1279.

ⁱ Following the birth of a preterm baby, mothers are encouraged to produce and express milk from their breasts using an electric breast pump. The breast milk is then collected in a bottle and either provided fresh to the mother's infant, frozen for later use, or alternatively it can be donated to a human milk bank (HMB) where it will be used to feed an infant whose own mother is unable to provide sufficient volumes of her own milk.

ⁱⁱ HREC and IRB approval granted.

Emerging and Enduring Inequalities and the Sociology of Emotions

Dr. John Cash,
School of Social and Political Sciences
University of Melbourne,
Parkville, Victoria, 3010,
Australia.

E-mail: johndc@unimelb.edu.au

ABSTRACT: The conference theme, “Emerging and Enduring Inequalities” raises some interesting, indeed intriguing, issues when set in relation to the emerging field of the sociology of emotions. For instance, can we talk sensibly about emotional inequalities? More precisely, do both deeply embedded (or enduring) and emergent social inequalities also entail emotional inequalities? If so, how might these be usefully characterised and analysed? By integrating Kleinian psychoanalytic theory into its approach to the sociology of emotions, this paper examines Northern Ireland with the above questions in mind. In recent times Northern Ireland has seen a compromised, yet significant, expansion of the affects and representations that are now regarded as proper ways of construing and relating to its long history of conflict and violence. A society previously dominated by the friend-enemy distinction and the restricted set of affects it promotes has slowly begun to transform itself. In particular, reparative impulses and feelings, along with an open-ness to feelings of guilt and loss and responsibility for the past, are now performed as part of the new forms of subjectivity and inter-subjectivity that can be transacted within the public domain. Fault-lines remain, however, and some sections of the population are threatened rather than liberated by this newly emergent affective economy. This analysis highlights that we should pay more attention to the enduring and emerging inequalities of emotional life that figure large amongst the perverse effects of systemic social and political inequality, even as that inequality is addressed through conflict and eventual social and political reforms.

Key Terms: emotional inequalities; friend-enemy; ambivalent; affective constellation; identity.

Word Count: 2878

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:****The Social Transformation and International Migration (STIM) Project: Concepts, Methods and First Fieldwork Impressions**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Stephen Castles, Department of Sociology and Social Policy, University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: As above

Email address: Stephen.castles@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This five-year project aims to re-examine the theoretical and methodological basis of international migration research. The project starts from the processes of social transformation arising from neoliberal globalisation, and analyses the role of mobility within them. Migration is seen not as a *result* of change nor a *cause* of change, but as an *integral part of social transformation processes*. It is therefore crucial to embed migration theory in broader social theory.

The STIM project involves a research team of six people. The first year was spent developing a conceptual framework based on a reworking and updating of Karl Polanyi's theory of transformation. The second year focused on developing a methodology for multi-scalar research, based on the idea that global forces are always experienced at the local level. The current third year is devoted to fieldwork in Turkey, South Korea, Mexico and Australia.

This paper will report on some of the key issues that have emerged from the initial fieldwork. These include:

- How migration and settlement are shaped by differing constructions of national identity.
- The relationship between the economic and demographic drivers of migration and ideas on diversity and homogeneity.
- Links between colonialism, foreign relations, treatment of internal minorities and international migration.
- The politics of urban space and the differentiation of migrants.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Susanna Chamberlain, Griffith University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Susanna Chamberlain

Email address: s.chamberlain@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Do Women have souls? Female Identity and the Project of the Self

In the Western philosophical tradition, the project of the Self is a central issue. From the days of Aristotle, the conceptualisation of a Self has always had political and sociological significance, shaping in nuanced and subtle ways the social agendas and even had policy implications. This paper addresses one of the significant issues that arise from exploring the path of the development of the Self: did women acquire selves? During the middle ages and even later, serious debates were held on whether women had souls. Aristotle believed that women could have no souls, later philosophers began to explore the possibility. What is particularly interesting is the parallel between the development of a distinct female identity- a Self- and changes in policy.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The effect of the GFC on the distribution of wealth in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jenny Chesters, University of Canberra

Name of corresponding author: Jenny Chesters

Email Address: jenny.chesters@canberra.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The recent Global Financial Crisis has renewed interest in levels of social inequality on both a global and a national level. Social inequality is generally conceptualised in terms of economic inequality related to income, ignoring the effects that wealth inequality has on well-being. This paper examines levels of wealth inequality in households with at least one person aged 50 years or more in Australia using the 2006 and 2010 waves of the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia data. The results show that although there was a general decline in wealth holdings, wealth inequality at the household level increased dramatically between 2006 and 2010.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The (re)construction of Calabrian identity in Australia through the *alter ego strategy*

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Giancarlo Chiro (University of South Australia)
2. Simone Marino (University of South Australia)

Name of corresponding author: Giancarlo Chiro

Email address: Giancarlo.chiro@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The present paper derives from a larger study of Calabrian Australian families using ethnographical and participant observation methodologies (De Martino, 1975; Ricci, 1996). Specifically it investigates the strategies participants used to overcome migrant disadvantage by recreating a *alter ego* Italian village in the host country based on their imagined archetypical homeland village. The purpose of reconstructing imagined spaces and social relations appears to be in order to re-establish *ex novo* their Calabrian identity, maintaining and transmitting traditional cultural values. First generation participants reported a particular condition Sayad (2002) has termed '*double absence*', a double invisibility they perceive both in their native home and in the host country. Calabrian Australian migrants, in anthropological perspective, may this be considered *atopos* or characters out of place (Bourdieu and Waquant, 2000), confined to that social hybrid space between existence and non-existence (Marino, 2012).

A system in turmoil: A critical discourse analysis of water policy and planning in the Murray Darling Basin

Dr Marilyn Crichton

Charles Sturt University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Corresponding Author: Dr Marilyn Crichton

Email: mcrichton@csu.edu.au

In the Murray Darling Basin, the process of distributing water has become contested through a planning process that attempted to take into account the needs and views of the environment, science, community, business (in particular farmers), traditional owners, and government interests. This paper first critiques the competing ideologies of water rights and market forces underpinning neoliberal governance of water. It then reports on a critical discourse analysis of documents linked to water policy and planning in the MDB. The analysis shows that the decentralisation of water markets and the current model of water distribution is only reasonable when viewed from the point of view of paternalist governance. While paying lip service to notions of water rights and consultation, the MDB planning process has not actually taken account of the range of interests of those living on the MDB. Further, these interests are found to be more similar than they appear at first, and a case for a plan that meets the needs of most stakeholders is still possible.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: For how much longer do we tolerate mass murder?: a sociology of the cinema

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Rock Chugg
2. Freelance
3. Mooroolbark, Victoria 3138

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: rockchugg@hotmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Marx's idea 'first as tragedy then as farce' was initially formulated to explain the *coups d'état* of Napoleon (1799), then Louis Napoleon (1851): the prototype of failed revolution or 'fascism', infecting Prussia after the Paris Commune (1871) according to more sober histories. A notion reapplied by follower Zizek to the tragic 9/11 (2001) then farcical GFC (2008), we can observe its relevance for a sociology of contemporary cinema on two levels. (1) As lawless revenge against Afghanistan and Iraq, anticipated by Superpowers in three films I discuss in this paper: *Carry On Up the Khyber* (1968), a comedy sequel to 'the greatest British military disaster in history'; *Rambo III* (1988) of the eponymous action-hero series, coinciding with the CIA setup of later 9/11 perpetrators; and lastly, Pilger's *The War You Don't See* (2010) documenting invasions that, like fellow journalist Assange (and many Westerners) he sees as 'war crimes'. (2) Today a cultural industry under threat of convergence from rival DVDs, video games, digital screens, virtual point fees and stagnation, cinema increasingly corresponds as farce on this vehicular level to its content of imploding war tragedy: theorised twice ('Gulf War'/'Spirit of Terror') by post-Marxist Baudrillard. But the crowning irony of Western 'democracy', spreading 'freedom of speech' in the Near East while censoring Assange at home, is to *underestimate* his exposé of injustice with a bedroom farce worthy of Feydeau.

Keywords: cinema, tragedy/farce, injustice

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Revolutions and Rising Tides: Generations and Gender Egalitarianism in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Brendan Churchill, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: Brendan Churchill

Email address: Brendan.Churchill@utas.edu.au

Abstract

The 'gender revolution' of the 1970s led to significant social and economic change, which disrupted the gendered institutions of education, labour and to a lesser degree, the household. Such changes were part of a 'rising tide' in support of equality among men and women across Western nations and reflected a rapid increase in progressive and egalitarian attitudes. The revolution, however, appeared to have 'stalled' by the late 1980s and in the following decade, the trend towards gender egalitarianism looked in decline. In Australia, only limited data exists to explore these trends, but recent research suggests that the social progression towards gender egalitarianism remains incomplete. While attitudes towards women's participation in the labour market have become increasingly more liberal over time, attitudes towards women's dual roles as both mothers and labour market participants have tended to fluctuate. And whilst each successive generation is more egalitarian than the preceding one, there is some suggestion that, like gender attitudinal trends, this trend too has reversed and more recent generations may be more conservative. Using the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics Australia (HILDA) survey, a national household panel study, this paper will explore the generational dimensions of gender attitudes. Preliminary results suggest that the tide has continued to rise in many instances, but that gender egalitarianism still remains uneven across generations and gender attitudes.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract****TITLE: Governing the dieting self: conducting weight loss via the internet**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Andrew James Clarke, PhD Candidate, School of Social Science, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: as above

Email address: a.clarke4@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper examines the manner in which a given online weight loss program – Weight Watchers’ ProPoints program – attempts to shape the way in which its members conduct their dietary choices. Dieting and weight loss practices are often painted as either a voluntary, yet rational, response to health and lifestyle concerns or as the product or support of pervasive social norms and ideals regarding acceptable bodyweight. Yet, such representations obscure the ways in which certain techniques are made available to individuals that render the pursuit of bodily and dietary norms and ideals a practical possibility; techniques that in fact aim to work *through*, rather than against, an individual’s volition or autonomy by affecting the ways in which they make dietary choices. Adopting a Foucauldian inspired approach, I examine the way in which the ProPoints program constitutes a set of techniques and practices that do precisely this. I show that, by grounding itself in the expert authority of the health sciences, the program relates to its members as people who conduct their dietary choices via a deficient degree of dietary awareness. It then supplies them with a whole suite of practical tools and techniques for enhancing and enacting that awareness, and thus making choices, autonomously as it were, that are conducive to weight loss.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Occupational Aspirations Account for Educational Aspirations: Questioning the Wisconsin Model of Socioeconomic Attainment.**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Rebecca Coates, The University Of Queensland
2. Mark Western, The University Of Queensland
3. Zlatko Skrbis, The University Of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Rebecca Coates

Email address: r.coates@uq.edu.au

Abstract (max 250 words):

This paper explores an established link in the Wisconsin model of socioeconomic attainment, that between educational and occupational aspirations. According to this framework, aspirations are important mediators of educational and occupational attainment. The topic of aspirations has generated a large amount of research since the 1950s but sociological interest has waned in recent years. Further, researchers have investigated many correlates of educational and occupational aspirations, but very few have explored how occupational and educational aspirations are related. Rather, the status attainment model argues that educational and occupational aspirations develop simultaneously, and without influence on each other. This paper questions this assumption and asks whether occupational aspirations predict educational aspirations. We use wave 1 of the *Social Futures and Life Pathways* (2006) data, a longitudinal study of 7000 Queensland secondary school students, to examine how occupational aspirations affect educational aspirations for young people who differ by immigrant generation status and socioeconomic background. The results suggest that occupational aspirations account for educational aspirations, and that socioeconomic background explains more variation in aspirations than do generational status or ethnicity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Exploring Body Work Practices: Bodies, Affect and Becoming

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Julia Coffey, University of Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Julia Coffey

Email address: jecoffey@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper is drawn from a PhD research project exploring the body and contemporary body work practices. Understandings of gender and health are crucial to practices of body work and the broader experience of the 'self'. Through a Deleuzian approach to bodies, this research focuses on how body work and bodies are understood and lived using concepts of affect and becoming. Through 22 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with men and women aged 18-33 in Melbourne, I explore the affective relations involved in body work, and the ways that health discourses and gender influence their bodies and intersect with emerging and enduring inequalities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The position of older female public servants

1. Dr Linda Colley

Name of corresponding author: Dr Linda Colley

Email address: linda.colley@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Modern labour markets include increasing numbers of women and older workers, and Australian governments have deliberately fostered the workforce participation of both to alleviate labour market shortages. Older women are at the intersection of these policy agendas. Born in the early 1960s or earlier, they have had a distinctive labour market experience that differs from men in terms of access to education, employment, equal pay, or decent part-time work. Their disadvantage affects their current and lifetime earnings and their provision for retirement and potentially places them in a vulnerable sub-class of workers. Older women present an ongoing policy challenge for governments, but gender differentiation remains little recognised in the ageing workforce analysis.

Public services are large employers of both women and older workers, and have longstanding equity and diversity programs. This study examines the position of older women in an Australian state public service. In a sector where women experience comparatively good jobs and opportunities and where older workers are the norm, how do older women fare and are there still subtle inequalities?

The research takes an inter-categorical approach, comparing the position of older women to the whole workforce (250,000 employees) on factors including current jobs held, recruitment patterns, classification levels and employment security. It finds that the apparent strong support of public services for the employment of older workers and the employment of women can mask intersectional disadvantage for older women, who are faring worse in terms of quantity of jobs gained, quality of jobs gained, and advancement prospects.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Being the glue: the emerging role of women keeping rural families together during drought

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Janet Congues, Australian National University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Janet Congues

Email address: janet.congues@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The 'Strong Women, Strong Families' (SWSF) program was developed in the Goulburn Valley during the height of the recent drought (2007 to 2009) and was based on the assumption that women were the glue that kept farming families together in times of drought. Given the financial and social pressures induced by drought and the concurrent risk of suicide, drought workers and service agencies were concerned about the health and wellbeing of male farmers. Farming women were considered a key link between drought workers, service providers and the men. Therefore the SWSF program targeted opportunities to support farming women who in turn would be better positioned to assist men with essential information about health and well-being services. This paper provides a qualitative analysis of the design and impact of the SWSF program on farming women, using reports, written at the time by the drought workers, as the primary source of data. Initially this analysis found that the SWSF program was based on taken for granted assumptions of what it meant to be a farmer's wife and strongly reinforced the view that women were emotionally stronger and more connected than men. Moreover, the analysis found that by upholding the notion that *women were the glue that kept farming families together*, the program generated an unintended consequence: farming women could be blamed for their husbands attempting or committing suicide. The SWSF program sought to promote the role of women in farming, but it systematically reinforced gender inequality in rural communities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Cancer patients, complementary medicine, and the hospital system**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Greg Connolly, Centre for Health and Society, University of Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Greg Connolly

Email address: g.connolly@student.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores the attitudes of cancer patients, medical consultants, nurses and pharmacists at a major Australian metropolitan cancer centre regarding the use of complementary medicine (CM) by patients undergoing conventional medical treatment. Although increasing numbers of cancer patients combine CM with conventional hospital care most do not discuss this with their medical treatment team. This lack of disclosure highlights perennial issues of contested belief systems, poor communication, professional expertise, and patient autonomy, as well as practical considerations around policy and safety.

In general, the medical community perceives CM to be unsafe, untested, unscientific, unethical, dangerous, and expensive. However rather than being openly hostile to CM most medical consultants tend to guardedly ignore it and do not routinely ask cancer patients about their CM use. While large numbers of cancer patients perceive CM as natural and safe, and CM gives them added confidence to face their disease, they frequently do not discuss its use with their doctors. Partly this is because many medical consultants do not ask about CM, and partly because patients predict a negative reaction if the issue of CM is broached.

This paper uses a critical approach to examine the institutional pressures for cancer patients to conform to biomedical belief systems in which entrenched views are both pervasive and unspoken. It also explores how cancer patients using CM want their health beliefs and practices regarding CM to be respected in hospital settings.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The stars and widgets of the National Rugby League: exploring inconsistencies in club management of player indiscretions

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr James Connor – Senior Lecturer, School of Business, UNSW, Canberra
2. Dr Jason Mazanov – Senior Lecturer, School of Business, UNSW, Canberra
3. Mr Tom Sloan, Summer Scholarship recipient, UNSW, Canberra.

Name of corresponding author: Dr James Connor

Email address: James.Connor@adfa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Commercialisation of professional sport has seen media interest reconstruct scandal as a central part of sporting spectacle. As commercial entities, many sports are now reliant on direct or indirect media sponsorship for their survival. The reconstruction of sporting spectacle by the media to include scandal means both on- and off-field achievements are reported and scrutinised in the mediascape, more so if it is sensational, controversial or salacious. The sports industry is simultaneously reliant on the media for its survival and vulnerable to it through the publishing of scandalous material. The National Rugby League (NRL) has had a particularly tumultuous experience over the last decade. Drawing on the incidence and nature of publicly reported scandals in the NRL from 2001-2012 we analyse two types of scandal, drink driving offences and physical assault. Despite the conduct of the players involved being very similar the treatment of them by their Clubs and the NRL is very different. We offer an explanation for this variation in punishments that draws on the commercialisation and mediatistion literature in sport sociology (Kellner 2003). The management of the scandal-media-revenue nexus is based on the value of the player in terms of their sporting prowess and marketability, or on the stage of the season and importance of the game. The stark inconsistencies and admitted difference in treatment depending on the player show what is of value in commercial sport.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Organisational failure: A holistic factor analysis**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr James Connor
School of Business
UNSW in Canberra
2. Dr Jill Owen
School of Business
UNSW in Canberra
3. Dr Vanessa McDermott
School of Business
UNSW in Canberra

Name of corresponding author: Dr James Connor

Email address: James.Connor@adfa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

When employees fail to achieve managerial aims within an organisation blame is typically placed on the work team or individuals. This tendency to individualise negative outcomes is a common approach to organisational failure and is particularly problematic as it hides systemic and cultural reasons for conduct. Utilising a framework that draws heavily on Hopkins' (2005, 2006) whole of organisation analysis of catastrophic failure, we analyse the problems faced in an Australia Federal Government Agency implementing a major business change program. Drawing on interviews, focus groups and document analysis we catalogue the entirety of reasons for failure to deliver the program with a particular emphasis on the links between the factors. Our findings indicate that despite attempts by individuals within the organisation to apportion specific blame to work units or people the program was always destined to struggle to deliver what was promised. The wider cultural and political circumstance of the organisation, the managerial power structures, technological innovation, and lines of reporting and responsibility combined with a conservative culture created an environment where change was, and remains, difficult. The way programs of work are organised within government also contributes to perceptions of normative control of labour which obfuscates dysfunction. Our results indicate that Hopkins' model can be extended to business as usual failures and that holistic analysis of failure provides a rich causal model.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: He said, she said: The gendered use of public testimony in the child support reform process**

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Kay Cook, Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University
2. Kristin Natalier, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: Kay Cook

Email address: kay.cook@rmit.edu.au

Abstract:

This paper examines the evidence used to support the claims made in the Child Support chapter of the 2003 Inquiry into Child Custody report. Of the 222 references made to external sources evidence, 110 (49.5%) refer to personal witnesses or representatives from gendered advocacy groups. We examine these 110 references to community hearing testimony and written submissions, paying particular attention to the gender of the informant and whose interests they served. Confirming the work of feminist legal and policy scholars, we found that most references were made to men or served the interest of payers. Further, of the 31 references to statements made by women, the majority of these served the interests of payers. Thus, what was presented as legitimate evidence was gendered. We conclude that the voices and interests of women were marginalized in this part of the reform process.

Key words: law reform, gender, evidence

Word count: 2997 words

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The impact of animal-to-human transplantation on altruistic organ donation

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Peta S. Cook

University of Tasmania, School of Sociology and Social Work, Launceston;

Visiting Researcher, Brocher Foundation (<http://www.brocher.ch/>), Geneva, Switzerland.

Name of corresponding author: Peta S. Cook

Email address: Peta.Cook@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The successes of human-to-human transplantation (allotransplantation), have resulted in an expanding organ waiting list and a shortage of suitable transplantable human organs across the developed world (Cooper et al. 2002). In 2010, 991 human organ transplants were performed from deceased donors in Australia, while 1599 Australians remained on the waiting list. It is proposed that this discrepancy between organ need and supply could be narrowed with animal-to-human transplantation (xenotransplantation; XTP). XTP is viewed by some as a necessity of 'clear need' that will potentially overcome 'extreme' and 'crucial' organ shortages, by providing an 'unlimited supply' of 'made-to-order' animal organs (Cooper et al. 2002). On the other hand, it has been questioned whether the commodification of animal organs would meet human organ need (Daar 1997) and if the availability of animal organs would drop the altruistic human organ donation further (Gold and Adams 2002). For example, if XTP proceeds to therapy, it may provide the public with a false impression that human organ donations are no longer required, and therefore exasperate the gaps between organ need and supply. If this does occur, human suffering will increase rather than decrease. In this presentation, I will explore my initial findings into how XTP could potentially impact altruistic organ donation rates in Australia.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Gendered inequalities in policy processes: An illustration of women on the periphery in environmental design and public health policy**

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Kay Cook, Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University
2. Cecily Maller, Centre for Design, RMIT University
3. Sonia Martin, School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University

Name of corresponding author: Kay Cook

Email address: kay.cook@rmit.edu.au

Abstract:

Gender inequalities manifest in a number of ways including through policymaking processes. Drawing on critical feminist perspectives, we investigate a recent Victorian Inquiry into Environmental Design and Public Health in order to illustrate how policymaking processes serve to reinforce gendered divisions within society. In our analysis, we highlight the ways in which the scope and methods of the Inquiry process, and the outcomes produced, reinforced gendered divisions and confined women's voices to the periphery. In our critique we make four key points: 1) professional or 'expert' knowledge was given privilege over 'non-expert' voices; 2) the gender-neutral nature of the report consequently obscures the needs of women which are folded into those of 'populations' and 'families'; 3) the focus on individual behaviour and responsibility for health outcomes ignores social relations and processes and the dynamic between structure and agency and; 4) where specific issues relating to women are highlighted, they are not translated into recommendations. We conclude that the Inquiry report focused on chronic disease prevention and recommended the reorganisation of urban space to further shift the responsibility for population health outcomes onto individuals. This obscured the needs of women and perpetuated a social order referenced to masculine interests. Ultimately, policy processes of this ilk disempower women and legitimise their marginalisation and exclusion from public health discourses in general.

Keywords: new public health, gender, evidence, chronic disease, urban planning

Word count: 2969 words

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Buying into the lifestyle: Family life in a master-planned community**

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Kay Cook, Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University
2. Cecily Maller, Centre for Design, RMIT University
3. Iris Levin, Flinders University/Brotherhood of St Laurence
4. Sonia Martin, School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University
5. Eve Bodsworth, Brotherhood of St Laurence
6. Paula Arcari, Centre for Design, RMIT University

Name of corresponding author: Kay Cook

Email address: kay.cook@rmit.edu.au

Abstract:

This paper examines the experiences of mothers of young children living in a new master-planned community (MPC) in outer Melbourne. Despite literature and media coverage suggesting outer MPCs have significant social problems, women interviewed for this study expressed great satisfaction with their residential and lifestyle choices. While participants noted the community was far from finished and lacked infrastructure and services, they believed that market demand from the burgeoning population of young families would result in their future needs being met.

Our analysis revealed that the infrastructure and services provided were 'shallow', designed to meet perceived consumer needs. It also revealed a mismatch between developers' ideals of a 'family-friendly' lifestyle, expressed through the provision of material goods and consumption opportunities, and the reality of family life. The organisation of daily family life within this context cemented the construction of 'citizens as consumers' and sidelined alternative ways of being. Further, those who did not fit this model, such as new migrants or those without access to multiple cars, struggled to conform to the 'family lifestyle' prescribed by the estate's design.

These findings raise questions about the mutually reinforcing interactions between suburban planning and family life that occur during the early stages of parenting in MPCs. While 'master-planning' may meet the imagined future needs of lifestyle-consumer families, it appears ill-equipped to provide immediate and responsive social infrastructure. Participants' acceptance of this and their faith in the market also call into question how and whether different, family and community-driven approaches to planning are possible.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Gendered inequalities in policy processes: An illustration of women on the periphery in environmental design and public health policy**

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Kay Cook, Centre for Applied Social Research, RMIT University
2. Cecily Maller, Centre for Design, RMIT University
3. Sonia Martin, School of Global, Urban and Social Studies, RMIT University

Name of corresponding author: Kay Cook

Email address: kay.cook@rmit.edu.au

Abstract:

Gender inequalities manifest in a number of ways including through policymaking processes. Drawing on critical feminist perspectives, we investigate a recent Victorian Inquiry into Environmental Design and Public Health in order to illustrate how policymaking processes serve to reinforce gendered divisions within society. In our analysis, we highlight the ways in which the scope and methods of the Inquiry process, and the outcomes produced, reinforced gendered divisions and confined women's voices to the periphery. In our critique we make four key points: 1) professional or 'expert' knowledge was given privilege over 'non-expert' voices; 2) the gender-neutral nature of the report consequently obscures the needs of women which are folded into those of 'populations' and 'families'; 3) the focus on individual behaviour and responsibility for health outcomes ignores social relations and processes and the dynamic between structure and agency and; 4) where specific issues relating to women are highlighted, they are not translated into recommendations. We conclude that the Inquiry report focused on chronic disease prevention and recommended the reorganisation of urban space to further shift the responsibility for population health outcomes onto individuals. This obscured the needs of women and perpetuated a social order referenced to masculine interests. Ultimately, policy processes of this ilk disempower women and legitimise their marginalisation and exclusion from public health discourses in general.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Chasing 'Ecopolis': Inner-urban eco-communities and the modern utopian project

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Liam Cooper (University of Melbourne)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Liam Cooper

Email address: l.cooper@student.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 1980, A. Belford declared utopian communities to be no longer "yesterday's dream", but "tomorrow's necessity".

We have now reached a moment unprecedented in history where more than half the human population now lives in cities and in particular, big cities. At this historical juncture the urban landscape is the primary mechanism of mediated human experience; a cultural juggernaut, the city remains the principle vehicle through which people relate to each other and ecological systems. Utopian communities have historically viewed the city as a force of destruction; however, there are utopian communities emerging that posit the city as an 'engine of survival'.

This paper explores the notion and history of 'Ecopolis' as a utopian concept, originally coined by Lewis Mumford to describe the self-governing city that seeks to consciously integrate urban systems into the biosphere. Further, this paper looks at the emergence of the inner-urban eco-community (as opposed to communities situated on the urban fringe or in rural locations), a fractal of the 'Ecopolis' concept, as a new and novel utopian project with the potential to form an important part of the narrative of social change. Finally, this paper considers the relevance of inner-urban eco-communities to the debate on climate related mitigation and adaptation strategies and urban socio-technical transition. Drawing on preliminary research conducted at two inner-urban eco-communities – Christie Walk, Adelaide, and Westwyck, Melbourne - I examine the mechanisms by which such communities increase resilience through the investment in social, cultural and political capital.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Young women, post-feminism and ambiguous identities**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jessica Crofts
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Jessica Crofts

Email address: j.crofts2@pgrad.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper builds upon the body of work concerned with conceptualising what it means to be a young woman in late modern, neoliberal, post-feminist societies (including Rich 2007; Harris 2004; McRobbie 2009; Budgeon 2011). The multiplicity of meanings ascribed to the term post-feminism generates confusion and debate within the existing literature. The term post-feminism has often been used to describe the cultural context in which feminism is simultaneously taken for granted and repudiated; feminism is seen as having been useful but is now considered unnecessary (McRobbie 2009). Young women are encouraged to pursue their individual freedoms, and problems or barriers that they encounter in achieving their goals are constructed as individual rather than structural. The neoliberal idea that we can be and do anything has found fertile ground in the educational domain (Bradford & Hey 2007). However, structural disparities are rendered invisible, and there is a lack of attention as to what happens beyond the apparent educational success of young women. I draw upon a qualitative study of young women's experiences of work and education to examine the tensions that exist between post-feminist discourse and young women's experience in the workforce. This paper focuses on the ambiguities and contradictions that young women experience in the field of work, and the opportunities that these contradictions might bring to the analysis of new femininities. I argue that engaging with the limits set by these contradictions can offer an analysis of how and why they are sustained.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Enduring and Emerging Inequalities in New Zealand**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Charles Crothers, Dept. Social Sciences, AUT
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Charles Crothers

Email address: Charles.Crothers@AUT.ac.nz

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

Doig's early 1940s account of inequalities in New Zealand has been overshadowed in New Zealand sociology's collective memory by the Littledene study, but concern with inequalities has nevertheless been continuing. The paper provides a review of the accumulation of studies within this field, with a particular concentration on the varied data-sources which can be brought to bear and what conclusions can be wrought from these about models of inequalities in New Zealand, especially in recent periods.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Constructing enduring inequalities: Revisiting technological change in the New Zealand meat export industry

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Bruce Curtis, University of Auckland

Name of corresponding author: Bruce Curtis

Email address: b.curtis@auckland.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Willis (1985) discusses the introduction of the chain system of slaughtering in the Victorian meat export industry. He rightly concludes that managerial drives for efficiency and control cannot be discussed separately or in isolation. Curtis (1999, 2001) and Curtis and Reveley (2001) has alluded to the role of farmers, and institutional mechanisms of farmer control, as a decisive third element in the historical showdown between management and labour in the New Zealand meat export industry. Laibman (2008) posits the notion of 'crisis sites' as a way of contextualising struggle in work and across other dimensions of capitalist social relations. This paper will explore how Laibman's schema might illuminate the introduction of the chain system in New Zealand; and also reflect on his somewhat functionalist approach.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Raewyn Connell, University of Sydney
2. Nour Dados, University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Nour Dados

Email address: nour.dados@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Where in the world does neoliberalism come from? Southern perspectives on the market agenda

Neoliberalism is the background to all political and corporate strategy in the world today. A familiar agenda of deregulation, tax cuts and privatisation has transformed national and international economies in all parts of the world since the 1970s. Equally important, neoliberalism is an agenda of social and cultural change, guided by an ideology of competitive individualism. A recognisable literature on the economic and social consequences of these changes began to emerge in the 1990s. Yet an older literature on neoliberalism also exists. The better known part of that is the post-war material from the ideologues of the Vienna School and the Chicago School. Less well known is the work of the post-WWII West German 'Ordoliberalists'. The least known part of the story is the literature that emerged from the Global South beginning in the 1970s, in which neoliberal strategies were discussed in relation to development, agrarian reform, land use and extractive industries. These themes were never really taken up in the later Northern literature, since other than a minority wing of West German economists (the 'Third Way' advocates), development and agrarian reform have never been a significant feature of Northern neoliberalism. Neoliberalism can, in fact, be seen mainly as a strategy of development, involving a reconstruction of centre/periphery economic relations. Contrary to sociological understandings of globalization, a major implication is the divergence of development paths between global North and South, and between different parts of the periphery. This framework is of particular relevance for understanding contemporary society in Australia.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Ritualism in food audit: The problematic production of assurance**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Stephen Davey. University of Queensland School of Social Science
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: Stephen.davey@uqconnect.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Recent scholarship has considered the implications of the rise of voluntary private standards in food and the role of private actors in a rapidly evolving, de-facto 'mandatory' sphere of governance. Standards are an important element of this globalising private sphere of which sociological thought increasingly understands them as a governance mechanism that transforms many things, and people, during processes of standardisation.

As an increasingly important part of food standards' enforcement and compliance efforts are characterised by third-party certification. Hitherto, the role of auditors in certification processes has been largely unstudied. This research provides new evidence on the role of auditors and the pressures they face to shed light on a key stage in the governance of standards.

What is found is a textbook example of ritualism, where conformance to the rules around audit undermines the technical efficacy of the practice. Given the importance of the audit in certification processes, for standard owners and suppliers, opening up the black box of audit provides insights into the increasingly bureaucratised certification of food standards.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Experiences and perceptions of policewomen in Indonesia: The politeness paradox

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sharyn Davies (Auckland University of Technology)
2. Adrianus Meliala (University of Indonesia)
3. John Buttle (Auckland University of Technology)

Name of corresponding author: Sharyn Davies

Email address: Sharyn.davies@aut.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The number of policewomen in Indonesia is small, at less than five percent of the total force. This small number offers no protection against the inherent sexism pervasive throughout the organization. Policewomen are expected to first and foremost fulfill their assumed roles of wives and mothers. As such, a woman's position as an officer is seen as something she does more as a hobby than as a profession. Moreover, policewomen are routinely relegated to unskilled office-based duties. Indeed, these day-to-day duties frequently resemble domestic ones (e.g. making tea and greeting visitors). Such relegation means that policewomen get little opportunity to up-skill and as a result find it difficult to gain promotion. The fact that most policewomen therefore remain in the lower ranks serves as evidence for many that women are not capable of becoming senior officers. Within the organization itself, policewomen are frequently undervalued. For instance, the first question we were asked after presenting a paper to the men's police academy was whether we thought policewomen should be paid the same as policemen. The man asking the question thought they should not. This paper explores enduring inequalities existing within the Indonesian police force, especially as experienced by women. We also examine what we might term the 'politeness paradox.' On the one hand, essentialised qualities of women, such as assumed inherent politeness, honesty, and compassion, are frequently considered to render women incapable of being effective police officers. On the other hand, though, these same supposed essential characteristics are considered by many to make women superior police officers. This paper draws on the authors' long-term knowledge of policing, gender, and Indonesia.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Having your meta-theoretical cake and micro-eating it too: A few observations on sociological theorizing (based on recent developments in the study of art)

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. E De la Fuente

Name of corresponding author: E De la Fuente

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

It recently occurred to me that most sociologists I value are either 'meso' and 'meta' in orientation or 'micro' and 'grounded'. A prime example would be the work of Simmel, whom has often been mistakenly described as a 'theorist of modernity', when his theorizing is predominantly transhistorical or micrological - or both. Even sociologists valued for their 'groundedness' are often theoretically more ambitious than is recognized. As Zerubavel puts it, part of the reason we still read Goffman's work is precisely because the latter's first book was not titled: *The Presentation of the Self on the Shetland Islands*!

I elaborate my argument with examples drawn from my own field of specialization - the sociology of art. I concede that contextualist accounts, such as those offered by Howard S. Becker's *Art Worlds* and Pierre Bourdieu's *Rules of Art*, provided the field with a certain level of intellectual coherence. But they also led to excessive sociological imperialism; deterred dialogue with other disciplines; and resulted in little curiosity about phenomena that lie outside the modern 'institutional definition of art'.

I conclude my pseudo-manifesto for a meta-/micro-sociology by suggesting that the most interesting work by contemporary sociologists on art-stuff involves investigations of general 'cognitive patterns' or the concrete relationships that human actors and artworks enter into. While seemingly schizophrenic, such an art-sociology has the capacity to provide a meaningful account of what pictures, sounds, poetic turns of phrase, thoughtful design and the culinary arts, do to us in a range of social situations.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: What's in a name?: the significance of surnaming to Australian heterosexual and lesbian parents.

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Deborah Dempsey, Swinburne University of Technology
2. Jo Lindsay, Monash University
3. Lara Hulbert Mainka, Swinburne University of Technology

Name of corresponding author: Deborah Dempsey

Email address: ddempsey@swin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

For many years, Australian women have had a choice about whether to take their husband's surname when they get married. Due to parenting in the context of divorce, cohabitation and same-sex relationships, a considerable number of Australian children are born to differently surnamed parents. Surnaming practices are an interesting case study through which to interrogate the influential premise that family processes increasingly rely on reflexivity and negotiation rather than gendered or patriarchal traditions or conventions. This work-in-progress paper reports on a research study about the relational significance of surnames to contemporary heterosexual and same-sex coupled parents. It explores how decisions about adults' and children's surnames are made when families with children are formed, whose views count most in this, and the issues of identity and relatedness raised by decision-making in this domain of family experience. The research is based on three sources of quantitative and qualitative data: an anonymous online survey of 908 Australian parents, a subset of 40 telephone interviews with survey participants and a set of anonymised customised queries generated from birth registration records held by the Victorian Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Preliminary findings indicate that 90% of children with named fathers are given their father's surname, including most children born to differently surnamed married and cohabiting parents. Further to this, surnaming decisions are more reflexive for same-sex coupled than heterosexual parents because they raise considerations about family legitimacy and unity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Australia's national paid parental leave scheme**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jane Dickenson, *Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Canberra, Australia*
2. Katy Smith, *Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Canberra, Australia*
3. Erica Sparke, *Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Canberra, Australia*

Name of corresponding author: Jane Dickenson

Email address: Jane.Dickenson@fahcsia.gov.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This presentation outlines the key features of the Paid Parental Leave (PPL) scheme including the conditions (work test, income test, residency requirements) a parent has to meet in order to be eligible to receive Parental Leave Pay. The presentation touches briefly on how PPL interacts with and complements other forms of family assistance. Early data on PPL recipients are presented, including some of the characteristics of these recipients. This information is presented in the context of the characteristics of families with babies in Australia overall. The presentation then outlines how the PPL scheme is being evaluated. The evaluation is designed to assess whether the PPL scheme will enhance maternal health and child health and development, facilitate women's workforce participation and promote gender equity and work-family balance.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Towards a Sociology of Chronic Illness Related Fatigue

Author and affiliation:

Monika Dryburgh, Centre for Women's Health & Gender in Society, Melbourne School of Population Health, The University of Melbourne

Name of corresponding author: Monika Dryburgh

Email address: mahd@student.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract

My PhD project is an investigation into the sociology of chronic fatigue. Fatigue is common in many chronic illnesses, often having a large impact on quality of life. Current biomedical understandings of fatigue generally fail to take into account the lived experience of people with chronic fatigue; they also fail to engage with the sociology of sleep literature. This project seeks to describe the range of experiences of chronic illness related fatigue for working aged Australians, with particular attention to issues of gender, biomedical uncertainty and legitimacy, and tensions between medical, lay and public discourses of fatigue. In this paper I will present preliminary findings from qualitative interviews.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Migration and the politics of housing**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Associate Professor Ann Dupuis, Massey University, Albany
2. Professor Jenny Dixon, Dean, National Institute of Creative Arts and Industries, University of Auckland
3. Penny Lysnar, Research Officer, University of Auckland
4. Christine Read, PhD candidate, Massey University

Name of corresponding author: Ann Dupuis

Email address: a.dupuis@massey.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Immigrants moving to a new host country face sets of circumstances that can have disadvantageous outcomes. This paper identifies two sets of circumstances with respect to Chinese migrants in their attempts to establish themselves in the Auckland housing market. The first set of circumstances derives from the housing crisis Auckland is undergoing, components of which are: a housing shortfall that shows few signs of being addressed in the future; a fragmented building industry; a decline in owner-occupation; a rapid increase in the intermediate housing market (people who are in work but cannot afford to purchase a dwelling); repercussions from the leaky building syndrome; and an uncertain economic climate. The second set of circumstances relates to the primary strategies for planning sustainable growth in Auckland which have dominated policy making for nearly a decade and a half. These strategies have been premised on compact city principles, central to which is intensive housing. A growing body of literature reports major issues with intensification, especially with respect to the operation of bodies corporate, the entities established to manage and administer common property for owners. This paper draws on interview data from a sample of 47 Chinese participants who live in an intensive housing development close to one of Auckland's town centres. We discuss how well intensive housing developments meet the expectations, aspirations and needs of these residents and, emphasising issues around private urban governance, demonstrate the potential for differential treatment, conflict and exclusion.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: For the Love of the Venue? Topophilia in the Australian Football League**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Bernard East
2. Deakin University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Bernard East

Email address: bernie.east@deakin.edu.au

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables): Building on recent research (East, 2012), which found that culture has been actively reimagined as part of a spectrum of changes relating to Australian Rules football venues, this article will apply John Bale's (1993) schematic of Tuan's concept of Topophilia to AFL venues. This will help to explore notions of inclusivity and exclusivity in an era of sport as commodity. Specific dimensions to be addressed include the assertions that football venues are sacred spaces for followers, they possess scenic qualities, facilitate psychological advantages, function as a tourist attraction and engender a sense of deep local pride. Does topophilia exist today for football fans and if so, is it defined along the lines of Bale's schematic, or has the AFL helped to create inequalities as a result of changes to venues in recent years? Researching relevant issues such as venue naming rights, admission prices, disabled access and the introduction of prayer rooms will facilitate exploration of whether the AFL has generated inequalities via the shift away from suburban venues.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN MEXICO: THE PRICE RISKS IN MAIZE**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. F Echanove

Name of corresponding author: F Echanove

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Since the nineties, Mexico has changed its agricultural policy, removing subsidies and opening its borders to the U.S. (NAFTA), a country more competitive in grain production. The consequences have been an increasing reliance on cereals, to the extent that imports now cover 40% of domestic consumption. In the case of corn, Mexico has become the third largest importer globally, which, given current price terms, it represents enormous outlays of foreign exchange. The aim of this paper is to analyze agricultural policies now support the domestic production of that grain, especially those that subsidize their marketing as part of the support given to market risks. The research findings based on interviews reveal that Mexico is now at a crossroads regarding the future of its policy of subsidies, having collapsed the main support program for grain marketing, contract farming and called hedge funding. We analyze the characteristics and vulnerabilities of these programs that have led to its failure in 2012, and the issues facing today's commercial maize producers.

Keywords: maize, agricultural policy, market risks, Mexico.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: When Cohabitants Wed**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Vivienne Elizabeth, Sociology, University of Auckland, Auckland, NZ
2. Maureen Baker, Sociology, University of Auckland, Auckland, NZ
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Vivienne Elizabeth

Email address: v.elizabeth@auckland.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

What form do weddings take in an era of pre-marital cohabitation and delayed marriage? In this paper, we draw on interviews with ten marriage and civil union celebrants and forty individuals (some of whom were couples) to explore the rise of personalized weddings in recent times. Personalized weddings have been made possible by the trend towards secularization, which has seen many couples marrying outside of the church, but personalized weddings have been also engendered by the growth of a consumerist wedding industry. The tendency towards personalized weddings might be seen as supporting evidence for claims about detraditionalization – ‘the decline of the belief in pre-given or natural order of things’ (Heelas, 1996, 2). However, on closer examination personalized weddings typically incorporate a number of elements that individuals or couples view as ‘traditional’. This suggests that, as Heelas (1996) argues, detraditionalization, tradition-maintenance and tradition-construction go hand in hand.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Figurational sociology and food studies**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Barbara Evers – Murdoch University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Barbara Evers

Email address: b.evers@murdoch.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In this paper I argue that the figurational sociology of Norbert Elias should play a bigger role within the sociology of food/food studies than it currently does. Very little has been done with Stephen Mennell's *All Matters of Food* (1985), in which he uses Elias's sociology to study culinary cultures, despite the fact that this text, and indeed Elias himself, is mentioned in nearly all food studies. I suggest that greater awareness of Elias's figurational sociology - in particular its attention to the interconnectedness of the different disciplines, its historical perspective and the idea of 'figuration' - would be helpful to food researchers, allowing them an appreciation of 'the webs of interdependence' between the different fields of study including the sociological, economic, cultural, political, medical, and historical.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Sociology of Contemplative Empathy**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Glenn Ewan, University of Queensland

Email address: g.ewan@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper proposes a new theory of society that links ritualized solitary thought for other people's wellbeing, with the good of society as a whole. The term *contemplative empathy* here describes those private moments when we attempt to imagine ourselves in the shoes of other people and consider what we ourselves can do to treat them better. I will suggest that if we set aside time every day for contemplative empathy, that it more than any other praxis is likely to make the future world a better one to live in, in terms of: better relationships, reducing social inequalities, environmental sustainability, self-worth, mutual respect, and support for disadvantaged people. I will also propose that ritualized contemplative empathy is something we are all *meant* to be doing, and that this can be interpreted in both an evolutionary and theistic sense. Ideas of Comte, Marx, Durkheim, Weber, Aristotle, Mead, Gadamer, and other founding social theorists will all be reinterpreted to explore this theory & practice. I will comment on the social forces, structures, norms, and beliefs, which both encourage and discourage the practice, and the manner that they in turn become changed by it.

Religious Anti-discrimination legislation in Victoria, Australia: Détente between Witches and Christians

Douglas Ezzy,
Sociology, University of Tasmania, Australia.
Douglas.Ezzy@utas.edu.au.

Abstract

Religious anti-discrimination legislation in Victoria, Australia, constructively facilitates the nonviolent resolution of religious conflict through legislation and litigation. The paper demonstrates this argument through two detailed case studies of the 2002 complaint by the Islamic Council of Victoria against Catch the Fire Ministries, an evangelical Christian group, and the 2003 complaints by the Pagan Awareness Network and Olivia Watts, an Australian Witch, against Councillor Wilson, of the Casey City Council of Victoria. I draw on Judith Butler's Levinasian analysis of policy responses to conflict to argue that the ethical moment of discourse is inherently violent as the other both threatens me and potentially transforms me. Ethics is how we live in that moment of vulnerability.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Ethnic minority and majority young people's experiences of feeling valued and safe in the Australian society

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Charlotte Fabiansson, School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Victoria University, Melbourne, Australia

Name of corresponding author:

Dr Charlotte Fabiansson, School of Social Sciences & Psychology, Victoria University, Victoria University, Footscray Park, PO Box 14428, Melbourne VIC 8001, Australia, Phone: +61 3 9919 4447

Email address:

Charlotte.Fabiansson@vu.edu.au

Abstract:

The paper compares minority and majority ethnic young people's experiences of living in diverse society settings. How their social environment, habitus, social and cultural capital influence their social relationships and networks, social cohesion and community involvement, feeling valued by friends and safe within their community. The research examines young people's experiences in living in multi- and mono-ethnic communities. The youths are aged between 13 and 19 years and live in the multicultural centres of Western and South Western Sydney with its intermix of young people from Arabic and Middle Eastern, Pacific Island and Asian heritage and in regional communities with mainly Anglo-Australian traditions. The research shows that the minority young people feel more valued by friends and more secure in their community, but less welcoming towards newcomers into their community, than the majority ethnic young people.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland Abstract
--

Connecting the dots: solidarity, belonging and transnationalism in the migrant resettlement process

Claire Farrugia

Macquarie University

claire.farrugia@mq.edu.au

Current global debates regarding migrant resettlement have highlighted the importance of engaging critically with the challenges individuals face when they arrive in Australia. One of the key problems for researchers is how to develop a theoretical framework that can help explain the varied impacts of these challenges. Through work with a range of different African community organisations in Sydney, this research will demonstrate how a theory that encompasses the role of solidarity, belonging and transnationalism is needed in order to adequately understand the complexity of the migrant resettlement process.

In order to develop this theory, community networks of sharing will be explored to highlight the way solidarities function within African communities in Sydney, how these solidarities extend into transnational social spaces and what consequences this has for the development of feelings of belonging. Significant questions will be raised regarding whether networks of solidarity emerge out of or are part of a reaction to, the

structural inequalities and resettlement issues that communities face and how and why migrants distribute their loyalty and energy between different locations.

Based on work in-progress, this presentation will draw on the strengths and weaknesses of previous studies into migrant resettlement, solidarity and belonging and explore the networks of sharing that are present in Sydney. It will argue that a theory that encompasses solidarity, belonging and transnationalism can best shed light on individual lived experience as well as highlight the differing ways that individuals negotiate the challenges presented to them during the migratory process.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr David Farrugia, University of Ballarat.

Email address: d.farrugia@ballarat.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper addresses debates about the utility of the individualisation thesis for understanding contemporary youth inequalities. It aims to move beyond debates about the 'right' way to read Beck's work, suggesting a retheorising of the concept of reflexivity in the light of existing evidence about the relationship between contemporary social structures, youth biographies, and young people's identities. Changing themes in this literature over the last four decades are read in relation to the view of social change provided by the individualisation thesis, and two 'moments' are identified which correspond to the movement from first to second modernity as described by Beck. Evidence about the consequences of these changes for young people's identities suggests that reflexivity is an important aspect of the way that young people are negotiating structural inequalities, but that the existence, or not, of reflexive subjectivities, does not map directly on to class positions. Rather, reflexivity is the means by which contemporary class inequalities are reproduced, and reflexive practices are mobilised in relation to local structural conditions. The paper concludes by arguing for more attention to the immediate structural environments that compel reflexivity for young people, and a more nuanced appreciation of the relationship between reflexive subjectivities and class inequalities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Exploring the boundaries of caring and emotional labour: the case of dental assisting**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ellyse Fenton (School of Political Science and International Studies, University of Queensland)
2. Gillian Whitehouse (School of Political Science and International Studies, University of Queensland)
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Ellyse Fenton

Email address: e.fenton1@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Dental assistants undertake work that involves aspects of caring, emotional and supportive labour. Their situation fits somewhat uneasily into current understandings of caring and related forms of labour, yet their experiences echo many of the concerns associated with such work. In this presentation we draw on interviews with dental assistants and their managers conducted in Queensland in 2010-11 as part of a larger study investigating the impact of regulatory changes on different types of caring work. Here our focus is on the ways in which the notion of caring labour illustrates distinct aspects of dental assistants' work, both in their relationships with patients and with dentists. Our analysis draws attention to how these relationships are shaped by the way the work is structured, organised and gendered, and the scope for dental assistants to negotiate arrangements within this context. In the process of this analysis, we reflect on the theoretical construction of the notion of 'caring' work and ways in which it might be extended.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: When the bus is a 'loser cruiser': the role of symbolic factors in transport mode choice

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Helen Fitt, PhD Candidate, Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, NZ

Name of corresponding author: Helen Fitt

Email address: helen.fitt@pg.canterbury.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Transport planners and researchers give considerable attention to the factors that influence individuals' use of different transport modes. Much research and planning has focused on instrumental factors in transport mode choice such as cost, speed, and infrastructure availability. However, symbolic factors also play a role: certain cars are commonly associated with notions of wealth and success, motorcycles with masculinity, and, in New Zealand, public buses are sometimes heard described as 'loser cruisers'. Differences in wealth, class, and gender appear embedded in such symbolisms.

My PhD research focuses on the role of symbolic factors in transport mode choice in Christchurch, New Zealand. I will identify symbolic discourses around different transport modes and consider the interplay of the symbolic with other reasons for the same mode choices. I will refer to theories linking material consumption, personal identity, and group membership.

In this presentation I will focus on the first empirical element of the research. This is an analysis of transport symbolisms evident in publicly available texts such as newspaper and magazine articles, adverts, and online content. Symbolism must be shared to be meaningful, and these texts are both produced by, and instrumental in producing, socially shared meanings of different transport modes. The intertwined reproduction and renegotiation of inequalities and transport symbolism will be a focus of the presentation.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Cultural Production: Ecologies, Networks and Labour

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Scott Fitzgerald (Curtin Graduate School of Business)
2. Al Rainnie (Curtin Graduate School of Business)
3. Graham Murdock (Loughborough University)
4. Dawn Bennett (Humanities, Curtin University)
5. Jane Coffey (School of Management, Curtin University)

Name of corresponding author: Scott Fitzgerald

Email address: S.fitzgerald@curtin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

For scholars particularly captured by the ostensive effects of digitalisation, fields of cultural production are today better understood as constituted by value-creating ecologies rather than industry value chains. The notion of production ecologies has also been suggested by two other recent sets of research: first, that literature that draws more heavily on Bourdieu's field theory as a basis for examining film and television production; and second, that literature which examines the film/TV and advertising industries and introduces the notion of ecology from the perspective of economic geography, territorial innovation clusters and production networks. The work of Baltruschat provides an important connection between the two sets of research by explicitly drawing upon global production network (GPN) analysis, actor network theory, structuration theory, Bourdieusian field theory and, finally, political economic concerns regarding the structural constraints of capitalism. While Baltruschat argues that the majority of "creative labour is based upon the same principles as other work performed in capitalist societies, namely, the production of value and surplus value performed by workers", this broad theoretical lineage nonetheless points to issues with the conception of social relations central to these 'ecology' approaches: strong on conceptualizing network relations (especially 'strong ties') and weak on structural constraints. In this paper we use a GPN approach premised more fully on labour to constructively critique the ecologies approach: it more effectively provides a means of combining three different 'registers' in the analysis of work in the cultural sector(s)– political-economic, semiotic and material - and the relationship between them.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: CULTURAL PRODUCTION AND VOLUNTARY LABOUR

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Scott Fitzgerald (Curtin Graduate School of Business)
2. Al Rainnie (Curtin Graduate School of Business)
3. Graham Murdock (Loughborough University)

Name of corresponding author: Scott Fitzgerald

Email address: S.Fitzgerald@curtin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There is now a widespread consensus that the production and circulation of cultural good and services will to play a key role in securing future national growth and competitive advantage. At the same time, cultural institutions are being asked to bear an increasing social weight delivering equitable access to the core cultural resources that support active citizenship, civic participation and social inclusion. Most research on these issues to date has focussed on professional cultural production casting audiences primarily as consumers and, recipients rather than active producers. The multiple instances of amateur and vernacular production and contribution might be acknowledged in passing, but their generally limited and local nature ensured their continuing marginality. Detailed studies of professional cultural production remain essential since they their outputs still provide the majority of most people's cultural resources but recent developments have combined to invest the voluntary cultural labour exemplified by internships, prosumption, and volunteering with new salience. In this paper we review current research on these three major forms of voluntary cultural labour and the relations between them and reflect on the implications for a range of policy areas concerned with cultural life in Australia.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE:

‘I sort of try to be stronger than other people’**Emotion work in adults with cystic fibrosis**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Petya Fitzpatrick, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University

Name of corresponding author: Petya Fitzpatrick

Email address: Petya.Fitzpatrick@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Adults with cystic fibrosis (CF) experience many emotional challenges including facing the prospect of an early death, enduring unpredictable and debilitating symptoms and balancing the demands of their illness with the rest of their life. This presentation draws from interviews conducted with 40 young Australian adults with CF. It considers the different ways that these young adults manage their own and others' emotions. In this presentation the concept 'emotion work' is used to frame the activities they undertake in response to the emotional challenges associated with their condition. Viewing such responses to emotion as 'work' makes visible the time, effort and skill required to manage emotions in the face of this serious life-limiting illness. Furthermore, a sociological approach to emotions in chronic illness provides a counterbalance to the emphasis on pathological emotional experiences seen in the psychological literature.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: "When it comes to engagement, let's drop all that"

Resistance to Buddhist social engagement in Australian Buddhism

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ruth Fitzpatrick (UWS)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: 13538688@student.uws.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Scholars of Western Buddhism have long considered social engagement to be a hallmark characteristic of Buddhism in the West. Little in depth research has been conducted to identify what indeed Western Buddhists think of social engagement. In this paper, based on in depth interviews with Australian Buddhists, I explore what Australian Buddhists think about Buddhist social engagement. My research reveals that amongst Australian convert Buddhists, social engagement is a highly contested and controversial issue. There exists more resistance and ambivalence to Buddhist social engagement than support for it. What fuels this resistance?

Participants' attitudes toward Buddhist social engagement are strongly influenced by certain secular discourses that paint religious involvement in the public sphere in a negative light. Throughout my research participants make an effort to distance Buddhism from an association with these discourses. Indeed the overriding imperative in practitioners' depiction of Buddhist social engagement is to present Buddhism as *the other* of liberal-secular constructions of religion. These findings suggest that liberal-secular discourses about religion and religious involvement in the public sphere continue to hold a dominant position in Australian culture.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Six Theories of Neoliberalism**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Professor Terry Flew, Creative Industries Faculty, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Terry Flew

Email address: t.flew@qut.edu.au

Abstract

This paper takes as its starting point the observation that neoliberalism is a concept that is 'oft-invoked but ill-defined' (Mudge, 2008: 703). It provides a taxonomy of uses of the term neoliberalism to include: (1) an all-purpose denunciatory category; (2) 'the way things are'; (3) a particular institutional framework characterizing Anglo-American forms of national capitalism; (4) a dominant ideology of global capitalism; (5) a form of governmentality and hegemony; and (6) a variant within the broad framework of liberalism as both theory and policy discourse. It is argued that this sprawling set of definitions are not mutually compatible, and that uses of the term need to be dramatically narrowed from what Mitchell Dean as described as its current status as 'a catch-all term that it ... denies the empirical diversity of political rationalities and governmental techniques of contemporary societies' (Dean, 2010). In particular, it is argued that the uses of the term by Michel Foucault in his 1978-79 lectures, found in *The Birth of Biopolitics* (Foucault, 2008) are not particularly compatible with its more recent status as a variant of dominant ideology or hegemony theories.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: International Students and Gendered Crime in Australia: Emerging, Enduring and Intersecting Inequalities**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Helen Forbes-Mewett, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Helen Forbes-Mewett

Email address: helen.forbesmewett@monash.edu

Abstract:

Security and safety from crime is important to international students, their parents and to Australia as a major international education host country. The incidence of crime relating to international students in Australia has been portrayed by the media as visible, violent and involving male victims and perpetrators previously unknown to them. I present a very different perception. Using Crenshaw's notion of 'intersectionality', this paper will focus specifically on the issue of gendered crime relating to international students in Australia. Enduring and intersecting inequalities relating to gender, class, race and cultural ideologies are shown to be further compounded by emerging inequalities associated with 'international student' status. The paper draws on 65 in-depth interviews to present the perceptions and experiences of international students and key informers who work closely with international students. The participants indicate a high level of unreported gendered crime that eludes scrutiny in the public domain. The study suggests few male victims and many instances of female victimisation of gendered crime by known male perpetrators. The dynamics associated with transactional sex, domestic violence, assault, harassment and gendered exploitation will be discussed in a variety of settings including accommodation, the workplace, and education institutions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Capital in the Navigation of Complementary and Conventional Mental Health Care: taking St John's wort for depression, stress or worries**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kirsty Forsdike (University of Melbourne)
2. Karen Willis (University of Sydney)
3. Meg Carter (University of Melbourne)
4. Marie Pirotta (University of Melbourne)

Name of corresponding author: Kirsty Forsdike

Email address: k.forsdike@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract:

People take St John's wort (SJW) for depression, stress or worries and this can form part of a suite of treatments engaging both complementary and conventional medicine. While, we know why people may choose complementary over conventional medicine and vice versa in health care, what we are missing is greater insight into the contextual complexity of navigating complementary and conventional mental healthcare which could inform both policy makers and healthcare professionals in mental healthcare provision. Using Bourdieu's concept of capital, (incorporating social, economic, cultural and symbolic capital), we explore the complex interplay of these forms of capital in people's navigation of mental healthcare. Capital has predominantly been studied using quantitative methods, with examples of qualitative research being relatively few in number, particularly in the case in mental health research. Our investigation analyses 40 semi-structured interviews with people who have taken St John's wort for self-identified depression, stress or worries. We undertake a micro approach to capital, analysing it at the individual level with a particular focus on themes around choice and extending Bourdieu's ideas by examining the role of trust. We argue that an individual's decision to use SJW and the choices available to them are part of a broader and strategic navigation of wellness that is tied up with the capital that each possess. We shed new light on this under-researched area of navigating complementary and conventional mental health care and show the vital importance of policy makers and healthcare professionals understanding the contextual influences in people's mental healthcare navigation.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Flagging nationalism: Some thoughts on the nature of provocation

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Farida Fozdar The University of Western Australia

Name of corresponding author: Ibid

Email address: farida.fozdar@uwa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper considers the media frenzy and public outcry that surrounded the publication of findings of a relationship between the flying of Australian flags on cars for Australia Day and racist attitudes. While the findings did not surprise many sociologists, they were apparently highly contentious for portions of the Australian public. The role of the academic in fomenting public debate on national identity and the use of national symbols, and their responsibility in relation to calls for a 'public sociology', are discussed, using the lens of the concept of provocation.

Environmentalism and the colonisation of rural society and rural industrial practices

Introduction

The Metropolis

In the context of this paper, the term 'metropolis' encompasses the notion that it is our largest cities that hold political and economic power, are sites for the acquisition of wealth, are culturally and intellectually rich and provide people with superior opportunities for new and better ways of doing things. The 'metropolis', burgeoning as it is with domestic and international migrants, the best facilities and newest technologies, can sustain sophisticated and desirable lifestyles and careers (Kenway, Kraack & Hickey-Moody, 2006). The metropolis is "also imbued with the magnetic appeal of accessibility, possibility and hospitality to difference" (Kenway, *et al*, 2006: 6). The use of this term to describe our major cities also implies the inter connectedness of contemporary western cities, and through this inter connectedness the 'metropolis' is a participant in and contributes to the globalising processes and cultures as these have been instilled through neo liberal policies and actions. The easy compliance with national and international priorities and actions has also given the people of the metropolis a disproportionate leverage in decision making about locally relevant political and economic directions and wider social changes in rural jurisdictions (Franklin, 2011a; 2011b).

Services for rural people have at the same time been accepted as being of the same design as those delivered to citizens of the metropolis, but in terms of access and delivery are often less in effect as they are invariably diminished by restricted availability and associated high cost compared to urban locations. Evaluations about the discrepancies in access to and the standards of education, health, law and order between rural places and the metropolis have consistently been disturbed by formal

discourses about deficit and disadvantage as such evaluations reveal that rural individuals and groups are invariably more likely to have unequal and inequitable access to either the services themselves or the decision making processes that are intended to implement redress for those who identifiably suffer inequalities and inequities.

... and environmentalism

Environmentalism is a social phenomenon that began to gain momentum in Australia from the 1950's but the notions behind the conservation movement had been identified by its urban based proponents from the first decades of the twentieth century (Franklin, 2011a). Twentieth century environmentalism was much more intellectually sophisticated than Paterson's nineteenth century view of "the foetid air and gritty of the dusty, dirty city" and fanciful yearnings to share in the culture of the Australian bushman and his "vision splendid of the sunlit plains extended" ("*Clancy of the Overflow*", *The Bulletin*, 21.12. 1889). The concept of conservation was more about the 'nature' of nature and the 'nature' of the need felt by professional, middle class urban males who desired and demanded access to areas unspoiled by the presence of human activity other than what they came to define as 'self reliant recreation'.

This steady shift in thinking in Australia accelerated with the impetus of an expanding urban middle class and the improvements in the capacities for greater numbers of people to comfortably and cheaply travel long distances from the metropolis to visit and experience a variety of wild, unique and pristine places. The demand for increased areas of natural landscapes for tourism and recreation continues to grow, and this growth is inclusive as whole families may access and participate in many both imaginative and traditional dimensions of national park experiences. The conceptualising of 'national park' is now synonymous with natural environment, and for many a

natural environment *is* a national park. The implication here is that lands beyond national park status are somehow inferior and spoiled by productive human activities, both past and present.

The phenomenon of environmentalism was also given impetus by the development of tourism as an industry and the dissemination of 'scientifically' based environmental discourses as these were developed and disseminated through popular TV programs. Such programs were watched by international audiences and identified by the personalities that were seen to be credible proponents of wildlife conservation. Jacques Cousteau, Sir David Attenborough and Steve Irwin may arguably be the best known of the environmental mega stars, but the popular media enthusiastically embraced and promoted such a lucrative and subjective interpretation of the natural sciences of zoology, ecology and environmentalism that a staple diet of nature conservation documentaries has been explicitly and implicitly the central agency for the political compliance of several generations of voters with formal conservation and natural resource management strategies and policies.

Dingoes and society

In the area of dingo and wild dog management such discrepancies and inconsistencies are apparent and critical social justice issues have arisen as a result of unmitigated predation impacts affecting many rural communities nationally. In the decades between 1970 and the beginning of the new millenium, the dingo became the popular focus of a bitter debate that deeply divided those who sought its protection and those who called for the maintenance of its control. It was during these decades that the new natural science paradigms of western cultures in particular popularised the 'plight' of predatory animals, and this new interpretation saw the development of an obsession about predatory animals and the need to endorse their conservation. Australia, devoid as it was of a marsupial predatory species, saw the re imaging of the dingo from the dog of the 'natives' to native

dog by the natural sciences, endowing it with a new status both in nomenclature and Australia's environments with a remade, and for stock owners, a wholly unexpected position in conservation policy.

The history of the relationships between dingo and humans has always been dynamic and highly contested, and in spite of this relationship has maintained its tenure in all but a very few of the continent's ecologies. It has easily adapted to and inhabited these ecologies where relatively defenseless marsupial mammals dominate. Aboriginal Australians maintained complex interactions with dingoes that included their semi domestication to be used as a food resource and companion animal. At the time of the arrival of Europeans and their grazing animals, dingoes were abundant and became an inhibiting factor in the establishment of sheep industry until tools for its widespread control became available. In each case the relationships between man, dingo and prey animals was linked to the societal expectations and human welfare of the dominant human populations as a priority, but rarely was the dingo as a species victimised to extinction except in a relatively small and highly productive and populous area of the south east. In much of the 'inland' of the continent and the timbered country of the steepest escarpment ranges and the alpine and sub alpine mountains of the south east it was rarely pursued except when it entered sheep paddocks to kill and maim.

Jurisdictional autonomy, and community responsibility

It is well understood that Australia's continental isolation not only produced a unique faunal type but it has also has a consequence left many species vulnerable to feral and exotic animal introductions and especially of predators like dogs, foxes and cats. The sheep owners of the nineteenth century dealt with the dingo 'menace' and later fox as best they could. During the convict era this meant the use of freely available labour to shepherd and guard valuable sheep flocks

day and night from the packs of dingoes. With the end of the the convict era, sheep owners used instead strychnine and steel jawed traps in the 'closer settled' areas and on the large pastoral runs of the semi arid plains when these tactics failed to stem the tide of dingoes, they erected barrier fences. There were no formal policies or regulations in place on the frontiers of settlement, no organisational structures other than the co operative practices of sheep owners who worked together for the mutual benefit of equally affected groups in particular locations.

It was not until the so called Federation droughts of the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries did the catch as catch can dingo control activities see the implementation of a series of crucial changes to the management of pest animal control. The combination of the series of dry years and the astonishingly spread of the severe European rabbit plagues as these were driven by the rabbit meat trade, and the simultaneous spread of the European fox population together imposed critical social, environmental and economic changes. One response to the severe economic imposts of the trilogy of predatory pests was the introduction in NSW of the locally based Pastures Protection Boards (PP Boards). These Boards were initially mandated to control sheep scab and were known as Sheep Scab boards, but from 1901 they were given the additional task of guiding and regulating pest animal control (Franklin, 1978).

Wherever local jurisdictions have been and remain responsible by state or federal law for the management practices of such issues, local government organisations have long been and in general remain reliant for their income from a local ratepayer base, but have no jurisdictional capacities to substantially influence management on public lands (Franklin, 2011a). This contradictory legal anomaly has long been one of the greatest injustices in land management practice for rural land owners, paying directly as they do for pest management on their own lands that is forever temporary as the pest animals and weeds for which they are required to control, continually re infest

their lands from adjacent government lands including roadsides, railway easements, vacant crown land, water catchment lands and in more recent decades, national parks and conservation reserves. In the case of dingoes and wild dogs this imposition and contradiction has wrought locally relevant catastrophe for many families and communities.

Conservationism, the wool industry and the pre eminence of the natural scientific paradigm

The natural science research about dingoes has deeply influenced management policies and practices across the mainland states of Australia. Notably this influence had its most severe implications for those sheep owners whose lands were adjacent to the areas with historical links to remnant dingo populations, the pretty places along the ranges and valleys that were coincidentally the places most coveted by conservation groups. During the 1970's and 1980's especially, the NSW, Victorian and ACT national park estates were established with great speed in consultation with urban based conservation groups including the Colong Foundation in NSW and the National Parks Associations of these two states and the ACT. Noticeably there was no consultation process in place with the private land owners who were to be the most affected by the revocation of their crown leases and the aggressive public debates about their agrarian rights (Franklin, 2011a). Within less than a decade of the declaration of a string of new national parks and extensions to existing national parks, dingoes began to attack sheep flocks in places where predation had been a rare occurrence for decades.

While the social phenomenon that installed the dingo as an iconic Australian animal, it also denigrated the dingo's victims, both human and animal (Breckwoldt, 1988; Corbett, 1995; Johnson, 2006). For many families affected by the overturning of traditional dingo management knowledges and practices that led to the invasion by this animal of their industrial spaces and also lead to the

denigration of their traditional belief systems was emotionally and economically devastating (Sloan, 1996; Ramirez-Ferrero, 2006; Franklin, 2011a; 2011b).

Colonisation, marginalisation ... or simply restructuring?

Formal discussions about environmental management, especially within the context of post modern rural industry restructuring, generally failed to recognise or investigate the detail in the critical relationships that exist between these two areas and the negative impacts the former has on rural social structures and communities (Franklin 2011a; Pepperdine & Ewing, 2001). Agricultural participants in general and livestock industry practitioners in particular play an important role in NRM including the use and preservation of water and vegetation and the restoration of soils and waterways, yet intrinsic and traditional understandings are generally devalued and excluded from the decision making processes that implement policies and procedures, especially these might be implemented in public jurisdictions and despite the potential for collateral damage to adjacent activities.

The present natural science focus in environmental management and NRM policies and practices as these are imposed by governments through powerful bureaucracies, rejects the positioning of both critical social scientific paradigms and traditional production based land use methodologies. Both sociological and psychological understandings are notably absent in environmental research, theorising and practice in Australia. There is "a yawning gulf between social science assumptions and paradigms, on the one hand, and the assumptions and models of the natural sciences in the environmental arena in Australia, on the other" (Reser & Bentrupperbaumer, 2001: 38-39)

Breaking the myths, and seeing beyond the mirages of dingo protection

Families and communities caught by the commodification of both natural scientific paradigms as these related to the dingo, and the process of validating natural scientific knowledge through the process of institutional accreditation, have been forced to rely on the representations of agripolitical organisations . Appropriate actions to formulate recommendations to governments, or to acquire or deliver multi disciplinary advice to induce a review of social injustices for rural communities has been either belated and or long overdue in every Australian mainland state. Agforce in Queensland has perhaps established a tentative precedent, but elsewhere farmer organisations have not focused specifically on either the clear and growing *economic* impacts of historically extreme dingo predation patterns across the continent, or the serious threats that these impacts imply for the irreplaceable cultural and social assets wool growing communities hold.

Dingoes, science and society - a summary

Modern natural science and the cultural phenomenon of popular television conservationism that has been driven by serious but entertaining media interpretations of natural scientific findings, has entrenched a mythology about canine and feline predators everywhere. Historically, wherever these predatory animals met with humans there was a spilling of blood, and theirs was a relationship built on fear and the need to compete for difficult to harvest food resources. The sheep industries of the colonies flourished when these sheep killers were pushed temporarily into the less accessible and remote places of the high country, the deep places of the escarpments that separated the tablelands from the coastal strip and the furthestest places away from the sheep zones 'outback'.

The future of large segments of the sheep and wool industries across much of the Australian continent and the associated culture of land management practices for stock production, continue look bleak indeed. Dingoes and wild dogs have literally been unleashed by the natural scientific

conclusions that supported and demanded the re regulation dingo management by first divesting these animals of their reputation as sheep killers (Newsome, Corbett and Catling, 1983), and then by redefining them as a "native dog" (Breckwoldt, 1988; Corbett, 1995), a "trophic regulator" (Glen *et al.*, 2007), and a "meso predator" (Johnson, 2006)

References:

Breckwoldt, R. (1988). *A Very Elegant Animal The Dingo*. Sydney: Angus and Robertson.

Corbett, L. (1995). *The Dingo in Australia and Asia*. South Australia: J.B. Books Pty. Ltd.

Fleming, P., Corbett, L., Harden, R. and Thompson, P. (2001). *Managing the Impacts of Dingoes and Other Wild Dogs*. Canberra: Bureau of Rural Sciences.

Franklin, J. E. (1978). *Rabbits and Land Use in the Southern Region of New South Wales*.

Unpublished B.A. Hons. Thesis. Canberra: Australian National University.

Franklin, J.E. (2011a). *Myths and Mirages: The Marginalising of Man and Merino in the science of "wild dog" management in Australia*. An Issues Paper. Australian Wool Innovation and the Commonwealth of Australia.

Franklin, J.E. (2011b). *The local Beneath the National and Global - Institutional Education,*

Credentialed Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Rural Community (un) Sustainability, *Education in Rural Australia*, 21 (2), 55-70.

Glen, A.S., Dickman, C.R., Soule, M.E. & Mackey, B.G. (2007). Evaluating the role of the dingo as a trophic regulator in Australian ecosystems, *Australian Ecology*, 32, 492-501.

Glen, A.S. & Dickman, C.R. (2005). Complex interactions among mammalian carnivores in Australia, and their implications for wildlife management, *Biology Review*, 80, 387-401.

Human Rights and Equal Opportunities Commission (HREOC). *The Human Rights of Rural Australians* (1996); *Bush Talks* (1998). Sydney: HREOC.

Johnson, C. (2006). *Australia's Mammal Extinctions*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kenway, J., Kraack, A. & Hickey-Moody, A.. (2006). *Masculinity Beyond the Metropolis*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Lawrence, G., Higgins, V. & Lockie, S. (2001). *Environment, Society and Natural Resource Management*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Lockie, S., Lawrence. & Cheshire, L. (2006). Reconfiguring rural resource governance: the legacy of neo-liberalism in Australia. In Cloke, P., Marsden, T. & Mooney, P. (eds.) (2006), *Handbook of Rural Studies*, London: Sage.

Newsome, A.E. & Corbett, L. (1980). The identity of the Dingo, *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 28,

Newsome, A.E. & Corbett, L. (1982). The identity of the Dingo II. Hybridization with domestic Dogs in Captivity and in the Wild, *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 30, 365-374.

Newsome, A.E., Corbett, L., Catling, P.C. & Burt, R.J. (1983). The Feeding Ecology of the Dingo I. Stomach Contents from Trapping in South-Eastern Australia, and the Non-Target Wildlife also Caught in Traps, *Australian Wildlife Research*, 10, 477-486.

Pepperdine, S. & Ewing, S. (2001). Integrating Social Sustainability Considerations into Natural Resource Management. In Lawrence, G., Higgins, V. & Lockie S. (eds.) (2001). *Environment, Society and natural Resource Management*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Ramirez-Ferrero, E. (2005). *Troubled Fields: Men, Emotions and the Crisis in American Farming*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Reece, R.H.W. (1974). *Aborigines and Colonists*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.

Reser, J.P. & Bentrupperbaumer, J.M. (2001). "Social Science" in the Environmental Studies and Natural Science Arena: Misconceptions, Misrepresentations and Missed Opportunities. In Lawrence, G., Higgins, V. & Lockie, G. (eds.) (2001), *Environment, Society and natural Resource Management*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.

Rolls, E.C. (1984). *They All Ran Wild*, Sydney : Angus and Robertson.

Smyth, R.B. (1876). *The Aborigines of Victoria*. Melbourne: Facsimile edition, (1972).

Vanclay, F. (2003). The Impacts of Deregulation and Agricultural Restructuring For Rural Australia, *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, (38(1), 81-94.

Woodford, J. (2003). *The Dog Fence*. Melbourne: Text Publishing.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Workplace culture, ignorance and persistent inequalities

Author: Suzanne Franzway
Professor Sociology and Gender Studies
School of Communication,
International Studies and Languages
Research Centre for Gender Studies
University of South Australia
ph 08 8302 4626

Name of corresponding author: Suzanne Franzway

Email address: suzanne.franzway@unisa.edu.au

Abstract

Women's inequality in male-dominated work persists in spite of gender oriented research and equity campaigns. The demands for workplace gender equity are widely accepted but there appears to be little understanding or knowledge about possible reasons for this continued inequality. Based on a set of case studies of engineering workplace culture, this paper proposes that practices of ignorance help to obscure the sexual politics at stake in challenges to gender inequality in engineering workplaces.

Keywords: work, sexual politics, gender, ignorance, inequality

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Robert Funnell
2. Name of corresponding author: Robert Funnell

Email address: r.funnell@griffith.edu.au

Abstract

“Strong and weak uses of an economy in refugee trajectories”

The purpose in this article is to describe some changes in the day-to-day economic relations and practices experienced by African refugees in Australia. These relations extend from those established in their home regions to an economics of necessity that is carried into chaotic transitions to settlements in camps and cities in neighbouring countries. An adapted sense of social being and a conversion of previously strong uses on an economy is sought in this process. A reconversion of this fragile economic outlook proves difficult to sustain after emigration to Australia where the former refugee now has to co-exist in the new country while supporting relatives in the home countries. These processes, of sustaining a sense of purpose and being and ties to two economic worlds is described in terms of four former refugees from Western and central African countries. Conclusions are made about the need to consider life and family history in the understanding of the transitions of refugees to host countries.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

TITLE: Understanding resilience and experiences of separation in same-sex parented families

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Luke Benjamin Gahan, Bouverie Centre, La Trobe University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Luke Benjamin Gahan

Email address: l.gahan@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

There is a paucity of research on the separation experiences of same-sex couples, especially those who have children together. As increasing numbers of same-sex couples enter into parenthood, there is a need to understand more about how these parents and their children cope in cases of parental separation, including the influence of current laws relating to same-sex parents and ways in which these parents negotiate mainstream institutions such as the family court.

This paper presents preliminary findings from a qualitative study with people who had separated from a same-sex partner after having children in that relationship. Fifteen in-depth interviews were conducted with parents in Melbourne, Brisbane, and Sydney.

Preliminary findings show differences in the experiences of separation between biological mothers and non-biological mothers which, in part, were shaped by the legal status of non-biological parents at the time of separation. The legal standing of non-biological parents with respect to parenthood status affected not only their capacity to appeal to the family-court system but also the expectations and attitudes of themselves as parents as well as those of their friends and families.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Identities and occupational aspirations: A contribution to the project

Author and affiliation:

Dr Paula Geldens, Swinburne University of Technology

Email address: pgeldens@swin.edu.au

Abstract:

The project to bring together sometimes distinct theoretical traditions within the sociology of youth is in full swing. This paper contributes to this project through an engagement with the relationships between occupational aspiration and identity. In the three case studies presented within, we observe that occupational aspirations and identities are informative of, and embedded within, each other. This paper is one contribution to the discussion about meaningful intersections between the 'cultural' and 'transition' traditions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Subcultural Belonging, Aging and Lost Opportunities: 30 Years of Rhetoric in the Melbourne Punk Scene.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Stephen Glackin Swinburne University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Stephen Glackin

Email address: sglackin@swin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores the way in which subcultural rhetoric has severely limited the opportunities of subculturalists in inner city Melbourne, leading, in many cases, to alcoholism, drug abuse and menial work or long term unemployment. Using classic (CCCS) subcultural theory, it analyses the formation of resistant identities, which, while on one level empower, also have the ability to severely limit the life choices of individuals. Drawing on the more contemporary texts of Florida, Putnam and Lloyd, who generally show the positive economic aspects of localised cultural groundswells, as well as the civic empowerment of communities through a variety of social engagements, this paper illustrates the negative aspect of communal exercises, showing that, while non-committal, striving for difference and authentic self-expression may be the ideals of individualised community, and can lead to gentrification, local cultural economies and personalised identities, it also has a downside. Given the growth of youth subcultural involvement, the normalisation of alternative and individualised lifestyles and the dearth of the welfare state to adequately understand the intricacies of social determinants of poverty, I will propose that subcultural identification is a significant and growing issue, in terms of social and economic disparity, within Australian urban culture.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Looking past the doctor: contextually emergent locations of authoritative information in online renal discussion groups.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Natalya Godbold (University of Technology Sydney)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Natalya Godbold

Email address: Natalya.Godbold@uts.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Medical authority can be perceived as inherently personified by doctors who control access to authoritative medical information. In this paper, I examine the perspectives of patients with kidney failure, identifying locations of information and authority which are not singular or fixed to the role of the health professional, but multiple, associated with a range of actors, and emergent within situations encountered by patients.

The analysis is based on two years participant observation in online discussion groups for kidney patients and their families or friends. In addition to clinical advice from health practitioners, online contributors described using an array of sources to understand their health and treatment needs. With reference to Actor Network Theory, I examine unexpected locations of information and authority in the online discussions including experience, sensations, bodies and machinery, and information related to changes over time. My ethnomethodological perspective reveals how authoritative information emerged contingently, within situations. Given that patients are intimately involved in their health, and given this view of both information and authority as contextually emergent, I examine the patient's potential as a locus of information related to their care. Implications include extending nascent hospital policies to support renal patient awareness of treatments and safety, the need for patient-friendly, accessible medical equipment and the development of medical literacy in renal patients and their families. I also discuss problems implicit in patient-doctor relationships and implications for patients who are not so 'empowered' as to take an active part in the processes surrounding their care.

Does the use of ‘the public’ in the study of environmental decision making properly reflect the different publics involved in the decision making process?

Abstract

The focus of this paper is a distinction between the public-in-general and publics-in-particular. It first considers Mike Michael's (2009) argument, focused on the practice of science, that the public-in-general is far too blunt an instrument, then it adopts Michael's schema to the analysis of debates about environmental decision making, in order to argue that the different publics involved in this decision making might be better analysed and described in terms of their particularity. Secondly, it criticises some contributions to debates about the role of lay legal advocates in environmental decision making for relying too heavily upon a notion of the public-in-general. And thirdly, by way of enhancing their approach, it discusses the advantages of focusing upon particular publics of environmental governance.

Keywords: environment, environmental law, public interest, public-in-general, publics-in-particular

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Assessing the Australian Football League's Vilification Laws: Harmony, Diversity, Multiculturalism and Reconciliation**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Sean Gorman, Curtin University
2. Dr Dean Lusher, Swinburne University of Technology
3. Dr Keir Reeves, Monash University
4. Prof Garry Robins, University of Melbourne
5. A/Prof Lionel Frost, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Dr Dean Lusher

Email address: dlusher@swin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper critically discusses the formative stages of a project investigating the Australian Football League's (AFL) vilification laws (known as Rule 30), which includes issues of racial and religious vilification, as well as gender issues. The multidisciplinary research framework evaluates Indigenous, multicultural, and gender policies in the broader context of the public policies about community harmony, reconciliation and diversity. The research centres upon AFL players' understandings the Rule 30 which specifically pertains to penalties for on-field vilification, and we integrate qualitative and quantitative techniques to examine them. As such, the research programme utilises standard and accepted interview techniques (Spradley, 1979, Strauss & Corbin, 1990), as well as social network analysis (SNA) – a set of theoretical and methodological tools for the study of relational data. The qualitative interviews and quantitative social network approach are integrated so that the breadth of the quantitative approach can be augmented and better understood through the depth of the interviews. Preliminary joint analyses of interview and social network data will be presented. We find that differences in conceptions of racism have distinct effects on social relations within teams. Amongst a set of senior players from one club who have considerable experience, ability and are seen to set the culture within the team, we find differences in attitudes toward Indigenous Australians between them which co-occur with conflict in their social relations and absence of friendship relations between some players. These results, which indicate that tensions exist within clubs on issues of harmony and reconciliation, will be discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Paradox Lost? Four Theoretical Perspectives on Whānau Ora

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Darryl Grant. Department of Sociology, Gender and Social Work, University of Otago, New Zealand.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: grada107@student.otago.ac.nz

Abstract:

New Zealand's bicultural project, as initiated by the 1984 Labour government, is marked by paradox and contestation. The paradox shows Māori to be both enfranchised by the inclusion of references to the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori specific clauses in legislation, and disenfranchised economically by successive governmental adherence to neoliberal economic policies. The contestation is shown by the majority Pākehā public's resistance to the practices of Wright's idealisation of hard biculturalism as found in the creation of separate institutional structures for Maori. This thesis uses four theorists examining if the policy recommendations of the Whānau Ora Report represent a mitigation of the difficulties found in the bicultural paradox and the Pākehā contestation. As measured, the Whānau Ora Report is remarkably similar to 1984. Overall, Parekh, Barry and Young provide explanations of the limits of Whānau Ora; Kymlicka unpacks the origins of the Whānau Ora Report as being informed by a historical-colonial view; Parekh shows the difficulties of embarking on bicultural practices in a multicultural national setting; Barry's analysis suggests Whānau Ora is not based on a class-based analysis; and Young's ideas emphasise that it is only democratic when it is funding neutral. In sum, the current environment neither represents a challenge to the detrimental effects of neoliberal governance, nor does there appear in this policy framework a means to gain the social solidarity necessary to encourage more equal socioeconomic outcomes for Māori.

Negotiating Paid Work and Intimate Life in Late Modernity: Accounts and Strategies from Primary Carers Returning to Paid Work in Higher Education

Sheree Gregory

Swinburne University of Technology

2012

Coversheet for blind refereed paper submission to the Work and Labour Studies stream:

Author: Dr Sheree Gregory

Affiliation: Swinburne Institute for Social Research, Swinburne University of Technology

Email: sgregory@swin.edu.au Telephone: (03) 9214-4569, Mobile: 0425-209-075.

Abstract

Concerns about the intensity of competing demands in our paid work and intimate lives, the blurred boundaries between work and home, and fairness – are perennial themes taking centre stage in Australia today. The ideal and image of a relaxed, long weekend nation where individuals choose their preferred lifestyle, equally balance their work and family/personal life responsibilities - does not stack up. As Amartya Sen (2009), writing in a liberal society that ostensibly values both freedom and well-being, has argued: people having plans, being able to realise them and being free to choose between different styles and ways of living, is a vital constitutive characteristic of a liberal society. This paper draws on data from a longitudinal qualitative study conducted from 2004 to 2010 that investigated female university employees' preferences, plans, intentions and lived experience of arranging their paid work and family/personal life. The data are from 15 participants interviewed a total of three times. The theory of domesticity ideology was applied to the research. The purpose of this paper is to unpack some of the strategies and rationalities employed by the participants negotiating how to return to paid work, and which underpins patterns of paid work transitions. The findings open up important questions for how paid work and family/intimate life are negotiated in late modernity, and in relation to debates around paid maternity/parental leave and equity outcomes. This paper contributes to contemporary debates about emerging and enduring inequalities in daily life.

Keywords

Work and family, higher education sector, return to work, parenthood, domesticity ideology.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Interactions between front-line police and individuals with intellectual disabilities: a perspective from non-government organisations in Queensland

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nancy Grevis-James (PhD)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: nancy.grevisjames@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This study seeks to conduct exploratory research on the interaction between front-line police and individuals with intellectual disabilities from the perspective of non-government organisations (NGOs) in Queensland that work to support this community. A review of the literature has shown that there is limited research focussing on this topic internationally, nationally, and in Queensland. The study aims to contribute to this field of research by exploring the relationship NGOs have with police when contact has been made with individuals with intellectual disabilities, and how NGOs engage with individuals with intellectual disabilities who have made contact with front-line police or are at risk of making contact with police.

The study undertakes qualitative research methods to generate in-depth data on the interaction between front-line police and individuals with intellectual disabilities. It is expected that 12-16 one (1) hour interviews with employees of NGOs will be conducted. The researcher will conduct a discourse analysis of the coded data and will utilise a governmentality framework (Dean 1999) to guide this analysis.

The researcher expects to make detailed findings about the nature of interactions between individuals with intellectual disabilities and the Queensland Police Service. Overall, the study hopes to make a significant contribution to knowledge on the criminal justice experience of individuals with intellectual disabilities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**TITLE: The social construction of prostitution in Californian ‘John’ Schools**

Author/s and affiliation

1. Amy Gurd, Queensland University of Technology
2. Erin O’Brien, Queensland University of Technology

Name of corresponding author: Amy Gurd

Email address: am.gurd@qut.edu.au

Abstract

The existence of prostitution in society continues to be a highly contested issue in both political and social arenas. Generally viewed as a ‘problem’ in need of fixing or eradicating, prostitution is associated with various harms and risks, and is perceived to deviate from the morally good ‘norm’ of society. Traditional criminal justice methods to address prostitution have generally been directed towards the sex workers, with clients bearing little criminal responsibility. However, recent social and political shifts in addressing prostitution present a focus towards the demand side, targeting the clients of sex workers. This has resulted in the creation of initiatives such as ‘John Schools’ –diversionary programs for clients, or ‘johns’, who have been arrested for prostitution offences. These aim to educate participants on the various harms and risks associated with such behaviour and claim to offer a way to reduce prostitution by reducing demand for sexual services. It is evident however, that these programs perpetuate traditional social constructions of prostitution, characterising the act, and the actors, as sexually deviant. This paper examines the curriculum of these programs in order to identify how prostitution is constructed, firstly through the depiction of the victims in the program, and secondly through the characterisation of prostitution offenders. This paper argues that such initiatives merely extend the charge of sexual deviance from the sellers of sex to the buyers, and fail to acknowledge autonomy and choice for sex workers and clients.

Keywords: Prostitution, ‘John School’, social construction, deviance

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Institutional Discrimination or Intercultural Education?: Education as a Tragedy of Turkish Youth in Germany

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Fuat Güllüpinar, Anadolu University, Turkey

Name of corresponding author: Fuat Güllüpinar

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The paper examines the educational experiences of Turkish youth in Germany with special references to the statistical data of Educational Report, PISA surveys. The results of the educational statistics of Germany show that more than group characteristics like social and cultural capital, structural and institutional factors (multi-track system with its selective mechanism, education policy, context of negative reception of Germany, institutional discrimination, and lack of intercultural curriculum) could have a decisive role in hampering the educational and labor market integration and social mobility of Turkish youth. This can be explained by a mix of factors: the education system which does not foster the educational progress of children from disadvantaged families; the high importance of school degrees for accessing to the vocational training system and the labor market; and direct and indirect institutional discrimination in educational area in Germany. Thus, this work suggests that the nature of the education system in Germany remains deeply “unequal,” “hierarchical” and “exclusive.” This study also demonstrates maintaining the marginalized position of Turkish children in Germany means that the country of origin or the immigrants’ background is still a barrier to having access to education and the labor market of Germany.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Daphne Habibis, University of Tasmania
2. Paul Memmott, University of Queensland
3. Rhonda Phillips, University of Queensland
4. Mark Moran, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Dr Daphne Habibis

Email address: d.habibis@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Conditionality, Recognition and Indigenous Housing Policy in Australia

This paper draws on ideas of recognition and the intercultural as a way of examining the impact of welfare conditionality on Indigenous housing policy in Australia. The increased application of welfare conditionality has occurred in tandem with 'mainstreaming' of housing management and provision, and regulation of Indigenous Community Organisations. These developments raise policy and practice questions about the effectiveness of such approaches in achieving desired housing outcomes because of questions about their alignment with Indigenous norms and values. The paper argues that the embedded nature of individuals in their social and cultural locations requires the development of policy paradigms that are adapted to these realities. The idea of a recognition space extends the idea of conditionality to one involving moral relationships of duty and care between the individual, Indigenous formal and informal governance structures and the state and its agents. This can be used to build a framework for the development of flexible and adaptive housing policies that are culturally respectful and address the differences in housing values between tenants and housing agencies.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Class awareness in New Zealand: An analysis of the relationship between objective social class and subjective class identification.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Edward Haddon – MA Student, Department of Sociology, University of Auckland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Edward Haddon

Email address: ehad007@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper examines the relationship between objective class position and subjective class placement. The accompanying research engages with data obtained from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) which was conducted in New Zealand in 1999 and 2009, in order to assess the correlation between the objective social class circumstances of individuals and their own subjective perceptions of these circumstances. After highlighting the continuing importance of class analysis, the paper moves on to objectively determine social class and attempts to illuminate the connection to individual subjectivities. Here, class is operationalised using a variation of Goldthorpe's class schema known as the European Socioeconomic Classification (ESeC). The results of an OLS regression analysis, in which subjective class was regressed onto objective class while controlling for income and education, suggest that New Zealanders' subjective perceptions of class reflect a mixture of materialist and reference group forces. In addition, it is found that from 1999 to 2009 the impact of income – incorporated here as a single indicator of socioeconomic status – on subjective class has declined, while the impact of objective class has remained relatively stable. Therefore, while the class structure of New Zealand society still determines life-chances, the effect is not an overtly visible phenomenon; rather it includes a complex mixture of different dimensions. It is argued that economic relations remain pertinent in shaping self-identification which is established by incorporating individual identification into an analysis of social class. In New Zealand, social class position continues to have real, if variable, impacts on individual subjectivities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Enduring inequalities of isolation, invisibility, and indigeniety: The closed stranger adoption of Maori (indigenous) children into Pakeha (white) families.

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Maria Haenga-Collins
2. Social Work Programme
3. Massey University, New Zealand

Name of corresponding author: Maria Haenga-Collins

Email address: m.haengacollins@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper presents my research exploring the experiences of Maori adults who were adopted into Pakeha families by way of closed stranger adoption. The research used a Maori centred research approach and narrative methodologies.

Between 1955 and 1985 approximately forty-five thousand closed stranger adoptions took place in Aotearoa New Zealand with adoption directly affecting twenty-five per cent of the total population. A significant proportion of these adoptions involved children who could claim Maori ancestry. The majority of these Maori children were placed within Pakeha families.

A key finding is adoption is not a one off event, but is an on-going life experience. The diverse and contradictory narratives Maori adopted into Pakeha families navigate, reflects in the multiple and complex ways cross-cultural adoption is experienced. Participants told stories on a continuum between 'belonging' and 'not belonging' within their birth and adoptive families, and being visible and invisible in Maori and non-Maori worlds. Specific to Maori in Aotearoa New Zealand is 'belonging' through whakapapa (genealogy). Whakapapa is essential to a Maori identity and to whanau (family) and iwi (tribal) inclusion. Without knowledge of whakapapa Maori, adopted into Pakeha families, remain socially and culturally invisible within contemporary New Zealand society.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Anti-Cosmopolitan Terror**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Anna Halafoff, Deakin University

Name of corresponding author: Anna Halafoff, Deakin University

Email address: anna.halafoff@deakin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The tragic attack by Anders Behring Breivik, on government buildings in Oslo and on teenagers attending a Labour Party youth camp in Norway on the 22nd July 2011, were motivated by Breivik's loathing of multiculturalism and defence of 'European Christendom'. This paper argues that Breivik epitomises a new form of anti-cosmopolitan terror, which shares similarities with other earlier and contemporary terrorist movements. Anti-cosmopolitan terror resists the forces of globalisation that are creating more culturally and religiously diverse societies and also the policies which aim to promote equality and respect for these differences. Breivik's (2011: 510, 670) manifesto, *2083 – A European Declaration of Independence*, cites John Howard, Peter Costello and Cardinal George Pell's comments on Islam and Muslims at the height of the 'Values Debate', and praises Australia for being 'fairly resistant to Political Correctness'. An aggressive anti-cosmopolitan agenda, including a rise of nationalism and attacks on multiculturalism, has been propagated by many conservative political and religious leaders and the Murdoch press, both within and beyond Australia's borders, at the turn of the 21st Century. Breivik's actions offer a frightening 'wake up call' regarding the potential dangers of this anti-cosmopolitan rhetoric and the need to counter it with educational programs that foster intercultural and interreligious understanding and respect. In so doing, this paper argues that the greatest battle of our times is not a 'clash of civilisations', but rather a clash between cosmopolitans and anti-cosmopolitans within all societies.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Neil Hall

Academic Course Advisor, Social Work and Community Welfare

School of Social Sciences and Psychology

University of Western Sydney

02 9772 6591 or 0417 278 645

Name of corresponding author: Neil Hall

Email address: n.hall@uws.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

‘Home ground disadvantage.’ The inequality of disengaged young males and the role of sport in addressing marginalisation.

This paper presents some of the findings from the author’s doctoral research into young males, sport and civic engagement. The paper will explore the ways in which young males are (*and are not*) disadvantaged, touching on the complexity of inequality amongst young people. Further, an analysis of the relationship between sport and dominant culture will provide a basis for outlining how sport may (*and may not*) be a pathway for disadvantaged young males to engage more fully in society. Of particular note will be a discussion of ways in which the research participants were able to locate themselves in a socio-political spectrum, and give examples of sport reflecting, reinforcing and resisting dominant culture.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kathryn Ham, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Kathryn Ham

Email address: k.ham@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the literature, ethnic diversity is portrayed as a threat to a community's ability to regulate the behaviour of its members. While there is no shortage of studies examining the effects of ethnic diversity on the social processes important for crime control, findings are inconclusive across national contexts. This may be in part due to differing socio-political histories. However, it is also possible that the definitional issues associated with 'ethnicity' make cross-cultural comparisons difficult. Drawing on the Community Capacity Study survey of 147 suburbs in Brisbane combined with census and police incident data, this study utilises multivariate regression techniques to determine which aspect of ethnic diversity 'matters most' to levels of collective efficacy. In particular it examines the variation associated with a community's collective efficacy that is attributable to the diversity and the concentration of language, religion and country of birth. Results indicate it is the presence of language diversity and indigeneity in the community which are most detrimental to collective efficacy.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

**TITLE: ‘Othering’ North Korean refugees in South Korea:
A literature review and the concept of nouveau-riche nationalism**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gil-Soo Han, Communications and Media Studies, Monash University
- Phone 9905-4212 Mob 0488-653-862
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Gil-Soo Han

Email address: Gil-Soo.Han@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Abstract

North Korean refugees experienced severe trauma during the transition period to South Korea. They are under extreme difficulties adjusting to the South and adapting to the common value systems in the South. Still, South Koreans’ particular lack of understanding about NKR and lack of social awareness make them highly vulnerable to exclusion. They are easy targets for marginalisation or discrimination from employment opportunities or socio-economic activities.

South Korean government and its citizens have displayed a tremendous effort attempting to facilitate the settlement of all those newcomers. Yet, it is not surprising that South Korean society is deeply divided in its treatment with the newcomers. This paper aims to sketch recent Korean scholarship on the NKRs in South Korea. I provide three major criticisms in this paper: (1) North Korean refugees should be treated as a disadvantaged group rather than as the same Koreans in the South; (2) The South Korean society, which is a multicultural society without multiculturalism, should reconsider its expectation of assimilation from new settlers. (3) Importantly, there needs to be an explicit acknowledgement of Korean prejudice against the Others.

This paper explores the concept of nouveau-riche nationalism which arises out of economic success and reluctance to share its benefits. The concept may potentially unpack why and how the newcomers including NKRs commonly experience discrimination in their everyday lives.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

**TITLE: ‘Othering’ North Korean refugees in South Korea:
A literature review and the concept of nouveau-riche nationalism**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gil-Soo Han, Communications and Media Studies, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Gil-Soo Han

Email address: Gil-Soo.Han@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Abstract

North Korean refugees experienced severe trauma during the transition period to South Korea. They are under extreme difficulties adjusting to the South and adapting to the common value systems in the South. Still, South Koreans’ particular lack of understanding about NKR and lack of social awareness make them highly vulnerable to exclusion. They are easy targets for marginalisation or discrimination from employment opportunities or socio-economic activities.

South Korean government and its citizens have displayed a tremendous effort attempting to facilitate the settlement of all those newcomers. Yet, it is not surprising that South Korean society is deeply divided in its treatment with the newcomers. This paper aims to sketch recent Korean scholarship on the NKRs in South Korea. I provide three major criticisms in this paper: (1) North Korean refugees should be treated as a disadvantaged group rather than as the same Koreans in the South; (2) The South Korean society, which is a multicultural society without multiculturalism, should reconsider its expectation of assimilation from new settlers. (3) Importantly, there needs to be an explicit acknowledgement of Korean prejudice against the Others.

This paper explores the concept of nouveau-riche nationalism which arises out of economic success and reluctance to share its benefits. The concept may potentially unpack why and how the newcomers including NKRs commonly experience discrimination in their everyday lives.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The curious place of theory in sociology

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kirsten Harley, Faculty of Health Sciences and Department of Sociology & Social Policy, The University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Kirsten Harley

Email address: kirsten.harley@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 1959 C. Wright Mills (1970: 135) advised that 'every working social scientist' must 'be his own theorist'. In this paper I consider the emergence of a double-position of theory in sociology: as both a separate, distinctive realm of endeavour and expertise; and a generic, integrated part of sociology, as advised by Mills. I examine historical evidence from surveys of course descriptions, the rise of theory textbooks as a particular subspecies of sociological text, and the organisation and interests of members of professional associations in the United States, England and Australia. While theory can be seen to have occupied an important, and double, place in each case, national trajectories differ, with an earlier and stronger emphasis on theory in England than the US, and suggestions of a recent decline in the treatment of theory as a separate specialisation within Australian sociology. I explore the possibility that this is related to the history and strength of the discipline in the three countries.

Please note that this paper is for the 'conversations in theory' session.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Multicultural Civic Life Beyond the Social Cohesion Agenda

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Anita Harris, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Anita Harris

Email address: anita.harris@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In recent times, multiculturalism has been re-shaped by a new agenda of social cohesion that aims to engender consensus and shared values at the level of the community. But how might this match up with the ways a new generation of ordinary social actors experience and shape multicultural civic life in their local neighbourhoods? Drawing on research with young people in Australia's most diverse suburbs, this paper considers how the communitarian ideals that underpin the social cohesion agenda can be out of step with an everyday multiculturalism that does not depend on consensus, homogeneity, shared place-attachment or good feelings alone.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Reimagining the state in world agriculture

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Shona Hawkes, The University of Queensland
2. Geoffrey Lawrence, The University of Queensland
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Shona Hawkes

Email address: shona.hawkes@uq.net.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Various developments in the twenty-first century suggest that, in contrast with the marginalization of the state in free market ideology, the state is increasingly recognized as playing a critical role in agrifood systems: whether promoting the interests of small-hold farmers or corporate interests. Based on an overview of current literature, this presentation explores thematic trends emerging since the mid-2000s. For example, food price spikes have compelled many states to adopt policies that contradict free market principles, driven by the fear of urban social, political and security crisis. These actions range from banning exports to promoting food self-sufficiency policies. Linked to concurrent food, finance and fuel crisis, a global farmland rush is increasing the visibility of the state as a key gatekeeper for outsider access to farmland – either as a land-owner and/or land enforcer, or through investment policies. This sees the state as pivotal in balancing the land rights of its citizens and perceived gains from land-based investment. In addition to these national dimensions, individual states are targeted for their role in market-based mechanisms that impact food access globally: such as EU and US rules on commodity markets (heavily tied to food speculation) or biofuels policies. These developments correspond the collapse of multilateral agriculture negotiations and the popularity of food-rights paradigms emphasizing state rights and responsibilities: the right to food and food sovereignty. We conclude by asking what do these changes mean, if anything, for vulnerable groups like farmers and the era of corporate agriculture?

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: 'A ticking time bomb unless we do our jobs properly' – risk management in design of hazardous facilities.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Jan Hayes Australian National University
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Name of corresponding author: Jan Hayes

Email address: jan.hayes@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Investigations into the causes of man-made disasters have repeatedly shown that ongoing public safety depends on decisions made, often many years earlier, during the design stage of infrastructure or facility development. Despite the criticality of design choices in reducing risk and achieving the best safety and environmental outcomes, little social science research has investigated the social processes in workplaces that produce the technical information that dictates the form of hazardous facilities such as oil refineries, petrochemical plants and pipelines.

Studies of relationships within organizations and their impact on safety have focused mainly on management and workers, and hence issues of leadership, power and blame. This paper describes results of the first phase of a research project investigating other social relationships and factors that influence outcomes, including;

- the role of technical professionals and the need for trust,
- structural contributions to conflict between technical professionals and project managers,
- the impact of a legislated professional registration scheme for engineers, and,
- attitudes towards the public and the environment – compliance with standard versus duty of care.

The second phase of this project will be a longitudinal study to track attitudes and key relationships for a large resources development project as the project team crosses a series of major milestones. The paper concludes with some reflections on challenges of undertaking sociological work in this highly applied way.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**TITLE:**

Integration challenges that face Congolese, Sudanese, and Somali former refugees in Australia

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Dr Aparna Hebbani
2. Dr Nigar Khawaja
3. Dr Val Colic-Peisker
4. Dr Levi Obijiofor
5. E/Prof Cindy Gallois

Name of corresponding author:

Dr Aparna Hebbani

Email address:

a.hebbani@uq.edu.au

Abstract

Australia has resettled many refugees from African countries under the humanitarian program. Employment is critical to successful integration, but in Australia, refugees have the poorest employment outcomes of all visa categories. Many of the recently arrived refugee groups are visibly different, as well as linguistically and culturally different from the majority European Australian population.

We present results of a 2009-2010 study that examined inter-cultural communication and employment challenges that confronted Congolese, Sudanese, and Somali former refugees in Australia. The study was conducted in the Greater Brisbane area

with 12 focus groups (57 participants) comprising of employed/unemployed men/women; focus groups were homogeneous across country of origin and gender.

In terms of general employment, many women were employed in the nursing home sector, childcare, meatworks, and cleaning services. Men (especially Somalis) reported a poor life-work balance and experiences of racial abuse by intoxicated customers. They were also concentrated in labour intensive industries such as meat processing and factory/dockhands work; former refugees experienced significant prejudice and disadvantage affecting their family lifestyle. Most grappled with unfamiliar job interview processes, language acquisition problems, and financial hardships. Future aspirations also differed among the three groups.

Overall, we found former refugees concentrated in low-skilled and under-paid employment, even though generally they were educated or had work experience in their home country and/or in Australia. The study concludes that these refugees need not be viewed as a burden on their host country but as prospective employees who can contribute to Australia's social capital and changing multicultural landscape.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Negotiating embodied ageing - women's stories of identity**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ms Jane Henriette, University of Tasmania
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Jane Henriette

Email address: Jane.Henriette@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

As there are many intersecting structural and personal influences on the concept of ageing, there is no **one** way of defining it. However sociologists, gender studies and cultural studies scholars, along with government bodies and agencies, acknowledge that the dominant discourses relating to ageing are of decline. Within this context, I am interested in whether these negative discourses are reflected in women's lived reality, and the extent to which alternative views and experiences of ageing are in evidence. How are the intersecting social inequalities of ageing and gender experienced in women's lives?

My research explores when, why and how women develop their understandings of what it means to be ageing, and whether they perceive there to be differences between societal views and their own, and between men and women. To provide some insight to these issues, participants completed a structured journal which incorporated both written questions and body outlines. It prompted participants to consider both personal and societal influences on ageing, and to view ageing as a lifelong process.

This paper will focus on findings and will touch upon the methods employed to gain these understandings of women's embodied ageing.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. A/Professor Julie Hepworth, The University of Queensland
2. Professor Mieke van Driel, The University of Queensland
3. Ms Tanya Bain, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: A/Professor Julie Hepworth

Email address: j.hepworth@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Unravelling the maze: hepatitis C, psychosocial factors and access to treatment

In this paper we present an examination of the literature on the psychosocial aspects of hepatitis C (HCV), and ask what are the implications for patients and clinicians regarding access to treatment? Hepatitis C (HCV) is a blood-borne communicable disease that was identified in 1988. In Australia, an estimated 217,000 people live with HCV. The virus causes serious liver inflammation, can lead to liver cirrhosis and a small percentage of sufferers will develop hepatocellular carcinoma. Reports about the psychosocial aspects of HCV appeared from around 1994 indicating a similar set of societal responses to people with HIV; stigmatisation and discrimination. A number of calls were made for the establishment of counselling and support services to address the specific mental health needs of people with HCV. We conducted a systematic review of the literature between 2002-2012 about the psychosocial aspects of HCV and its relationship to access to treatment and identified a number of key issues that suggest the anticipated progress in this area has not been made. The majority of people with HCV already experience marginalisation, and the diagnosis of HCV further compounds their marginalisation through stigma and discrimination and complicates clinical decision-making around treatment. We conclude that the need for mental health services that are capable of addressing the complexities of the psychosocial aspects of HCV remains. Concomitantly, primary care clinicians require greater clarity and consistency about the clinical guidelines for HCV to meet the increasing expectations on them to deliver comprehensive patient management within primary care. (248 words)

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Sam Hey Lecturer at Christian Heritage College / Adjunct Fellow at Griffith University
2. Ps Glenda Hepplewhite at Christian Heritage College (Brisbane)

Name of corresponding author: Dr Sam Hey

Email address: shey@citipointechurch.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In advocating the concept of the social construction of reality, Berger & Luckmann (1966) argued that socially constructed knowledge defines our perceptions of what is real and what possibilities individuals and the groups will pursue. Religious groups, in particular, offer theologies, beliefs, rituals and social networks that contribute significantly to the ways in which participants describe and perceive the realities around them, including notions of equality or inequality, and the myths and practices that contribute to the perpetuation and change to notions of equality and inequality. The Pentecostal branch of Protestantism is one of the fastest growing segments of Christian religious activity in Australia and globally. Its theology of Spirit empowerment contributes to its potential to influence the ways in which equality is perceived and inequalities addressed. However, like many religious groups, it also has a record of adopting beliefs and practices that can perpetuate inequalities in society. This paper examines the beliefs and practices of Australian Pentecostal groups and their attitudes towards equality and inequality, and how their social constructions of reality influence the lives and practices of attendees, their interactions with society and their efforts to promote equality of opportunity for their participants.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Emotional reflexivity: Friendship, politics and other examples

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mary Holmes, Flinders University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: mary.holmes@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Emotional reflexivity is about the part that feelings play in how people think and act. It is understood as the practices of altering one's life as a response to feelings, and to interpretations of one's own and others' feelings, about one's circumstances. There has been a small amount of sociological exploration of emotional reflexivity (Holmes 2010; King 2006; 2007; Reay 2005), but this paper seeks to illustrate the importance of more theoretical and methodological attention to it. In order to do this, key theoretical and methodological issues related to emotional reflexivity are outlined and then brief examples are given from qualitative research that has examined emotional reflexivity in connection to friendship, political disaffection and migration. It is argued that a capacity for emotional reflexivity is increasingly important in the context of a contemporary social world that is complex and rapidly changing. Understanding emotional reflexivity is therefore key to explaining the reproduction of existing forms of social inequality and the emergence of new ones.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: DIY Morality: Stories from the Australian Blogosphere**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Nicholas Hookway
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Nicholas Hookway

Email address: Nicholas.Hookway@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This article is a qualitative exploration of how contemporary morality is understood and constructed using Australian blog data. The central finding is that the bloggers depict morality as an actively created and autonomous do-it-yourself project based in three main configurations of self-responsibility, bodily encounter and authentic-feeling. The findings are suggestive of how self, body, emotions and authenticity may play an important role in contemporary moralities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Making community connections: how do culturally diverse low income families make decisions about early childhood services?

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Liza Hopkins, Royal Children's Hospital Education Institute
2. Ayuba Issaka, Royal Children's Hospital Education Institute

Name of corresponding author: Liza Hopkins

Email address: liza.hopkins@rch.org.au

Abstract:

The importance of high quality learning experiences for very young children is increasingly being recognised in public discourse, as well as in research, policy making and practitioner circles. Yet too many families still struggle to access available services and supports for themselves and their children in the early years. Understanding how knowledge about education and early years services is generated and shared within social networks and across communities is a key tool in improving access. The Community Connections research project was designed to explore where 'community' exists in one of Melbourne's inner-city suburbs where service access and usage is low. As a geographic 'community', Footscray has a low socio-economic status (SES) and is a key settlement area for newly arrived migrants and refugees. In such an area, community connections within and between Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities can play a key role in supporting access to a range of health, education, social and settlement services for families.

The research project aimed to identify how people use their community connections and social networks to gather information about early childhood development, education and health services, and how their 'community' can be utilized to improve access to and engagement with these services. The research involved focus groups with parents of young children from a range of CALD groups, to uncover the ways in which these parents understand the learning needs of their children and make decisions about early years services.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Differing perceptions of equitable treatment between ethnic groups in New Zealand Workplaces: How do we promote inclusion?**

Author: Dr Carla Houkamau

Affiliations: Senior Lecturer, Department of Management and International Business, University of Auckland, New Zealand

Name of corresponding author: Dr Carla Houkamau

Email address: c.houkamau@auckland.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There is little empirical research on how New Zealand employers manage the increasing diversity in their workplaces and how workers respond to these efforts. In 2010, a telephone survey of 500 New Zealand workers' perceptions of, and responses to, diversity management activities found managerial support for diversity was correlated with higher levels of organisational commitment, job satisfaction, and trust in manager among respondents (Houkamau and Boxall, 2011). The survey also found that while the majority (75%) of workers perceived their organisations provided a "positive climate for diversity" by "supporting minority employees" there were marked discrepancies in perceptions in people from different ethnic groups. In particular, Maori (indigenous to New Zealand) and Pacific Island respondents perceived less equitable work experiences and less support and acceptance of their own cultural groups within their organisations. This paper discusses managerial, organisational and socio-cultural factors which may give rise to the perception of inequality and exclusion among Maori and Pacific Island employees. According to the most recent New Zealand census data, Maori and Pacific Island workers comprise a significant proportion of the New Zealand youth population and will comprise 25% of the New Zealand workforce in 2026. The implications for organisations wishing to promote perceptions of inclusion among employees from diverse ethnic background and recruit and retain workers Maori and Pacific Island employees will also be discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Significant life events and material culture: The transformative powers of clothing

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sally Hourigan, PhD Candidate with Griffith University, Nathan Campus

Name of corresponding author: Sally Hourigan

Email address: sally.hourigan@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores the ways in which women utilise material culture in dealing with significant life events. Starting with the premise that object attachment operates within the extensions of embodiment, this paper focuses on clothing as a material object. Clothing is a particularly important object in this context given the entwinement of clothing and the embodied self. This paper is most concerned with the object attachments through clothing that occur for women to either distance themselves or remind them of significant life events. As part of a larger study, this paper draws on qualitative data collected from in-depth interviews with women who have experienced significant events ranging from attempted suicide to the death of one's father. Through discussion of the clothing attachments that occurred for these women, this paper allows for sociological reflection on how such object attachments can be transformed into abandoned objects, 'safety blankets', vessels of memory and objects that aide in identity re-negotiation. The paper thereby seeks to provide a reconsideration of the importance of everyday material culture in helping women work through, remember and/or deny significant life events.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

**TITLE: BEYOND CLOSING THE GAP AND NEOLIBERAL MODELS OF
SUCCESS AND WELL-BEING**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Deirdre Howard-Wagner, University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Dr Deirdre Howard-Wagner

Email address: Deirdre.howard-wagner@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The paper reflects on the theoretical and empirical considerations underpinning a study that will provide an in-depth 'place-based' study of an Aboriginal community's 'success' in developing a range of services, infrastructure and programs to overcome Aboriginal disadvantage and promote well-being. The theoretical and empirical aims of the study are to advance knowledge about the relationship between Aboriginal societies, self-governance and well-being, talking back to policy on Aboriginal service delivery and programs across a range of Council of Australian Governments (COAG) priority building blocks identified for Closing the Gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians.

The present paper takes the first step in this project giving consideration to the meaning of Aboriginal success and Aboriginal well-being in contemporary federal Indigenous policy contexts.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: DECOLONISING SOCIOLOGY CURRICULUM: USING AN ONLINE IMMERSIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO DELIVER CROSS-CULTURAL TRAINING**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Deirdre Howard-Wagner, University of Sydney
2. Dr Cat Kutay, University of Sydney
3. Lynette Rily, University of Sydney
4. Dr Janet Mooney, University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Dr Deirdre Howard-Wagner

Email address: Deirdre.howard-wagner@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The paper describes an online cultural training workshop based around the complex Aboriginal Kinship systems used in Australia.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the learning environment where the thematic focus is on relationships and interaction, and how immersive learning and narrative teaching styles work together within a social constructivist approach to deliver this outcome. Prior to discussing how both a social constructivist immersive learning environment achieves such outcomes, the paper will describe the online workshop design in the context of decolonizing mainstream pedagogies. The paper applies this to the context of teaching sociology.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Who Tends to Trust in Australia?: An Empirical Analysis of Survey Data**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Xianbi Huang
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Xianbi Huang

Email address: x.huang@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This article defines trust as confidence or belief in the reliability of individuals or institutions, and conducts an empirical investigation into social trust and political trust in Australia by drawing on evidence from the 2007 Australian Survey of Social Attitudes (AuSSA). The findings show that individuals' objective attainment (e.g., education, occupation and income), subjective evaluation of status, and social network resources are significantly associated with social trust and political trust. Respondents who have a university degree, rank their own status highly, and have access to helpers' favour or large social networks are more likely to trust people in general as well as Members of Parliament and public officials. Moreover, social trust and political trust are positively associated to a modest extent.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alison Hunter, Manukau Institute of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand

Name of corresponding author: Alison Hunter

Email address: ahunter@manukau.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Women are under-represented in New Zealand's computing industry, and those who do take up computing careers experience conditions of discrimination and marginalisation. More women joining the industry would help alleviate the ongoing skills shortage which impedes growth in the sector. This paper reports on a multi-sited ethnographic study of computing work in New Zealand in which data were collected using semi-structured interviews with twenty-nine computing professionals. A wide gap between men's understanding of reasons for the low number of women in the industry and women's lived experiences of computing work was revealed. Women reported experiences of marginalisation which, as this paper argues, place women in an outsider-within location in the industry. Men were mainly unaware of the practices which marginalise women, and although they often expressed views that more women would be 'nice', the data raised doubts that the industry really does want more women.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: *Sex and Scissors: feminine embodiments and class mobility in the service economy*

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Kate Huppatz, University of Western Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: k.huppatz@uws.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

As manufacturing work has declined and women have progressively moved into the labour force, work that was previously carried out in the home is now carried out in the public realm and this labour constitutes a service economy. Employees in the service economy undertake what may be loosely defined as 'embodied work' (work that involves emotional and bodily labour) (McDowell, 2009). One aspect to this transformation is that femininity is increasingly understood as a form of capital (Lovell, 2000; Gray, 2003, Adkins, 2000; Huppatz, 2009, 2012), so that feminine embodiments are an asset to workers. This paper examines the ways in which femininity is performed and invested in, in two forms of service work: exotic dancing and hairdressing. This paper reflects on how femininity is utilised as a resource for these workers, arguing that these occupational spaces provide workers with opportunities for class mobility. However, it also examines the ways in which these opportunities are constrained by the limits to feminine capitals, workers experiences of emotional fatigue and their dependence on 'customer effects' (Adkins, 2005), so that class and gender inequalities are also perpetuated.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Rural Development and Climate Change Initiatives - The Impact of Climate Change on Orchard Crops' Suitable Cultivation Area in Korea**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Hwang, JaeHee, Researcher, Institute of Regional Development and Landscape Architecture, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea

Name of corresponding author: Hwang, JaeHee

Email address: jessieh@snu.ac.kr

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The impact of climate change on agriculture cannot be avoided, yet it can be mitigated and even utilized to construct a new rural development strategy. Climate change may build the nexus between changes in suitable cultivation area of particular crops and rural development in the regions. In this context, the present study analyses the impact of climate change on alterations in suitable cultivation areas of orchard crops and suggests a new rural development strategy on the basis of the results. First of all, this paper proposes a cutting-edge methodology to determine the impact of climate change on the crops in Korea. It also estimates the development path of the crops and relationship with climate change by using micro data, Korean agricultural census data from 1995 to 2010. We adopt random coefficient models and overlay analysis by SAS and ArcGIS to identify the orchard crops' major cultivation and suitability areas. Accordingly, the data is restructured into multi-level data hierarchically organized with micro- and macro-level. The findings suggest that changes of suitable cultivation areas by climate change require re-searching and relocating cultivation regions of the crops. Especially, by estimating changes in suitable cultivation areas, each rural area can drive the new agricultural adaptation strategy. For instance, shifting crops in particular regions and enriching genetic or species varieties can be primary measures and it will contribute to improve the reliable base for income sources in the rural communities. This paper also offers some policy implications regarding rural development plans in response to climate changes in Korea.

Key words: Climate Change, Rural/Agricultural Development Strategy, Suitable Cultivation Area, Site Suitability Analysis, Random Coefficient Model, Korea

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sharmaine Jackson, University of California, Irvine
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: s.jackson@uci.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper provides a detailed ethnographic description of Krump dancing's stigmatization reduction effects on at-risk youth in Australia and the US and contributes to arguments about labeling theory and the impact of specific labels on social reintegration. Created by former US gangbangers as an alternative to ganging, Krump dancing brings together at-risk and conventional urban youth in a collective effort to further the Krump movement, a nonviolent movement. In furtherance of the movement, these youth perform dance moves in public spaces and publish these moves on the Internet utilizing social media outlets. This need for public exposure and dissemination of dance moves, as well as the need to form group bonds provides dancers with an opportunity to redefine or remove stigmatizing labels and connect to positive roles within the larger social structure. This redefinition of roles and labels has a positive impact on the social integration of urban youth as the mechanisms necessary for the adoption of deviant subculture behaviors are eliminated.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The 'politics' of housing: interest groups and their influence in shaping the Australian affordability 'crisis'

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Keith Jacobs, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania.
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Keith Jacobs

Email address: Keith.Jacobs@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

It is deeply ironic that Australia, as one of wealthiest countries in the world and ranked second to Norway in the 2011 United Nations Human Development Index (UNDP 2011), faces a 'crisis' of housing affordability. The National Housing Supply Council (2010) estimates that there is a cumulative shortfall of 178,400 dwellings and that 1.25 million low-income households are in housing stress, i.e. paying more than 30% of their income on rent, heating, and housing-related items. My claim is that an understanding of the current affordability 'crisis' requires a sociological investigation on what can be termed the 'politics' of housing'; that is the extent to which interest groups influence, sustain and legitimise policies that effectively benefit the most well-off households through favourable taxation arrangements. In this paper I sketch out a methodology for an investigation of the 'politics of housing' and provide some preliminary findings based on interviews with key private sector and industry lobbyists.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Sentencing Indigenous Offenders: Comparing the Nunga and Magistrates Courts in South Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Samantha Jeffries, Queensland University of Technology
2. Christine Bond, Queensland University of Technology

Name of corresponding author: Samantha Jeffries

Email address: s.jeffries@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Despite the introduction of Indigenous sentencing courts over a decade ago, research on these courts, especially in terms of sentencing outcomes, has been limited. This paper addresses this gap, by providing a comparative analysis of sentencing outcomes for Indigenous offenders sentenced through Indigenous court and conventional court processes. Using data from South Australia between 2007 and 2009, we focus on three key outcomes which are recognised to have differential impacts on Indigenous offenders (imprisonment, monetary and disqualifications of driver's licence orders). The usefulness of the focal concerns perspective—the dominant perspective in sociological studies of sentencing outcomes—in understanding our results will be discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Sentencing Indigenous Offenders: Comparing the Nunga and Magistrates Courts in South Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Samantha Jeffries, Queensland University of Technology
2. Christine Bond, Queensland University of Technology

Name of corresponding author: Samantha Jeffries

Email address: s.jeffries@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Despite the introduction of Indigenous sentencing courts over a decade ago, research on these courts, especially in terms of sentencing outcomes, has been limited. This paper addresses this gap, by providing a comparative analysis of sentencing outcomes for Indigenous offenders sentenced through Indigenous court and conventional court processes. Using data from South Australia between 2007 and 2009, we focus on three key outcomes which are recognised to have differential impacts on Indigenous offenders (imprisonment, monetary and disqualifications of driver's licence orders). The usefulness of the focal concerns perspective—the dominant perspective in sociological studies of sentencing outcomes—in understanding our results will be discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Out of Mind, Out of Sight: Putting children in their place in urban planning**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Laurel Johnson - School of Geography, Planning & Environmental Management, University of Queensland
2. Deanna Grant-Smith - Urban Research Program, Griffith University

Name of corresponding author: Laurel Johnson

Email address: l.johnson3@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There is emerging evidence that the shape of Australian cities and neighbourhoods may not be good for the health and wellbeing of our children. This has been borne out in medical and academic research as well as the observations and reflections of urban planning practitioners. Despite this recognition, the perspectives of children are rarely sought or given sufficient consideration in urban design, planning and infrastructure and service provision. It has been suggested that this omission is a function of the perceived difficulties in accessing and responding to the views of children and young people. We argue that this is exacerbated by the 'invisibility' of children in urban spaces and the political and performative processes that produce both urban spaces and the place of children within them. In this presentation, we advocate the possibilities for meaningful engagement with children and the 'child within' that actively promotes the voice of children in urban planning and legitimises their experiences of and place in the city.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Changing Worlds of Work and Education (PANEL, 4 presenters: DEVOS, NEWMAN, SEDDON, JOSEPH)

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Cynthia Joseph, Faculty of Education, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Dr Cynthia Joseph

Email address: cynthia.joseph@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*): Malaysian Migrant Educational Workers in Australia—Negotiating Cultural Boundaries

This paper is part of a symposium panel which examines the consequences of globalisation on national education systems and educational work—the labour that orients and enables learning. The panel brings together a collection of case-based analyses of ‘hot spots’ of change. These ‘hotspots’ are created by the intersection between globalizing processes and national institutional trajectories.

This paper examines the identity practices of a group of Malaysian skilled migrant women working in the Australian education sector. The study uses in-depth interviews to focus on the ways in which these migrant women draw on multiple cultural and educational resources in the (re)making of their identities as transnational educational workers. These women use essentialist definitions of binaries that are located within boundaries (such as Asian/Malaysian, Australian/Western, Chinese, Muslim, Indian) in coming to understand their transnational material realities as migrant educational workers. Yet at the same time, their identities are located at the interplay of structure and agency. The paper argues that this boundary work is a form of ‘educational work’ which supports self-work and working with others by mobilising resources of space/time, knowledge and sociality.

Bio

Cynthia Joseph has had personal and professional experiences working and researching in different cultural contexts. She has been a school student, teacher and university lecturer in Malaysia. She completed her doctoral studies in Australia and is now a Senior Lecturer at Monash University in Melbourne, Australia. Her recent co-edited book with Heidi Mirza is *Black and Postcolonial Feminisms in New Times: Researching Educational Inequalities* (Routledge, 2010). Cynthia’s current work explores the debates around transnational identities, education and work in the global economy. Her new book *Growing up female in multiethnic postcolonial Malaysia*, will be published by Routledge in 2013.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: A social-ecological perspective to promote physical activity at the residential level: a thematic approach**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Sadasivam Karuppannan, Institute and School of natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia
2. Dr Alpana Sivam, Institute and School of natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia

Name of corresponding author: Dr Sadasivam Karuppannan

Email Address: Sadasivam.Karuppannan@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

Physical inactivity is the second major public health issue leading to death and disability after tobacco smoking. A growing body of researchers have examined ways to promote physical activity (PA) and to improve subsequent health outcomes. Health policy, social policy and design policies in isolation are often failing to increase levels of physical activity. The question arises whether a social-ecological approach, being a multi-dimensional approach, would improve the built and social environment of neighbourhoods to promote physical activity. The method adopted to address this aim is based upon available academic literature, with focus especially on the public health, planning, transport and urban design fields. The results demonstrate that in spite of some contradictory evidence, many studies confirm that good urban design qualities play a pivotal role in improving the built and social environment, therefore enhancing physical activity in

neighbourhoods. A social-ecological approach is therefore a viable approach in promoting physical activity at the neighbourhood level because this approach has the strength to analyse various crucial issues in an integrated way.

Key words: Built environment, Physical activity, Social-ecological approach, Urban design, Public health.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**TITLE: Gender Wage Inequality and Employment Growth in Regional Queensland**

Author:

1. Mark Ryan Kay, Institute of Social Science Research, The University of Queensland

Email address: mark.kay@uqconnect.edu.au

Abstract:

Employment in regional Queensland over recent decades has been characterised by significant growth in industries such as the resources sector and by fluctuations in employment opportunities in sectors such as retail, manufacturing, and hospitality. These differences in industry performance have created regional labour markets vulnerable to inequalities in opportunity and outcome. The research within this paper presents an innovative methodology to analyse whether an equitable level of high-wage positions are being created for female workers in areas of regional Queensland experiencing high growth in employment demand between 2003 and 2009. The study uses a hypothesis arguing that an outcome of reasonable gender equality is being achieved if high-wage opportunities for females are growing at the same rate as opportunities for males in the same wage levels. A statistical analysis is presented using linear regression modelling across 10 non-metropolitan areas of Queensland experiencing relatively high workforce growth. This analysis allows a comparison of how workforce growth has impacted upon comparable employment opportunities for males and females earning above \$83,000 and \$104,000 each year. Across all 10 regions, the research finds that for every 20 additional employees added to the workforce, an additional 1.2 females are employed compared to an additional 9.58 males employed in positions earning over \$83,000 each year. As such, the research presented by this paper concludes that high-income gender inequality is an enduring inequality existing in regional Queensland labour markets.

Key Words: Regional Queensland, Employment, Gender Inequality, Income, Gender Pay-Gap, Mining Sector.

Word Count: 2941

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: A Feminist Critique of Child Support Policy.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Moeata Keil, University of Auckland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: mkei010@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the 1980s and early 1990s, significant revisions were made to child support policies across a number of liberal welfare states such as Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The changes were in response to the rising costs to the welfare state of child maintenance, a rise which in turn was a consequence of the increase in lone-parent families, usually headed by the mother. To counter this, child support schemes aimed at shifting the financial responsibility from the state to non-custodial parents (typically fathers), in an effort to reprivatize the costs of social reproduction through a renewed emphasis on parental (read paternal) responsibility. The notion of parental responsibility drives child support policy; however, it simultaneously reinforces 'private patriarchy', making women financially dependent on the father of their children. Recently, policy-makers have argued that significant changes have occurred in the family economy, such as shared-care parenting practises and women's rising rates of employment, which call for a reconsideration of child support schemes. As a result, a number of liberal welfare states have amended their legislation while for others the process is currently underway. This research projects argues that the proposed changes weaken paternal financial liability for their children, using the pretext of women's increased independence as the justification. Yet, by addressing one form of supposed inequity, new child support provisions may entrench another: the greater financial burden that most custodial parents assumed for their children, a burden that has long been associated with high levels of child and maternal poverty.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Bad Theory

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gavin Kendall
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Gavin Kendall

Email address: g.kendall@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

When we teach or are taught first year undergraduate sociology, we typically meet with explanations of the role and the importance of theory in terms of its ability to connect and make sense of empirical data that would otherwise remain a series of disparate facts. In addition, mature theories enable us, we teach or we are told, to make testable predictions about as yet unknown facts. The use of the term 'theory' here in sociology, then, is not significantly different from its use in the sciences. There are, however, at least two (entirely compatible) reasons to doubt these claims about the character of social theory. First, as expressed for example in the work of Stephen Turner, there is a doubt that the worlds of empirical data collection and theory generation have any meaningful point of contact; and second, as expressed for example in the work of Ian Hunter, we may be concerned that theory represents a space for a particular type of persona much more than it represents a grid of intelligibility for facts. In this paper I examine Turner's and Hunter's remarks about theory by the use of a comparative strategy: I analyse a biological 'theory' that is mistaken and wrong – intelligent design – to see what lessons about the generation and reception of scientific theories – good and bad – may be transferable to the sociological domain.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Life Course Influences on Disadvantage among Australian Baby Boomers

1. Hal Kendig University of Sydney
2. Kate O'Loughlin University of Sydney
3. Jack Noone University of Sydney
4. Julie Byles University of Newcastle
5. James Nazroo University of Manchester

Name of corresponding author: Hal Kendig

Email address: hal.kendig@sydney.edu.au

This paper examines how life-long human and social capital have influenced the health and well-being of Australian baby boomers. The research is part of the ARC-funded project 'Socio-economic Determinants of Health Inequalities over the Life Course'.

Comprehensive life history data was collected from 1,249 participants aged 60 to 64 years in NSW in 2011-2012 by means of the 45 and Up baseline survey, a further self complete survey, and a telephone interview. Path analytic techniques were used to examine multiple pathways and multiple outcomes simultaneously.

Socio-economic status in childhood was found to be associated with early health status and educational attainment and these in turn predicted midlife health, occupational attainment, and financial hardship. Poor health at age 60 to 64 years was predicted by mid-life health and had a moderate influence on quality of life. Mid-life socio-economic and family circumstances were associated with mid-life health and later life health as well as quality of life.

The findings lend support for a life span approach to reducing risks to health and wellbeing. They underpin the value of policy strategies to achieve a healthy start and socio-economic opportunities early in life while also promoting economic security and health in mid and later life.

Abstract

The implications of religiosity for everyday life and interactions are particularly marked for young people in the emerging adult phase of life. This arises because of the nature of emerging-adulthood. Here, the young person is seeking to establish their sense of identity in the context of strong social ties with family, peer and community contacts, in addition to other informal groups and organizations. This development of an identity is also potentially informed by some type of framework that guides a subject's worldview development, which may (or may not) be expressed through some religious position. This paper examines some of the ways that young Australians organise and conceptualise their beliefs from their own perspective. To achieve this end, this paper utilises an Emic perspective produced from data obtained through fifty in-depth interviews and short-surveys with subjects between the ages of fifteen and thirty-one, who identify as being Christian, Muslim or 'Unbeliever' (Agnostic, Irreligious, Atheist). Following on from the author's previous conference paper 'Individualised Religiosity', this article seeks to understand the nature of subjects' beliefs by open coding recurrent emerging themes and patterns in the data. Suggestions are made as to how these belief systems when categorised not only in their own terms but also in relation to existing belief typology may shed light on reasons subjects' individual identity and group membership.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Location Efficiency and Optimal Location of Police Boxes and Police Station Branches to Prevent Crime Incidence Using Spatial Dasymetric Mapping**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kim, Hyun Joong, Ph.D. Candidate, Program in Regional Information, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
2. Lim, Hyung-Baek, Associate Professor, Dept. of Community Development, SungKyul University, AnYang, Korea
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Kim, Hyun Joong

Email address: k452k452@snu.ac.kr

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The purpose of the present study is to estimate the location efficiency of police boxes (PB) and police station branches (PSB) to prevent crime incidence utilizing dasymetric mapping with house-level data. The present study selects optimal locations for additional PBs and PSBs, prioritizing them in consideration of their potential service populations. The target area of the analysis is Seoul, the capital city of South Korea. The house-level data is rasterized in 20 by 20 meters, and PB and PSB are point data geocoded at the zip code level. According to the location efficiency analysis where service areas of PBs and PSBs are set to a 1-kilometer radius, 89% of the total population of Seoul resides within the service areas. Areas with lower location efficiency are largely located in suburban regions surrounding Seoul. Thirteen locations are found as optimal for additional PBs and PSBs. All of the locations satisfy the minimum serviceable population of 30,000 residents, defined by the Urban Planning Guideline of Korea. The present study concludes with some policy implications that can alleviate crime incidence, focusing particularly on the perspectives of PB and PSB location.

Key words: Crime, Location Efficiency, Optimal Location, Dasymetric Mapping, Seoul, Korea

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The 'Wrong' Sex? Being a Male Care Worker in Aged Care

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Debra King
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Debra King

Email address: deb.king@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Aged care organisations are constantly seeking new workers to cater for turnover and growth in the sector. Men now comprise just over 10% of the workforce and, although small, their share of the workforce has been slowly increasing. In this paper I examine what it is like for men to work in aged care by drawing on interviews with 33 male care workers. What these interviews highlight is that there are opportunities for men in aged care and that when men do get jobs in the sector they try to shape their work to suit their skills and backgrounds. However, they do this in an environment that has been constructed around norms associated with a female workforce and they can find it difficult to create a space within which to be both male and a care worker. The men we interviewed did not sit outside of these gendered norms: they, too, sometimes held stereotyped views of their role and that of the women they worked with. More commonly, however, male care workers had to fend off comments from care recipients, colleagues and supervisors that located them as 'different' and questioned their masculinity and motivation. Men developed strategies for dealing with this by using humour, calling people to account or even ignoring them; but it was a part of their everyday experience of working in aged care. Attracting men into care work will require some reflection from employers and policy makers about how to construct a workplace that is more inclusive.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The scholarly usefulness of moving and living: landscape phenomenology and autoethnography amongst Auckland's volcanoes

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Natalie King (Department of Sociology, University of Auckland)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: nkin016@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Across disciplines, scholars of place and landscape have increasingly worked to acknowledge the physicality, agency and presence of landscape features. My own study of the meanings of Auckland's urban volcanoes combines primary information from media coverage with an exploration of this physicality through the twin methods of landscape phenomenology and autoethnography. In this paper I explore the benefits and limitations of this combination, drawing upon my experiences at a recent "wananga maunga" organised by the Auckland War Memorial Museum. Here, three speakers with different areas of expertise led a small group around one volcano, offering their knowledge in conversation with the mountain, participants, and each other. In addition to illustrating elements of the above methods that are frequently highlighted, such as attention to elements of bodily existence that exceed the visual (e.g. Tilley 1994, 2004; Wylie 2002, 2007), I argue that this experience underscores the importance of academic writing about landscape that is both reflexive and evocative: a linguistic attempt to echo the elements of this "wananga" that set it apart from more conventional lecture formats. Yet this visit also revealed many recent changes to the mountain, raising questions about the place of temporality within these methods and their capacity to deal with dynamic and changing environments. I conclude that it is the combination of landscape phenomenology and autoethnography that enables this tension to be fruitfully confronted, providing engagement with the physical that is of use to both the researcher and the study's academic audience.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Leaving a trace: using the cemetery as a teaching site**

Author/s and affiliation:

Allison Kirkman, Sociology and Social Policy, Victoria University of Wellington

Name of corresponding author: Allison Kirkman

Email address: Allison.kirkman@vuw.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Throughout Australia and New Zealand, in rural and urban areas, there are cemeteries. These are not just places for the disposal of bodies or ashes but also a place to remember the identity of the deceased. How these identities are portrayed has changed over time and depends also upon place. In this paper case studies of cemeteries are used to illustrate how the cemetery can be a site for teaching sociology and to highlight the relevance of visual methods in this. I have used the cemetery as a teaching and learning site in both sociology of death and dying and research methods undergraduate courses. Only visual representations can do justice to the stories cemeteries can tell us about those who are now dead and some of the social conditions of the communities they lived in. The paper explores the strengths and limitations of nonobtrusive observational methods in cemetery research and also examines the ethics of such research methods.

Knowledge Mobility and Willingness to Engage

Liudmila Kirpitchenko

Erasmus Mundus Postdoctoral Research Fellow

LUISS University, Rome, Italy

Email: Liudmila282@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Academic mobility is a growing phenomenon worldwide. The expanding European Union and Italy host many programs for academic mobility exchanges, such as *Erasmus*, *Socrates*, *Marie Curie*, *Tempus* and others. At the same time, the leading immigrant-receiving countries, including Australia, have enhanced their immigrant recruitment techniques to attract highly educated and experienced people. Academic mobility creates additional possibilities for exploring knowledge mobility, knowledge translation and knowledge transfer. Academic migrants become very important agents of knowledge transfer, knowledge interchange and, ultimately, knowledge creation.

This research explores diverse aspects of intercultural dialogue to reveal conditions for successful cultural knowledge transfer and creation. The value of this research is seen in engaging a group of academic migrants to share their experiences, views and perceptions of intercultural communication, with a goal of producing a better understanding of the symbolic processes in which people from different cultures create shared meanings. This paper analyses evolving empirical manifestations of emerging cosmopolitanism in everyday intercultural interactions. I argue that postmodern cosmopolitan milieu facilitates intercultural integration and enables knowledge transfer and creation of shared cultural meanings. Empirical research on academic mobility and

intercultural dialogue was conducted on the premises of the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, and LUISS University in Rome, Italy. These two distinguished international institutions present perfect sites for examining modern intercultural encounters in a cosmopolitan academic milieu. I argue that cosmopolitan dispositions create mutually beneficial conditions for effective transfer and creation of all types of knowledge.

Key words: Academic mobility, knowledge creation, cosmopolitanism, cultural dispositions

Knowledge Mobility and Willingness to Engage

Introduction: Knowledge Mobility

Academic mobility is a growing phenomenon worldwide. This phenomenon has become the more evident after mobility programs were introduced in the evolving and expanding European Union. Now the European Union and Italy host many programs for academic mobility exchanges, such as *Erasmus*, *Socrates*, *Marie Curie*, *Tempus* and others. The most prominent and widespread of them is *Erasmus*, with its newer addition *Erasmus Mundus* which involves the global community.

The *Erasmus* Programme which stands for *EuRopean Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students* started in the united Europe in 1987 as a program for student exchange. It was established by the European Union (EU) and forms a major part of the EU Lifelong Learning Programme 2007–2013, and is the operational framework for the European Commission's (EC) initiatives in higher education. The Erasmus Programme was replaced by the Lifelong Learning Programme 2007–2013 on 1 January 2007 (EC 2011a). The *Erasmus Mundus* Programme is an additional Programme that is oriented towards international and truly globalised education. Whereas the *Erasmus* Programme is open to Europeans, the Erasmus Mundus is open to non-Europeans. This is a programme in which I have been fortunate to participate on a postdoctoral exchange from Australia to Italy.

In the last reporting year (2009/10) there were 213 266 Erasmus student mobilities of which 177 705 students studying abroad and 35 561 students doing traineeships (placements) abroad. Among staff, there were 37 776 Erasmus staff mobilities of which 29 031 held teaching assignments abroad and 8 745 staff had training periods abroad. In total, 2 982 Higher Education

Institutions sent students and staff on Erasmus mobility. The total number of Erasmus student mobilities for studies and placements combined in 2009/10 was 213 266, an annual increase of 7.4%. From 1987 – when the programme was established – to 2009/10 almost 2.3 million students have benefited from the Erasmus programme. Almost all the participating countries experienced growth in outgoing student mobility. Almost all the 32 participating countries experienced an annual growth in the number of Incoming students for studies and placements. Erasmus supported a total of 37 776 mobility periods for teaching and non-teaching staff from Higher education institutions, and staff from enterprises. This represents an annual increase of 3.8% from the previous academic year. 76.9% of the staff mobilities supported was teaching assignments. Italy has been active participant in the student and staff mobility program from the inset. In the last decade the number of mobilities from Italy almost doubled from 13,253 people in 2000/01 to 21,039 in 2009/2010 (EC 2011a).

The Erasmus Mundus programme has involved Australia in the previously European-only scheme of academic mobility. Australian scholars have been slowly developing their participation in this programme. According to the statistics of the EC, 86 people (65 males and 21 females) participated in the exchange from 2004/05 to 2009/10. When the program began in 2005/05, 9 people (all males) participated in this scheme, then 8 people (7 males and 1 female) in 2006/07, 11 people (9 males and 2 females) in 2007/08 and the numbers have jumped to a relatively high 25 exchanges (20 males and 5 females) in 2008/09 and 33 people (20 males and 13 females) in 2009/10. If we look at the gender breakdown, males considerably predominate in every academic year. Although, females made a significant breakthrough in the last year from which statistics were collected (EC 2011b).

Knowledge Creation and Cosmopolitan Dispositions

Growing numbers of mobilities create new opportunities not only for economic development, but also for cultural enrichment and ultimately knowledge transfer (Bedford, Ho and Lidgard 2005). Mobile academics tend to display certain cosmopolitan dispositions that aided them to being successful in intercultural interactions and professional communication. Cultural dispositions describing “long-lasting dispositions of the mind and body” (Bourdieu 1986: 243) that individuals display in relations with others, were found to be the crucial components of successful intercultural dialogue. I argue that cosmopolitan dispositions facilitate and promote intercultural dialogue, knowledge transfer and creation of shared cultural meanings. The objective of my research is to locate cosmopolitan values and dispositions in everyday discourses, situations and experiences of interpersonal interactions.

This research aims to present empirical testing and discussion of cosmopolitan dispositions which are preconditions for successful knowledge exchange, knowledge transfer and knowledge creation. An objective of this discussion is to examine empirical evidence of the growing cosmopolitan values and dispositions in everyday social interactions. The central argument of this article is that various expressions of cosmopolitan dispositions present an opportunity of viewing cosmopolitanism as a desirable prerequisite for intercultural dialogue and knowledge creation in the age of modernity.

Empirical research on academic hyper-mobility was conducted on the premises of the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence and LUISS Guido Carli University in Rome, both in Italy, which are perfect sites for examining the experiences of mobile academics of the modern times in a cosmopolitan milieu. The EUI is an international educational institution overseen by the European Union. LUISS Guido Carli stands for Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi

Sociali, which is translated as Free International University for Social Studies. Both the EUI and LUISS attract big numbers of international students and staff. Both Universities are synonymous with academic mobility internationally and represent a vivid example of liquid academic mobility. Their academic environments provide an excellent opportunity to explore how social and intercultural interactions develop among academic professionals.

My lengthy stays at the EUI and LUISS provided me with ample opportunities for participating in all types of educational activities: lectures, classes, seminars, conferences and recreational events. I was offered unique advantages in experiencing academic research environments enriched from cross-fertilization of research traditions and academic approaches which are unique. The EUI and LUISS are leading research and teaching institutions devoted exclusively to social sciences. They especially emphasize comparative studies and international links which are of particular interest for academic migrants. Both are renowned academic institutions which promote academic mobility by recruiting their full-time teaching staff, fellows and research students from all countries of the European Union and many other parts of the globe.

For this study, research data were collected utilizing the qualitative techniques of participant observation, focus groups and in-depth interviews. As a crucial part of my fieldwork research I conducted valuable insider's research by taking part in diverse doctoral and post-doctoral training activities as a participant and observer. I gathered plentiful qualitative data on students' learning experiences by participating and observing academic presentations, discussions and debates. The EUI and LUISS presented exceptional opportunities for exploring academic intercultural dialogue through first-hand interaction with mobile academic participants – post-graduate researchers, post-doctoral fellows and professors from many countries who became directly engaged in my fieldwork research.

This paper presents discussion based on empirical data on cosmopolitan dispositions among mobile academics. An objective of this discussion is to examine empirical evidence of the growing cosmopolitan values and dispositions in everyday social interactions. The central argument of this article is that various expressions of cosmopolitan dispositions are desirable preconditions for successful knowledge exchange, knowledge transfer and knowledge creation. Here, I will discuss cosmopolitan dispositions that became salient in my empirical research. They are willingness to engage or deeper interpersonal engagement in which I include the notion of minimal power distance.

Willingness to Engage

The notions, described as *willingness to engage* or *deeper interpersonal engagement*, have featured as profound sentiments among my respondents. The desire to be involved often sparked out of perceived greater isolation and emotional detachment that almost every respondent felt at the beginning of their stay abroad. Gabrielle lamented that her status as a visiting researcher did not allow her to take a very active part in the educational activities and she was not very much involved in the academic life of the University. She explained: “My expectations were higher ... I wanted to be more actively involved. For example I began attending seminars... Then I went to [another university] for six months and I was really involved there. I was a part of the working group and so on. It was much easier there”. Similarly, Anna admitted: “For me it really disturbed me to be lonely and be by my own. Maybe that’s why I don’t like my Ph.D. work because I think it gets very-very lonely. It is a lonely project and lonely thing. ... I like to be with a group of friends”. Among successful strategies for intercultural communication, Anna said that it was very important for her to have support of her friends and her family and people around her. She continued: “So you are not

left on your own, it is important to have good friends and people who can support you - your friends or someone you can talk to: your professor, or supervisor, or maybe somebody else your boss, somebody who can advise you what to do, so you are not left on your own. This is very important not to be lonely because you'll get depressed and want to give up, or feel like giving up”.

The positive changes that everyone desired were described in term of developing closer connections to other people and having a network of people to rely on and help each other. It was an interesting observation that in general respondents found that communication between people becomes easier as hierarchical relations become less pronounced. A level of hierarchy in a society can be measured by a notion of power distance. A term of *Power Distance* was proposed by Hofstede (2005) who included it among model indicators to measure cultural differences among different societies. *Power Distance* index measures the degree of equality or inequality that exists in a society. While some societies do not allow significant upward mobility of its citizens, in other societies equality and opportunity for everyone is emphasized (Hofstede 2005). Relation to authority is one of the key traits that are embedded in the culture of the individual. It was also one of aspects of work and study relations that many respondents were keen to comment even in other segments of the interview without being guided by direct questions. Nick said that he was very lucky with his supervisor because he was given lots of independence and autonomy in his research work. Nick considered himself to be lucky to work in such collegial and friendly supportive environment.

Everyone from the people interviewed made an observation that there was less power distance between the students and professors. Authority in the cosmopolitan environment was “not very pronounced” in Gabrielle’s words. She continued that you could address any authority figure by their first name unlike in her home country. In her country the Dean was “almost the god or someone very close to it”. It was also Sophie’s experience that when she did a PhD program when

everyone among professors was her colleague. Louisa had the same opinion that professors were even more open here. Compared to her home country, professors were closer to students and there was no strict separation between the professors and the students. She observed that in the way how professors communicated with her she did not feel that they were figures of authority. They were trying to be friendly and it was very different from her home: “Here because professors put themselves on the same level with you, it makes it easier to approach and talk to them.”

Jane also believed that the relationship between students and professors were more formal in her home country. Now Jane trusted more and relied more on the supervisor to guide her and give her ideas to go in one direction or another. Susan said that in her home country it was not easy to communicate with professors because they wanted you to book the time at least two weeks in advance: “It was very like you really felt that they are superior and they wanted to be superior to students and they kept their distance. ... There was certainly a hierarchy”. Here it was the other way around and professors were more humane and gentler and there was no apparent hierarchy. Similarly, in his home country, Alex always felt subordination and certain dependence because supervisors established the hierarchy when “they are your supervisor and you are nobody”. In his view, in the cosmopolitan institutions there was a dialogue between students and professors: “When you are discussing your research project for example, you can debate and argue and defend your position. Your supervisor here can guide you not dictate you.” Stefan lamented that during a long time of his career he was left alone and he would have liked more team work.

Ellen observed that in her native country academic authority figures were addressed in a formal way. It was not as easy for Gabrielle too to address supervisor by their first name. She still preferred calling her supervisor “Professor such and such”. Gabrielle said that she always put a border between herself and the authority: “Even if we go to a pub together I still put some importance on the fact that we are not at the same level”. Chantal agreed that in academia,

authority figures were very polite and correct. Furthermore, they did not exude a sense of superiority as some of the authority figures at home.

Informal style of communication was noted in many daily aspects: from the dress code to the way authorities are addressed. In the learning process many noted that less respect was given to authority and less reverence was shown to expert opinions. Students were encouraged to speak up in class and express their own ideas, whereas in a more hierarchical class setting students learned by memorizing and reproducing what authorities said on the subject. Many respondents praised this openness to diverse cultural expressions in academia.

Conclusion

This research presented theoretical discussion and empirical manifestations of evolving cosmopolitan dispositions in academic intercultural interactions. This paper argues that emerging cosmopolitan values are preconditions for successful knowledge exchange, knowledge transfer and knowledge creation. Empirical evidence revealed that the capability of mobile academics to be successful in knowledge exchange depended to a great extent on the person's habitual dispositions, propensities and inclinations rather than situations presented to them. Some participants learned to thrive in the new cosmopolitan culture and found it even to be more comfortable and enjoyable for them. Sophie noted: "It is a different culture but it is probably in some ways better than [at home] in terms of acceptance and appreciation people have toward you. ... You feel different but I don't think it is a hindrance". Jessica noted that there were always cultural differences, but what mattered was which of them had any significance when mediated by cosmopolitan dispositions.

All types of learning programs on cross-cultural communication tended to be highly regarded. Cosmopolitan cultural training was discussed by many as a way of mediating intercultural

differences and promoting cultural intelligence. Susan spoke very highly of the cross-cultural training she received on “how to manage people from different cultures and what kind of difficulties we might face”. In her opinion, lack of cross-cultural training “creates many problems. ... and many problems arise because of the cultural differences and people do not even realize it.” Discussion of conscious and unconscious cultural dispositions in a supportive teaching program had a great effect. Intercultural training aimed at developing effective communication skills across cultures is a new thriving field of study and research (Ang and Van Dyne 2008) and this study testified to its increased significance.

References

- Ang, S. and Van Dyne, L. (eds.) (2008). *Handbook of Cultural Intelligence: Theory, Measurement, and Applications* Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe.
- Bedford, R., Ho, E. S. and Lidgard, J. (2005). From Targets to Outcomes: Immigration Policy in New Zealand, 1996-2003. In A. Trlin, P. Spoonley and N. Watts (Eds.), *New Zealand and International Migration: A Digest and Bibliography, Number 4*, pp. 1-43. Palmerston North: Massey University Printery.
- Bourdieu, P. (1986). Forms of Capital. In J. G. Richardson (Ed.), *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*, pp. 241-258. New York: Greenwood Press.
- European Commission (2011a) *Lifelong Learning Programme The Erasmus Programme 2009/2010: A Statistical Overview*. December 2011 at <http://ec.europa.eu/education/erasmus/doc/stat/0910/report.pdf>
- European Commission (2011b) *Statistics by country - Erasmus Mundus scholars selected each academic year, 2004-05 to 2009-10*. At http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/results_compendia/statistics_en.php
- Hofstede, G. H. and Hofstede, G. J. (2005). *Cultures and Organizations: Software of the Mind*. New York: McGraw Hill.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: When violence is acceptable: Son-preference a symbolic violence

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ambika Kohli

Name of corresponding author: Ambika Kohli

Email address: ambika.kohli@pg.canterbury.ac.nz, ambikakohli@hotmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

**When violence is acceptable: Son-preference a symbolic
violence**

India's declining female child sex-ratio is a matter of concern for the Indian state and several national and international organisations. The mushrooming use of the technique of amniocentesis and ultrasound machines is often criticised for an increase in the female feticide cases. Majority of the policies and laws are framed to criminalise the sex-selective abortions. The 1994 Pre-natal Diagnostic and Techniques Act ratifies sex-selective tests as a felony. However, the law fails to curb the problem due to the ongoing misuse of the technology.

In this paper, I will argue that the root cause of the misuse of technology is not the sex-selective abortions. Rather, the whole problem nascent from the son-preference issue. Taking it further, I put forth that son-preference is a symbolic violence. This symbolic violence occurs within the sphere of gender. The

traditional patriarchal discourses dominate various social groups. The groups accept this dominance as a part of the culture and living. In addition to this, they do not realise that rather than accumulating symbolic capital they are themselves forming a part of the marginalised groups by accepting this violence as natural.

Son-preference is not a physical violence, but indeed it is a symbolic violence. It results into several forms of violence ranging from female feticide to female infanticide and girl child's discrimination. This paper is a part of my developing thesis. Hence, I will use some extracts of interviews from my field work to mount my argument.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Understanding Aging, Death and Dying: The Effects of Proverbs and Metaphors on Individuals and Experiences**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Catherine Kowalski – La Trobe University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: c.kowalski@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Proverbs and metaphors can be used as a mechanism for understanding and constructing meaning of an individual's experience. Aging, death and dying are examples of contexts within the life course trajectory in which proverbs and metaphors are commonly used. Society, culture and therefore language play an important role in the way individuals derive meaning from and portray their experiences of aging and death. Treatment seeking behaviours and the way in which patients and interdisciplinary health care practitioners communicate and interact can be understood through analysis of the use of proverbs and metaphors. The use of proverbs and metaphors can assist in effective communication to improve a patients understanding of the complexity and severity of their condition. Proverbs and metaphors also convey attitudes and beliefs towards aging, death and dying, which can impact on an individual's acceptance of their situation and the quality of care that an individual receives as a result of understanding the underlying needs of the individual.

Keywords: Health, Aging, Death, Language, Society.

Word count: 2,992

Victims or Villains? Exploring the media's representations of Muslims in the national press in Britain and the alleged failure of multiculturalism in Europe.

Abstract:

A recent spate of "multicultiphobia" in Europe has seen German Chancellor Angela Merkel recently pronounce the failure of multiculturalism, a sentiment shortly echoed by British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the then President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy. It has been suggested the continued existence of radically different practices by Muslims highlights an "illiberality" about multiculturalism, since the latter is alleged to license these practices. This paper presents findings of content and critical discourse analyses based on the researcher's doctoral thesis examining the media's representations of Muslims around the period of the London bombings. It presents a single case study which considers the media's representations of the Dutch politician, Hirsi Ali, in the British press. The positive depiction of Hirsi Ali as a successfully integrated former Muslim is indicative of why multicultural states find Islam problematic to tolerate. While Muslim "differences" are recognised, their negative representation signifies that there exist limits to what can be tolerated in multicultural states. It is argued that alleged failure of multiculturalism is a reflection of multiculturalism's inherent liberality rather than illiberality. The fact that radical alterity beyond the spaces allotted by liberalism cannot be tolerated represents the failure of multiculturalism.

Introduction:

A recent spate of "multicultiphobia" in Europe has seen German Chancellor Angela Merkel recently pronounce the failure of multiculturalism, a sentiment shortly echoed by British Prime Minister, David Cameron and the then President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy. (Ryan 2011) In the UK, whilst multiculturalism has been formally enshrined into state policy, we have recently witnessed a definitive discursive and practical retreat. Flagging this retreat are numerous examples including newspaper articles calling on immigrants to make it clearer that they have opted for the values of their host society, governments requiring applicants for citizenship to take courses in the national language and what are said to be the values of the host country as a condition of naturalization, citizenship tests and ceremonies. (Phillips

2007) In addition, a new language of interculturalism, integration and social or community cohesion seems to have replaced multiculturalism in the British context.

This paper seeks to examine the alleged failure of multiculturalism looking at the perception of problematic attempts by European states to encompass and accommodate Muslim citizens. As Meer and Modood (2012a:33) argue: "...[As] Muslims are perceived to be in contravention of discourses of individual rights and secularism, and is exemplified by the way in which visible Muslim practices such as veiling have in public discourses been reduced to and conflated with alleged Muslim practices such as forced marriages, female genital mutilation, a rejection of positive law in favour of criminal sharia law and so on. This suggests a radical 'otherness' about Muslims and an illiberality about multiculturalism, since the latter is alleged to license these practices." As Modood and Meer(2012a) argue, the accommodation of religious minorities is problematic by definition as religious conservatism, particularly on issues such gender equality, sexual orientation and progressive politics turn offside those who might otherwise defend them. The argument follows that it is difficult for religious minorities "as victims when they may themselves be potential oppressors". (Meer and Modood 2012a) In sum, there appears to be a discord in the tolerance and recognition extended to minority groups in multicultural states where their practices are seen to negatively encroach on individual rights. This paper diverges from this idea advanced by Meer and Modood that there is an 'illiberality about multiculturalism'. Instead, it argues that the alleged failure of multiculturalism is a reflection of multiculturalism's inherent *liberality*. The paper advances the idea that the failure of multiculturalism is that it is ultimately a bounded discourse whose limits are those of liberalism.

This paper presents findings of content and critical discourse analyses based on the researcher's doctoral thesis examining the media's representations of Muslims around the period of the London bombings. It presents a single case study which considers the media's representations of the Dutch politician, Hirsi Ali, in the British press. The positive depiction of Hirsi Ali as a successfully integrated former Muslim is indicative of why multicultural states find Islam problematic to tolerate. While Muslim "differences" are recognised, their negative representation signifies that there exist limits to what can be tolerated in

multicultural states. The fact that radical alterity beyond the spaces allotted by liberalism cannot be tolerated represents the failure of multiculturalism.

Methods:

The focus of this study's critical discourse analysis was the British news media's representations of Muslims, specifically through an examination of social actors, social action and argumentation. As per the methodological recommendations of KhosraviNik (2010), analysis of self/other relations requires that attention is paid to not only the social actors that are present within a text, but also those who are not present and to analyse how these actors are being represented. He also recommends analysing the types of social actions that are being depicted and attributed to social actors and the argumentative strategies employed to represent them. (KhosraviNik 2010) As such, 503 articles from May 7, 2005 (which is two months prior to the London bombings) to August 7 2005 (which is one month after the London bombings) from *The Daily Mail*, *The Sun*, *The Mirror*, *The Guardian* and *The Times*. These newspapers were selected as they have nation-wide coverage and audiences and represent a cross spectrum of newspaper ownership.¹ These articles were systematically examined employing KhosraviNik three levels of analysis.² They were also analysed according to recurring themes that were emanating from the data as it is important to consider the broader context in which social actors are being represented.³

Overall findings:

¹ A conscious decision to use the press as a data source was made, as performing this type of analysis of television reportage could potentially lead to more subjective conclusions due to the visual nature of the medium. Also, the credibility of news sources found on the internet can sometimes be questionable and not always reflective of mainstream opinion. In addition, newspapers are an important source of knowledge for many people. According to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, newspapers are extensively read across the United Kingdom with roughly 26 million adults on average reading at least one of the 30 national newspapers being published.¹ Articles were found using the Factiva database, which is widely recognised by researchers such as Farquharson and Marjoribanks as a legitimate research tool,¹ the search terms of: "(Muslim* and Islam) or Brit*". Truncated keywords with the Boolean operators were used to obtain words associated with the keywords. For example, Islam* was used to get words associated with that term such as Islamic, Islamophobia, Islamist etcetera.

² It was originally decided that the data would be taken two months after the bombings. However, as no new themes were emerging, it was decided that there would not be much point continuing to analyse another month of data which amounted to a further 178 articles.

³ The aim of the newspaper content and discourse analyses were to explore in a Foucauldian sense the discursive construction of knowledge about Muslims. For the purposes of the thesis, this data was then analysed and used in conjunction with 30 interviews undertaken with young Muslims in Britain in order to ascertain how they are negotiating these representations of themselves.

Discussion ranging from Islam's propensity for violence, to the violent actions of its adherents was commonplace, with the recurring motifs of jihad, radicalisation, crime and Islamism frequently mentioned. Many of the articles weighed into the debate concerning the nature and involvement of Muslims in terror activities. In terms of KhosraviNik's social actor analysis, articles on the one scale tended to explore the role of Muslims, directly or indirectly blaming them, or Islam itself, for terror acts or radical tendencies; while others tended to describe Muslims as also being the victims of specific acts of terror or for being within the sphere of the broader influence or specific actions of negatively represented radicals/fundamentalists/Islamists or terrorists. The villain/victim dichotomy was an interesting trope deployed in various articles to detract from perhaps what could be considered blatant practices of discrimination. Frequently, a discriminatory allusion was prefaced with the suggestion that not all Muslims are like that, or that the majority of Muslims are law abiding and dutiful citizens. Yet, the underlying sentiment prevailed that nonetheless, a few bad apples tended to spoil the whole barrel, or at least had the latent potential. The vulnerability of youth, again, represented more as victims of the terrorist villain is a by-product of this discourse. In addition, the dichotomous relationship between good and bad Muslims was an interesting phenomenon. The isolated Muslim role model who was a shining light of integration in British society, contrasted against the propagators of hate who should either be denied entry or expelled from Britain was prevalent within reports. The existence of the latter category of person prompted discussion that Britain was too liberal a society and that these individuals were taking for granted British tolerance and naivety. Significant discussion ensued about Britain finally waking up to the latent discontent that had been festering in ghettoised communities.

Muslims were overwhelmingly negatively depicted. These representations impaired the degree to which were seen to be included into the national imaginary. The primary reason for the exclusion of Muslims was what was represented as, a social value conflict between two supposedly mutually exclusive communities which lead to the events that unfolded on the 7th of July 2005. Secondary to this difference in values, were other marked differences specific to the Muslim community which renders them highly visible and therefore, unassimilable in Britain. While assimilation was not necessarily a normative assertion advanced in the media given the general acceptance of multiculturalism, grievances about

radical alterity were often a feature of debates. The social actor analysis illustrates that Muslims were generally represented as subjects and victims or agents and villains. Liberal Muslims or former Muslims were also represented as agents as they had made a choice of choosing the West over an Islamic mode of inhabiting the nation. Thus, reportage can be observed as tending to either pity or condemn radically different Muslims. The subtle differentiation of good and bad Muslims as well the more overt distinguishing of Muslims from non-Muslims can be seen to impact on the representation of identity and claims to identity and belonging of British Muslim citizens. Despite the qualifications, attempts not to generalise, caveats, disclaimers and other liberal media techniques, it can be nonetheless ascertained that bad Muslims are unwelcome in the nation. Given the propensity of Muslims to turn bad because of what is reported as questionable aspects of their religion, the lack of room for critique within their religion and a lack of Muslims themselves understanding their religion, a metaphorical question mark is placed over the entire identity category. This ambiguity prevents the unconditional belonging or undisputable and instantly recognisable claims to identity by those who see themselves as the gatekeepers of identity category.

Case study: Hirsi Ali

The Muslim female subject position, while generally more positively represented, was almost unanimously associated with the idea of victimhood. Women were often shown to be making the most of certain advantages afforded to them by western society that they ordinarily might not have had in the oppressive societies they or their families have come from. (Sieghart 2005) The insinuation remains that they occupy a subordinate space that can be improved with the degree to which they are able to westernise. Women were often portrayed as being voiceless or unable to speak English, confined to the private sphere or hidden. Where women were portrayed as agents, it was generally if they chose to denounce their faith or behaved in a more Western way, whereas more practicing women were viewed as subjects. Within the timeframe of the dataset, while there were a number of prominent male figures mentioned, only two females were singled out to be represented as individuals among the faceless, nameless masses of other women. These two figures were Hirsi Ali, the Dutch politician, and Sheher Akther, a twenty year old who was killed in the

bombings (who, given word limit constraints will not be discussed). This could perhaps be attributed to the fact that Hirsi Ali can be seen to have made the successful transition into liberal society, shunning the backward ways of the culture she came from.

In a lengthy interview with Andrew Linklater in *The Guardian* following the death of Dutch film maker Theo Van Gogh, Hirsi Ali is described as both a “fiery critic of both multiculturalism and her own religion, Islam”. (Linklater 2005) The article presents her personal story of transition, from a woman who had previously worn the hijab and supported the fatwa against Salman Rushdi, to a woman who is “now dressed in the open-necked uniform of a glamorous European politician” and finds herself “in much the same predicament as the British writer she once wished dead”. Linklater details the threats made against the politician’s life in response to some controversial claims such as her description of the Prophet as a “pervert (for taking a child as one of his wives) and as a tyrant” as well as her depiction of Islamic patriarchy in the short film she wrote entitled *Submission*. According to Linklater, the film featured the stories of four women “pleading with God for release from domestic, social and marital bondage”. (Linklater 2005) This controversial film, which was directed by Van Gogh, resulted in his ultimate murder and death threats against Hirsi Ali. Depiction of the film is often discussed both in terms of some supposed failure in Islamic culture to accept self-critique, evaluation and for the illiberal tendency to allow for unfettered freedom of speech. In addition, it is interesting to note that this eleven minute Dutch film and Hirsi Ali herself feature so prominently in the national press in Britain. It can be construed that the sympathetic representation of the Dutch politician as an enlightened former Muslim who liberated herself from the patriarchal grips of her religion was mainly to contrast supposed Islamic culture to Western culture. Discussion of the murder of Van Gogh is framed together with Hirsi Ali’s personal story of female genital mutilation and forced marriage present an image of Islamic violence, oppression, irrationality and intolerance.⁴

⁴ “What many Muslims found intolerable were the images of naked female bodies onto which had been painted verses from the Qur'an authorising the subordination of women. By using the literal meaning of Islam - *Submission* - as the title of the film, Hirsi Ali was really following an old-school feminist line that, for women, uncritical submission to an Abrahamic religion means submitting to men...On November 2, while cycling to work on a busy Amsterdam street, Theo van Gogh was shot eight times by a young, bearded man wearing a long jellaba. The portly film-maker staggered onwards and twice begged for mercy as his assailant approached. According to witnesses, van Gogh emitted the peculiarly Dutch plea, “Surely we can talk about this?”...Despite

Aside from the gender issues presented in the Linklater article, the depiction of Van Gogh begging for mercy and reason and the refusal of his bearded assassin to relent together with vivid description of his cold-blooded murder presents the image of intolerance and ruthless vengeance. These negative motifs stand in direct contrast to the liberal ideals on which the West attempts to purport itself and which Hirsi Ali – the self-confessed Apostate – has embraced by accepting the Dutch way of life. The pronouncement that the murder of Van Gogh could shake an already fraught policy like multiculturalism is significant. The implication here is that multicultural policies are only successful if people eventually assimilate and accept liberal ideals. Multicultural tolerance only extends as far as people who are tolerant and reasonable. The example shows how Muslims are capable of choosing irrationality and intolerance when they feel their religion is affronted. Again the personal story of Hirsi Ali is used to reinforce this idea. In what is described as her “frolic in the pastures of Dutch liberal education”, Linklater (2005) shows how at “university, Hirsi Ali's world-view was turned upside down”. In her interview with the journalist, she advances: ““It was like being in paradise...Imagine. Everybody is reasonable. Everybody is tolerant. Everybody is happy. Your biggest worries are, 'Will I get my points?' and 'Do I have a boyfriend?' and 'Did I party well last night?' And then you have vacations.” (Linklater 2005) The depiction of Hirsi Ali as the “good” immigrant yet bad Muslim is an interesting juxtaposition. Her obvious gratitude and preference for the Dutch way of life, which is similar to the British way of life, stands in contrast to much of the discussion of “bad” immigrants or good Muslims who are shown in various polls presented in various newspaper articles, that they are unhappy about various aspects of British life. This begs the question of whether good Muslims can also be good immigrants. (Sieghart 2005)

Hirsi Ali's pleas, however, he had refused to seek protection after Submission was screened, telling her: "I'm just the village idiot, they won't touch me; but you need to be careful, you're the unfaithful woman." In fact they were equal targets. The assassin drew two butcher's knives, slitting Van Gogh's throat to the spine with one and, with the other, pinning a letter to his chest. "Ayaan Hirsi Ali, you will break yourself to pieces on Islam," the letter, written in Dutch, declared amid a garbled discourse about a Jewish conspiracy in Holland...In the aftermath of the murder, the already fraught issues of Dutch multiculturalism, and of community relations with the country's 900,000-strong Muslim population, became incendiary. Twelve mosques were attacked, and an Islamic primary school was twice set alight." (Excerpt from Alexander Linklater “Danger woman: She arrived in the Netherlands as an asylum seeker and became a fiery critic of both multiculturalism and her own religion, Islam. Then last November the director of a film she wrote about the subjugation of Muslim women was killed, sparking a crisis over the country's attitudes to immigration”. *The Guardian*, 17/05/05)

Discussion and conclusions:

A commonly accepted goal of multiculturalism is to recognise and tolerate differences among citizens. (Taylor et al. 1992) Discussing its contemporary relevance, or lack thereof, the council of Europe Whitepaper on Intercultural dialogue advanced:

In what became the western part of a divided post-war Europe, the experience of immigration was associated with a new concept of social order known as multiculturalism. This advocated political recognition of what was perceived as the distinct ethos of minority communities on a par with the 'host' majority. While this was ostensibly a radical departure from assimilationism, in fact multiculturalism frequently shared the same, schematic conception of society set in opposition of majority and minority, differing only in endorsing separation of the minority from the majority rather than assimilation to it . . . Whilst driven by benign intentions, multiculturalism is now seen by many as having fostered communal segregation and mutual incomprehension, as well as having contributed to the undermining of the rights of individuals _ and, in particular, women _ within minority communities, perceived as if these were single collective actors. The cultural diversity of contemporary societies has to be acknowledged as an empirical fact. However, a recurrent theme of the consultation was that multiculturalism was a policy with which respondents no longer felt at ease. (Council of Europe 2008: 18)

This underlies the idea that discourse framing multicultural societies supposedly equally recognises the values of minority communities on a par with the 'host' majority". Yet, in reality, this has never been the case. As the case study discussion of Hirsi Ali illustrates, in multicultural societies, the values of minority communities can be tolerated so long as they do not impinge on individual rights or liberal values. What is confusing with the Council of Europe document and the idea advanced by Meer and Modood mentioned at the outset of this article that multiculturalism breeds illiberality. Ironically, its alleged failure indicates that multiculturalism is in fact fundamentally *incompatible* with illiberality and that the fundamental limits of multiculturalism are those of liberalism. Will Kymlicka (2012:215), one of multiculturalism's most preminent scholars argues that multiculturalism is a term so sullied in western contexts that "interculturalism", while an imperfect remedy for failed multiculturalism, offers "a compelling political narrative that can potentially sustain a flagging commitment to diversity". This rebranding of multiculturalism to interculturalism, as Kymlicka admits himself, in a policy sense, not practically any different to multiculturalist policies. Meer and Modood (2012) unconvinced by the appeal of interculturalism, argue that "the less macro-level European interculturalism that focuses on neighbourhoods,

classroom pedagogy, the funding of the arts and so on is not a critique of multiculturalism but a different exercise. Unfortunately, it is sometimes offered as, or used to play, an anti-multiculturalist role. It is politically deconstructive of the alleged essentialism of multiculturalism, but lacks a constructive politics of its own except for a celebration of cultural mixing and the local. It leaves an empty space where there should be national discourses, policies and belonging.” This vacuous space that Meer and Modood refer to was previously filled by multiculturalism. Yet, as this discussion of a failed multiculturalism points out is that multiculturalism was not a national discourse, but rather a *nationalist* discourse.

Ghassan Hage (1988:92) wrote that “the difference between the tolerable and intolerable is a question of a number... What too many represents is the possibility of becoming beyond control... Those who are not tolerated are precisely those who trespass beyond the spaces allotted to them and develop a will of their own.” However, in fact, the difference between what is tolerable and intolerable is a question of liberality. Those who are not tolerated are those who trespass beyond the limits of liberalism. The fact that certain groups, like the media, occupy a privileged position within the national space ensures that they have the power to categorise and determine whether enough national capital is accumulated to denote belonging or whether this belonging is conditional. (Hage 1988) Liberalism is the currency to be accumulated as national capital in western contexts. Multiculturalism can be seen as a nationalist practice that simply rebrands nationalism as something that is inclusive and which promotes diversity. It simultaneously upholds the original host community’s values, tolerating minority values so long as they are not seen to impinge on those of the majority. Categorisation, in this case distinguishing between those who are liberal and otherwise, facilitates this process by marking the identities of those viewed and designated as “other” within the national space and it instils in these individual a state of conscious visibility whereby s/he moderates his/her behaviour so as to acquire more national capital in the process of national belonging. Hence, it facilitates the automatic functioning of power. Thus, multiculturalism can be viewed as a form of governmentality, used to maintain social control. The reason for its failure is the fact that it can no longer do so.

This paper illustrates the role of discourse in delineating acceptable and unacceptable modes of inhabiting the nation in Britain. The fact that radical alterity exists does not

represent a failure of multiculturalism. However, its failure represents its inability to tolerate such difference. As such, the initial agenda underlying multiculturalism needs to be revisited, particularly as there are increasing pressures to rebrand it.

References:

Hage, G. (1998) *White Nation: Fantasies of White supremacy in a multicultural society*, Armadale: Pluto Press

KhosraviNik, M. (2010) "Actor descriptions, action attributions, and argumentation: towards a systematization of CDA analytical categories in the representation of social groups", *Critical Discourse Studies*, 7:1, 55-72

Kymlicka, W. (2012) "Comment on Meer and Modood", *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 33:2, 211-216

Linklater, A. "Danger woman: She arrived in the Netherlands as an asylum seeker and became a fiery critic of both multiculturalism and her own religion, Islam. Then last November the director of a film she wrote about the subjugation of Muslim women was killed, sparking a crisis over the country's attitudes to immigration". *The Guardian*, 17/05/05

Meer, N. and Modood (2012a) "Interculturalism, Multiculturalism or Both?" *Political Insight*, 3:1, 30-33

Modood, M. and Meer, N. (2012b) "Rejoinder: Assessing the Divergences on our Readings of Interculturalism and Multiculturalism", *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 33:2, 233-244

Phillips, A. (2007) *Multiculturalism without Culture*, Princeton: Princeton University Press

Ryan, P. (2010) *Multicultiphobia*, Toronto: Toronto University Press

Sieghart, M. (2005) "The West's not anti-Islam - it just gives rights to women", *The Times*

Taylor, C. et al. (1994) "The Politics of Recognition" in Gutmann, A. (ed.) *Multiculturalism: Examining the Politics of Recognition*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Socio-economic status and participation in higher education: An investigation into entry pathway, course and retention

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Carol Lacroix, School of Environmental Science, Murdoch University, Perth, Western Australia.

Email: C.Lacroix@murdoch.edu.au

2. Jenny Chesters, The Education Institute, Faculty of Education, University of Canberra.

Email: jenny.chesters@canberra.edu.au

Abstract

In the context of Australian government policy to increase participation by students from low socioeconomic backgrounds in higher education it is important to understand the effect of socio-economic status on access to higher education. Drawing on administrative data relating to an entire cohort of domestic students commencing undergraduate studies at one Australian university in 2007, this paper explores the relationship between entry pathway, course selection and retention. We find that there is a clear association between high, SES Year 12 entry pathway, enrolment in elite courses and retention, and between lower SES, alternative entry pathway, enrolment in non-elite courses and attrition.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: First, create goodwill: The ten commandments of social change – The case of maternity services

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required): Karen Lane

1. Name of corresponding author: Karen Lane

Email Address: kl@deakin.edu.au

Abstract

Globalisation, ‘reflexive modernisation’, a growing awareness, real or otherwise, of contextual risk and recruitment crises in some professions have prompted neo-liberal post-welfare states (Australia, Canada and the UK) to apply new mechanisms of corporate governance to the public sector. These mechanisms or discourses, known broadly as marketisation, managerialism and consumerism, have posed challenges to the existing boundaries of the health professions by calling for new interdisciplinary and collaborative practices. The disruption to market privileges enjoyed by elite professional groups as a result of these discourses has revealed that professional boundaries are not natural enclaves organised around a specific object of knowledge (positivist knowledge or knowledge as ‘a given’) but are contested spheres of practice – cultural artefacts produced by a ‘labour of division’. This paper reports on the responses of professional workers – midwives and obstetricians - within fifteen Australian public maternity units to the challenges of collaborative, caseload models of care that put midwives in the position of lead maternity carer. Collaboration is now a catchword in many spheres of practice, not just health care, but it has a specific meaning among health care professionals, especially those in historically contested social spaces like midwifery and obstetrics. The evidence shows that new discourses and models have the potential to disrupt the ‘silo effect’ of old professional boundaries and to facilitate a realignment between midwives and obstetricians along more egalitarian lines. However change is not automatic. Among other conditions, discussed below as the ten commandments of social change, a coalition of ‘change champions’ stands out as pivotal in building cultures of respect and recognition among all staff.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

Dr Sarah Lantz – Queensland University of Technology (QUT)

Name of corresponding author: Dr Sarah Lantz

Email address: sarah.lantz@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Children, Toxic Chemicals and Australia's intergenerational obligations

We are birthing a generation of pre-polluted children. Environmental toxicants such as methyl mercury, brominated flame-retardants, perfluorochemicals, dioxin, pesticides, and parabens are regularly detected in the blood and tissue of newborn babies, children and in the breast milk of women of reproductive age. Exposure to these environmental toxicants have been directly linked to increasing childhood diseases - intellectual impairments, allergenicity, autism, cancer, neurological and behavioral disorders, congenital malformations, asthma, and preterm birth.

And while Australia has taken some significant steps, ratifying a number of international conventions pertaining to the rights of the child and chemical regulations, this has not translated into specific legislation to protect children from environmental hazards.

The question then is how do we - policy makers, regulators, society - address the formidable challenges that chemical exposures present our current children and future children?

This paper highlights the need for significant policy reforms in the area of chemical regulation in Australia and for rethinking how we position children and young people in our policy development process. Given the substantial evidence linking children's exposures to environmental hazards with adverse health outcomes, we argue, that it is an ethical imperative for us to rethink this. We consider our obligations to future generations and argue that a polity of intergenerational equity is central to developing an innovative chemical regulation framework for protecting Australian children from toxic chemicals, and to turning this around.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Assessing the usefulness of the land grabbing frame through an examination of the framing process

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nicolette Larder, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Nicolette Larder

Email Address: n.larder@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Beginning around the time of the 2007/8 food and financial crises, a new wave of foreign investment began to flow around the world which saw financial actors take an increased role in the operation of the global economy particularly through their engagement in the agricultural sector. These new inflows of capital have not gone uncontested with both the peasant-based transnational movement Via Campesina and international civil society organisations working to bring attention to these investments by framing them as “land grabs”. Both civil society organisations and Via Campesina promote the grass roots nature of the land grabs frame, arguing it has arisen out of peasant societies experiencing the negative impacts of land grabbing. One key element of the land grabs frame, based within a rights master frame, is the need for gender equality in respect to land access. Further, the land grab antagonists promote the gender inclusiveness of the process through which the frame has been constructed. However, research in Mali which examined the process through which the land grabs frame is produced suggests that the land grabs frame itself is highly gendered, most notably because it fails to take into account the way local power structures shape access to land and the environment.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nicolette Larder (University of Queensland)
2. Sarah Ruth Sippel (University of Leipzig)
3. Geoffrey Lawrence (University of Queensland)

Name of corresponding author: Nicolette Larder

Email address: n.larder@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

It has been unusual, in past decades, for the finance industry to take a direct interest in the ownership and control of farmlands. Both nationally, and globally, finance firms have been content to lend money to foster agricultural production, but to remain in the background, leaving the risks with the farmer. Since the global financial crisis of 2008, various actors in the finance sector – including merchant banks, investment houses, private equity consortia, hedge funds, and sovereign wealth funds – have targeted farm-based assets as a medium- to long-term investment strategy. This ‘financialisation’ of agriculture is changing the face of farming, globally, as investors from the finance sector purchase farms for food and timber production, for the growing of biofuels, for the trading of carbon credits and for capital-gain and other speculative purposes.

The paper argues that the presence of these financial actors does signify a new type of agriculture, although these actors do not operate in homogenous ways, but bring diverse approaches to their engagement in the agricultural sector. Such diversity can be classified in different ways, according to farm operating procedures, commodity under production, management of perception and reputation, and the purpose of engagement in agricultural

production. Further, while family farmers are often seen to lose out as financial actors gain control over agricultural land, interviews with family farmers suggest diverse experiences of engagement with financial agricultural actors.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: A Practice of Toleration: Understanding the Attitudes of Young Queenslanders Towards Boat People

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jacqueline Laughland-Booÿ, The University of Queensland
2. Zlatko Skrbis , The University of Queensland
3. Bruce Tranter, University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: Jacqueline Laughland-Booÿ

Email address: j.laughlandbooy@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There has been intense debate in Australia regarding how asylum seekers who attempt to enter Australian territory by boat should be treated. Some call for compassion towards those who are prepared to risk their lives by making a treacherous journey to seek protection, whereas others believe that on no account should ‘boat people’ be allowed to enter the country. By using data from the third wave of a longitudinal study of young people in Queensland, we apply the concept of toleration (Cohen, 2004; Horton, 2011) to the understanding of how young Australians are reacting to this challenging political and moral conundrum. We consider toleration to be critically important, because it signifies a practice of acceptance towards foreign others who may engage in actions that are viewed as objectionable. We report the factors that influence responses to the statement: “All boats carrying asylum seekers should be turned back”. Multivariate analyses of survey data show that religiosity, academic ability, and school type are all key determinants of expressed toleration towards boat people. Young people with no religious affinity, those who view themselves as ‘smart’, and those who plan to attend university are more tolerant than their respective counterparts. In addition, those who attend independent or Catholic schools are more likely to be accepting than those from government schools. A strong attachment to ‘being Australian’, however, reduces toleration towards boat people. The theoretical significance of these findings is discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Food Insecurity as the Outcome of a Fatal Strategy - Zambia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Terry Leahy

Humanities and Social Science

University of Newcastle

University Drive

Callaghan, NSW, 2308

Email: Terry.Leahy@newcastle.edu.au

Mobile: 041 941 8841

2. Debbie Brown

Leadership Studies,

Gonzaga University

WA, USA, 99206

Email: dbrown10@zagmail.gonzaga.edu

Abstract:

As Ferguson notes, the dominant discourse around development explains poverty as a failure to enter the global market. Such an analysis is naïve in ignoring the market forces that already play a key part.

Research in the eastern province of Zambia suggests that food provisioning is constructed within a moral economy. Subsistence

production is expected to take a particular (and gendered) relationship to the cash economy. This system of food provision can be considered to be a 'fatal strategy', a set of practices which signify a protest against conditions. The expectation of input from the cash economy hampers food provisioning through the subsistence economy, making food insecurity an inevitable outcome. The perspective of philanthropy aims to remedy food insecurity by promoting a set of practices which are rationally adapted to greater productivity and better nutrition outcomes. However for local people, food and its provision have social meanings. Projects which aim to work on food provision must take into account the fatal strategy which animates food insecurity at present.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The Effects of Environmental Agriculture and Computer Usage on the Development of Specialized Crops in Korea**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Lee, SeongWoo, Professor, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
2. Park, JongHoon, Researcher, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Lee, SeongWoo

Email address: seonglee@snu.ac.kr

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The purpose of the present study is to identify specialized crops as rural development strategies. The present study pays particular attention to the effect of environmental agriculture and computer usage on the development of specialized crops in rural areas. We utilize the 1995 to 2010 Korea Agricultural Surveys, which in general has been in very limited use due to the fact of categorical agricultural sales variable. We create a new agricultural sales variable which enables us to get much more variability than it was categorized. The present study applied random coefficient model to estimate the effects of environmental agriculture and computer usage on agricultural sales earnings. We found that environmental agriculture has negative effects on agricultural sales earnings. This is problematic, since environmental agriculture is regarded as one of the possible salvages for the Korean agriculture in the global system represented by the WTO. However, as expected, computer usage and it's application are proved to be positively associated with the agricultural sales earnings. The present study concludes with suggesting some policy issues for the future of agriculture and rural development for Korea.

The Individual and Everyday Surveillance - A Literature Review

Author: Ashlin Lee, PhD Student, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Contact: Ashlin Lee - Email address: ashlin.lee@gmail.com

Abstract:

Surveillance is becoming increasingly common in society, with individuals subject to many forms of data collection and monitoring in everyday life. Many of these forms are through information and communications technologies (ICTs), which hold an ever increasing place in modern living. Theories discussing surveillance often examine surveillance from a structural point of view, with certain approaches being privileged over others. As such, Foucault's panopticon and Orwell's Big Brother have come to dominate discussion on surveillance (Boyne 2000). However, there is little consideration given to the individual's experience of surveillance within these theories. This is problematic, as in order to sufficiently address the implications of surveillance, the individual's experience of surveillance must be considered (Friesen, Chung and Feenberg 2006). Therefore, there is a gap in how surveillance is conceptualised in the literature. This article reviews the literature surrounding surveillance and ICTs, and will highlight the lack of consideration for the individual's perspective. The rise of surveillance and its relationship with technology will be discussed, introducing major theories of surveillances. This will lead to a discussion of how surveillance has become integrated into everyday life. This has occurred alongside the growth of ICTs, and situates surveillance in relations to data collection, privacy and resistance. The article will conclude that in order to fully understand and account for surveillance the individual's perspective needs to be considered.

Keywords: Surveillance, experience, ICTs, panopticism, assemblages, everyday

Words Count: 2860

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Exploring the resettlement experience of 'Generation 1.5' Cambodian refugees in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ms Hoang Lem (PhD Candidate), The University of Melbourne.

Name of corresponding author: Hoang Lem

Email address: h.lem@student.unimelb.edu.au

hoangtravel@hotmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper draws on an ethnographic research project investigating the life-journeys and impacts of refugee experiences among 'Generation 1.5' Cambodian refugees who have resettled in Australia. 'Generation 1.5' refers to war trauma survivors who arrived in Australia as children (under 18). Research suggest that children who are born in one country and grow up in another as a consequence of refugee experiences of displacement, migration, and resettlement will have different perspectives and experiences of these traumas compared to other members of a family, such as adults ('first generation') or the children who are subsequently born ('second generation'). For Generation 1.5 Cambodian refugees, the implications of these experiences are likely to have significant and long lasting impacts on many, if not all, facets of their lives. The study used ethnographic methods, including in-depth interviews and participant observations, to explore these key transition periods.

From the analyses thus far, central themes of identity and belonging have emerged. Being the "in between-ers" (neither Generation 1 nor Generation 2 and neither fully Cambodian nor fully Australian), Generation 1.5 Cambodian refugees often struggle with issues of social inclusion and identity, which is further complicated by the refugee experience. However, this unique position of being bi-generational, bi-cultural, and bi-linguistic also allows Generation 1.5 Cambodian refugees to act as "cultural and language brokers (or mediators)" and are sometimes given great power in the family or community as they have the ability to communicate and liaise across generations, cultures, and languages.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Observing the observer: Understanding the messiness of diagnosing autism spectrum disorder using video-reflexivity**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Brydan Sarah Lenne / University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Brydan Sarah Lenne

Email address: blen7633@uni.sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The autism spectrum is truly diverse. It encompasses genius qualities (the savant), eccentricities and quirkiness, communication difficulties, learning difficulties, social awkwardness, and profound disability. Thus, clinical decisions regarding the diagnosis and treatment of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) are commonly based upon heterogeneous evidence and expert opinion. This paper presents a complex and socially nuanced picture of ASD within the medical context by focusing on understanding how the medical profession negotiates with and attempts to manage the complexities, uncertainties and difficulties associated with diagnosing this disorder. Of particular interest is the role played by diagnostic manuals, standardised tools and statistical approaches in the diagnostic session, and how these documents influence clinical decisions. To explore these issues a video-reflexive approach was employed to document ASD diagnostic sessions during a hospital drug trial for Australian autistic children with repetitive behaviours. Diagnostic sessions involving the children and parents were videoed and later played back to the clinicians and parents for their analysis and comment in one-on-one interviews. This paper explores the initial findings of these interviews, with focus on the potential of video to allow clinicians to explain tacit knowledge and practices, the potential of video to reinvent assumptions clinicians may have had about the way that they diagnose, and the necessity of tinkering with and adapting diagnostic tools to particular patients and circumstances.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Experiencing Homelessness and Mental Illness: A Qualitative study in Brisbane, Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Big Leung
- 2.

Name of corresponding author: Big Leung

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

People who experience homelessness and mental illness are often subjected to double disadvantage and inequality. This qualitative study explores the experiences of homelessness and mental illness, and the psychosocial contexts that lead to homelessness. Six participants in Brisbane, Queensland, and others online from the homeless forum took part in this study. Four out of six participants in Brisbane had mental illness prior to homelessness, and the other two also expressed they had levels of depression. Mental illness, together with homelessness, renders the social and psychological disadvantage experienced by the participants that significantly impact on self identity and ontological security. In leaving home to live on the street, one leaves a personal/family identity behind. Ontological security provides a sense of order and positive view of self. Personal identity and ontological security require a stable and nurturing environment. The very experiences of uncertainty, vulnerability, mental illness, relationships breakdown, feelings of physical and psychological insecurity and they all threatened the sense of identity and ontological security of people experiencing homelessness. This study has provided a voice for the people who experienced homelessness and mental illness, and how they impact on their 'lived' experiences, which help us to understand them better in a more humane way, and to facilitate social and health interventions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Intellectual Disability: Social Inequality, using the Positive Behavior Support and Human Rights Approach

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Big Leung

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Social justice and human rights have been the primary concerns of social science studies in disability. People with Intellectual Disabilities (ID), one of the most disadvantaged groups, have endured a long history of social inequalities. This paper explores development of the understanding of social inequalities in disabilities and the values and perceptions that lie behind these inequalities. Historically, people with ID were perceived as having a lack of reason and capability; and they were subjected to negative labels influenced by positivism and the medical model and in opposition to the 'able body', 'able mind' and ideals of perfection. Foucault's understanding of disability as an invalid social position, Goffman's elaboration of social stigma and Giddens' perspective on postmodernity are employed to flesh out the current situation of people with ID. Another important aim of this paper is to highlight emergence of the positive behavior support and human rights approach. The goal of the positive behavior support is to help people to develop social relationships, and to participate in meaningful activities. In practice, a person-centred plan, based on collaborative and positive approach, is developed. The human rights approach for the people with ID is derived from the United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which aims to promote respect and to ensure that people with disabilities participate equally with others in any activity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: College, Shared House or Home? The Impact of Living Situation on University Students Drinking Patterns**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jo Lindsay, Monash University
2. Julie Hepworth, University of Queensland
3. Tara McGee, Griffith University,
4. Rose Leontini, University of Sydney
5. Toni Schofield University of Sydney,
6. John Germov University of Newcastle
7. Fiona Giles University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author:

Jo Lindsay

Email address: Jo.Lindsay@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

University students are recognised as a heavy drinking group who are at risk of both short and long term harms from their alcohol consumption. This paper explores the social dynamics of drinking and the key differences between three core groups of university students – those who live at home, those living in college and those who live independently. We draw on a large scale survey of

Australian university students on alcohol consumption and harm minimisation and extensive qualitative individual and focus group interviews with university students in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. Our data suggests that living at home supports safer drinking in comparison to the less regulated college context or living independently in shared households.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

TITLE: Women in the sports pages?: Sport and Gender in the Australian Print Media

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

Dr Chelsea Litchfield, School of Human Movement Studies, Charles Sturt University
Dr Jaquelyn Osborne, School of Human Movement Studies, Charles Sturt University

Name of corresponding author:

Dr Chelsea Litchfield
clitchfield@csu.edu.au

Abstract:

The Australian sports media is dominated by male commentators, male identified sports and male athletes. Despite women participating in a variety of sports at an international level, much of the sports reporting in Australia surround high profile male team sports such as rugby league (NRL) and Australian football (AFL). This coverage is further magnified during the winter months when both codes of football are underway. During this period, women do not feature heavily in sports coverage in either print or broadcast mediums. However, over the period of the Olympic Games, during the lead up to the Games and in the weeks post Games, women athletes can be found in the sports pages. During this period, Australian women athletes are celebrated and awarded space in newspaper coverage, particularly if they are successful at the Games. This ongoing longitudinal study documents the prevalence of female sports stories in two state and one national newspaper in Australia, *The Age*, *The Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Daily Telegraph*, between 2008 and 2012. Newspapers, two weeks prior to the Olympics beginning, during the Olympics and two weeks after the Olympics were completed, were analysed. These articles were analysed in relation to gender (male, female or a combination of male and female athletes), their relationship to the Olympic Games, and content (whether the articles were related specifically to sport or another topic). This presentation will focus on a small slice of this research.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: 'You can feel the muscles in your guts and legs working ... and that's when you know you're alive': Hearing (dis)abled masculinities in amateur Australian Rules football

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Cassandra Loeser, University of South Australia
Learning and Teaching Unit
University of South Australia
Room P2-40, Playford Building
North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000

Name of corresponding author: None

Email address: cassandra.loeser@unisa.edu.au

Thematic Group: Critical Disability Studies

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Sport has been discussed as a crucial bastion of masculinity with specific reference to the decreasing opportunities for masculine displays of physical dexterity and strength in the workplace arena. Amateur Australian Rules football—a football code of Indigenous origins that some argue is emblematic of sport in the Australian psyche—grants a heterogeneity of embodied pleasures and possibilities for constructing desirable modes of masculinity for two young men with a hearing disability that the site of paid work does not permit. The two young men feel compelled to devote their energies to football because it offers, not so much an opportunity for economic betterment, as the promise of exchange from categories of disability that appropriate, exclude and denigrate their bodies in their respective workplace cultures. Acts of physical dexterity and strength on-the-field create opportunities to reconstruct their gendered subjectivity as ambiguous configurations, at once hearing disabled, yet privileged as visibly 'masculine' and able-bodied. The men's creative capacity to displace identity in and across sites and social contexts of football and work illustrate the transience and temporality of disabled and masculine identifications. Their narratives point to a lack of fixity – the 'always' in the construction of masculinity and disability that renders both identities processes of hard labour. An acknowledgement of the voices of young men with a hearing disability in sociological analyses of disability and masculinity makes possible a disordering of the supposed coherence of those essentialist gendered and identity norms built on the supposed fixity of the subject in time and space.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mitchell Low, Anthropology and Sociology, The University of Western Australia
2. Martin Forsey, Anthropology and Sociology, The University of Western Australia

Name of corresponding author: Mitchell Low

Email address: Mitchell.low@uwa.edu.au

Abstract: The power of media messages to influence imaginaries of people and places around the world tends to be taken for granted. In this paper, we give a sociological twist to theoretical approaches to the production/ reception dialectic intrinsic to the circulation of media messages. Using data from a survey and a series of interviews with North American visitors to Australia, we evidence how information encoded in North American media messages influence the frameworks of knowledge people assemble about Australia and its people. We find that reception cannot be captured by simplistic notions of acceptance or opposition to these messages, but must also take into account the degree to which people passively or actively engage with media forms, a process that is largely determined by the social location of the audience.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Local Government Partnership: Exploring the Reality of Māori Inclusion**

1. Amanda Lowry

Email address: al51@waikato.ac.nz

Abstract

In Aotearoa-New Zealand State-Māori consultation is a widely accepted part of the policy process. Inclusion of Māori views is a widely accepted part of contemporary state processes. The Treaty of Waitangi (1975) and the State Owned Enterprises Act (1988) embedded the Treaty into legislation signifying a start point for an ongoing partnership between Māori and the State which would provide direction for future growth and development. Māori and iwi input into government/Crown legislative and policy processes take a range of forms – consultation, Tribunal settlement processes, engagement, partnerships, participation, group feedback, among others (Cheyne, O'Brien & Belgrave, 2005, 2008). In principle, the aim of these efforts is to build and strengthen democratic processes that are inclusive of the voices of indigenous minority groups in an attempt to create the context for social justice.

The present study examined procedural inclusion in the specific case of Māori-State engagement as laid out in the Local Government Act [LGA] (2002) and the Resource Management Act [RMA] (1991), is required not just to include the voices of Māori, but to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority. The process and outcomes of the inclusive policy process have been explored through the case study of a local government/Māori consultation process in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: WHO'S STORY AM I TELLING? THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF THE *TWEENIE* AGED GIRLS' STORY WITH HER FAMILY'S ECONOMY OF DIGNITY

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Fiona MacDonald, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Fiona MacDonald

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

My ethnographic research project with 11 and 12 year-old girls considers the resources these girls draw on as they fashion their own sense of self. In the midst of friends, consumption, the media and the school environment the girls' families continue to be very important influences in their lives. Despite arguments that suggest the structure of families has broken down, these young girls continue to grow up in families, in whatever diverse form they take. These girls do not exist as 'autonomous individuals' making 'free choices' and exhibiting 'unfettered agency'. While they look to fashion their own sense of self outside their familial relationships they continue to rely on their families to assist them to respond and contextualize' their own 'actions and choices' (Smart, 2007, p. 28).

While a relationship between an 11 or 12 year-old girl and her family is not unexpected, it is the ongoing interconnectedness of her own sense of self with her family's *economy of dignity* that has been the most striking element of this research study (Pugh, 2009). Within the girls' stories are detailed, sometimes intimate, information about the girls' parents, siblings, extended family and their family life. Filtered through the eyes of an 11 or 12 year-old it is often these stories of family life that reveals the inequalities in the girls' lives. In this paper I want to draw on these stories to consider how inherently entwined the girls' stories are with their families and the difficulties we face in considering the lives of these girls in isolation from their families.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: 'You're more hyped up there': Young adults from outer suburbs and the city night time economy

Author/s and affiliation

1. Sarah MacLean, Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Turning Point Alcohol and Drug Centre and Centre for Health and Society, University of Melbourne
2. David Moore, National Drug Research Institute, Curtin University

Name of corresponding author: Sarah MacLean

Email address: sarah.maclean@turningpoint.org.au

Abstract:

Young adults from all over Melbourne are drawn to city centre bars, pubs and clubs that are the hub of the night time economy (NTE). In recent decades a substantial literature has emerged to investigate reasons for heavy consumption of alcohol and other drugs in the NTE and policy measures that might mitigate associated harms.

In this paper we consider why people from outer urban areas use the city NTE in preference to attending local venues, and the particular difficulties they face travelling to and from the city, minimising expenditure and keeping themselves and their friends safe. In doing so, we draw on recent urban studies research to understand the NTE as a zone where affective capacities of alcohol are mobilised, manipulated and shaped in particular ways, offering young adults experiences of sociality that they otherwise unable to access.

These ideas are considered in relation to interviews with 60 young adult drinkers aged 18-24, conducted in 2012 as part of an ARC-funded Linkage Project. Participants lived in two locations; Hume in the outer north west and Yarra in the inner north. We focus here on NTE experiences of the former group, who described diverse reason for visiting the city including availability of particular venue types, excitement, anonymity and, some suggested, the potential for violence. Participants also discussed how they moderated drinking practices according to their location. In concluding the paper we canvass some strategies to make the NTE safer for people from outer-urban areas.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

TITLE: A lurker in the shadows: The low visibility of women in online reptile and amphibian interest groups.

Alexia Maddox, Phd candidate, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Deakin University:

Email address: afr@deakin.edu.au

Abstract :

Current indicators of Internet-use demographics show that there is, finally, equal online participation between the genders in what was traditionally a male domain. While these figures seem hopeful for gender equality to the diversity of voices online, this paper presents research findings to the contrary. This paper argues that despite current social trends towards equal representation of genders in online environments, the online network of people interested in reptiles and amphibians (aka Herpers) retains an old school macho culture in which the female voice is largely invisible and subject to gendered roles. Current research into gender equality online focuses on demographics and task-based behaviours and in doing so, overlooks the continued impact that the culture of a community has in restricting equity in online participation. This paper discusses mixed-method research findings from an online survey of 1593 participants from 47 countries and 90 face-to-face interviews with participants from 14 countries. Quantitative results were analysed using SPSS and suggest that there was a gender ratio in the network of three men to every one woman. Bivariate tests of gender and ICT use patterns amongst Herpers suggest that there is a gender bias to online communication. Men were more likely to communicate online with each other, despite women having higher self-reports of digital literacy. From the qualitative interviews, analysed using Nvivo, women describe the culture as macho and competitive and consequently preferred to lurk rather than create an active and visible online presence. These results were triangulated to form a discussion of gender bias in a contemporary social ecology and explore how ICT use interacts with a community's culture.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The journey narrative of response to the 2008 Apology to the Stolen Generations**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kate Maher, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: katejmaher@hotmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper reports an analysis of 373 news media reports from the period February 13-14, 2008. This inquiry's focus is on the hundreds of verbatim expressions – contained within these reports – of those people cited responding to the Australian Federal Apology to the Indigenous Peoples of Australia delivered in Federal Parliament by Prime Minister Kevin Rudd. Mainstream, independent and local media reported the event with vigour, and in the process, framed the responsive comments of many members of non-Indigenous and Indigenous Australian communities.

The analysis reported is presented within a framework that is a shift from traditional media or political discourse analysis. This paper looks beyond the representation of narratives in media reports to the narratives themselves as the material for the focus of this study. The heuristic framework in place recognises the role of the emotions in politics and the role of stories in the engendering of emotions. This follows Martha Nussbaum's belief that "without emotional development, a part of our reasoning capacity as political creatures will be missing" (2001:3). Also present within this paper is Hannah

Arendt's (1958) concept of political action transacted in words as the narratives in play reflect the political character of public response to the Apology.

The research on which this paper is based is part of a larger narrative inquiry into the post-Apology (to the Indigenous Peoples of Australia, 2008) period and the nature of political action and participation in Australia.

Abstract Template

TITLE: "Socio-anthropological approach for tracing stability and contemporary changes in tribal order among Awlad Ali tribes of the western desert of Egypt"

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Prof. Mohamed Abdo Mahgoub
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: mohamedamahgoub@yahoo.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The tribal groups of Awlad Ali tribes of the western desert of Egypt are segmentary semi-Bedouin peoples. They belong to distinct ethnic units: Awlad Ali Al- Saadi, Al- Murabiteen and Al- Gomiaat. The ethnic belonging could be reflected in social stratification, division of labor, marital choice and the traditional social control system. All of Awlad Ali honor "Al- AWAYID" i.e. the customary laws of Awlad Ali tribes.

AL- AWAYID govern all activities and social institutions of Awlad Ali such as: individual, family kin group i.e. blood feud, tribal fission and fusion, lineage, and tribal extended responsibility, women, slaves and boys responsibility, physical offences, murder, theft acquisitions, land tenure, water resources rights, market organization and commercial disputes, sexual crimes, neighbourhoods rights, holding, firing and borrowing of weapons, aged men, political and religious chiefs statuses and roles, endogamous marriage, and joking relations among men of different categories in Awlad Ali tribal stratification.

Because of ecological, administrative, economic, political and cultural reasons, sedentarization projects and even global reasons many structural changes had occurred in the tribal social structure of Awlad Ali.

In 1973 the author proposed The Socio-Anthropological Approach in Alexandria School of Societal Science. The Socio-Anthropological Approach implies specific conceptualization of the social structure components, qualitative and quantitative methodology, stability and changing in structural-functional analysis.

The aim of this paper is to present the application of that Socio-anthropological approach for tracing stability and contemporary changes in tribal order among Awlad Ali tribes of the western desert of Egypt.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Framing income support reforms for Australian carers and sole parents: contradictions and consistencies**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Yvette Maker, University of Melbourne
2. Dina Bowman, Brotherhood of St Laurence; University of Melbourne

Name of corresponding author: Yvette Maker

Email address: ymaker@student.unimelb.edu.au

Thematic group: Families, relationships and gender

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Low-income sole parents and unpaid carers in Australia are entitled to income support on the basis that their caring roles prevent them from supporting themselves through paid work. However, recent reforms have treated each group quite differently, tightening sole parents' eligibility for Parenting Payment while expanding eligibility for Carer Payment (child) to a greater number of carers. These changes have been explained and legitimised in Federal Parliament using different discursive frames, and this paper examines the consistencies and contradictions between these frames.

The analysis suggests that, despite the apparent valorisation of carers (particularly compared to sole parents), the discourses surrounding income support for carers and sole parents share some key similarities. The gender-neutral naming and description of both sole parents and carers ignores, and certainly does not challenge, the fact that women are more likely than men to be single parents or carers; to be in receipt of Parenting Payment or Carer Payment; and consequently to experience financial insecurity. In addition, a social investment discourse, particularly the notion that all Australians can and should participate in paid work except in demanding care situations, is a key frame for both Parenting Payment and Carer Payment. An approach to income support policy that values unpaid care and acknowledges the gendered nature of caring is necessary to ensure that women and men have real options about paid and unpaid work.

“The idea’s planted in your head you get pressured by it even though you know it’s not realistic at all”: Internalising and Resisting the Yummy Mummy Ideal

Through an interrogation of the Yummy Mummy discourse this paper examines the sometimes uncomfortable self-consciousness of body surveillance. Whilst historically, motherhood has been exempt from sexualisation, today, mothers are expected to have ‘sexy’ bodies, that is, young, thin, and toned bodies. Everyday women are confronted with idealised representations of maternal bodies, and they are instructed by beauty, maternal and sexual discourses that these are the bodies that they should measure themselves, and others, against. Using data collected from a series of interviews with women intending to mother, and already mothering women living in regional Western Australia, this paper explores how everyday women respond to the idea of the Yummy Mummy, and how it makes them feel about their own bodies. I found that women can resist the notion of ‘getting their bodies back’ after pregnancy and birth, and simultaneously internalise this expectation, for themselves and others. How women can effectively resist unrealistic cultural ideals is drawn into question in this paper. I suggest that whilst women’s actions may be contributing to the creation of a particular cultural norm, women have varying degrees of consciousness about how their cultural environment shapes their individual feelings and behaviours. This consciousness, and the criticism that ensues, can change how relations of power operate on, and through, the female body.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Token women on Australian environmental panels

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Y Maleta
- 2.

Name of corresponding author: Y Maleta

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This feminist paper explores the notion of token women on Australian environmental panels, and argues that women experience their role as an 'outsider' or 'insider' within advocacy. In my interviews with Australian women salaried and voluntary environmentalists, a token woman is defined as a woman who is put in a position to give the appearance of gender equity which does not necessarily exist. Tokenism has been identified in organisational studies. Yoder and Aniakudo's (1997) study of race and gender highlighted the experiences of African-American women urban fire fighters as the 'outsider' and 'token women'. Terjesen et al. (2009) found that corporate women endured tokenism and the glass ceiling effect at the board level.

In my research, women identity tokenism as the 'outsider' or 'insider' within a complex masculinist culture of work. For example, eNGO advocate, Linda (pseudonym) described herself as a token woman on climate panels, 'I was there as the token woman because they didn't want the panel to be all male' (Linda [audio] 2010). Academic scientist activist Yvonne adds that she is asked to make up a gender balance on panels and committees and that there are few senior women in her niche. Greens politician Maxine elaborates that there are usually no women speakers on climate panels where the culture is masculine and men dominate discussions, which contrasts with the Greens gender equity pre-selection process. This research concludes that women resist, protest or accommodate tokenism, and that female competency is destabilising the glass ceiling effect in the workplace.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Using social practice theory to understand everyday life in a master-planned estate: Outcomes for health and wellbeing

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Dr Cecily Maller, Centre for Design RMIT University, Melbourne

Name of corresponding author: Cecily Maller

Email address: Cecily.maller@rmit.edu.au

Abstract: The importance of moving beyond methodological individualism and epidemiological foci on risk behaviours in health research is well recognised, particularly concerning health inequalities. In bringing social theory to the study of health researchers have used Giddens' and Bourdieu's conceptualisations of 'social practice' to understand the dynamics between agency, structure and illhealth. However, social practice theory(ies) have more to offer health research than has currently been capitalised upon. This paper delves more deeply into theories of social practice to provide alternative ways of understanding human action in relation to health and wellbeing, and to further reconcile structure and agency in the lived experience of everyday life.

Drawing on research studying everyday life in a master-planned estate, I use social practice theory to investigate aspects of daily routines not normally considered 'health behaviours'. In particular, the research focuses on housing, transport and employment as well as exercise and other traditional health domains. As such, health and wellbeing are considered the outcome of participation in a set of social practices. The working hypothesis is that better designed and managed neighbourhoods recruit residents into new practices, or reconfigure existing ones, resulting in observed increases in health and wellbeing. In concluding I argue the value of using contemporary social practice theory in health research is that not only does it consider key features of built and social environments as components of social practices, it also cuts through the idea that individuals are solely responsible (and can therefore be blamed) for their own health status.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Sports participation and sense of cultural identity among some young people in a multicultural Australian context

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Vegneskumar Maniam

School of Education
The University of Adelaide
Adelaide, South Australia

Name of corresponding author: Vegneskumar Maniam

Email address: vegnes.maniam@adelaide.edu.au

Abstract:

Cultural diversity and the playing of sport are both important in Australian society. Community participation in sport and recreational activities is consistently recognized as an important feature of the Australian way of life. Australia is also known for its cultural diversity; out of Australia's 22 million people, one in four was born overseas, with 44 per cent being either born overseas or having one parent born overseas. Successive government have supported multicultural policies; the latest (2011) statement focuses on the contribution sports participation can make to a multicultural society. They also identify with more than 270 different ancestries. . Using the humanistic sociological approach introduced in to the Australian context by J.J.Smolicz the researcher asked 87 adolescent to write statement about themselves and their participation in sports activities, as part of a larger study which aimed to investigate the relation between ethnic cultural identity and participation in sport among year 11 students from six secondary schools in Adelaide, South Australia. The students completed written statements on guideline questions about family background, sports activities, and their sense of cultural identity. The responses provided evidence of active participation in 23 different sports, with soccer proving the most popular (29%) and 14 sports having less than five participants. Overall 47 identified as main stream Australian, while 19 claimed a bicultural identity. Another ten felt they belonged to a monocultural minority group, four claimed a polycultural identity and seven preferred more personal forms of identity. Among this group of respondents, the 38% with identities linked to other cultural

groups were slightly under-represented, compared to the 44% born overseas or with a parent born overseas in the general population. The data showed that although the students' cultural identity did not act as a barrier to participation in sports generally, it did influence which sports they chose to play. The reasonably high level of young people's both identifying with Australia and their family's cultural background with cultural groups other than the mainstream can be seen as a reflection of a society where many (but not all) recognize cultural diversity. However, the evidence that a number of sports attract only those of mainstream identity, points to some on-going social divisions based on cultural identity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Silencing and empowering in the euthanasia debates

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Nicola J. Marks, University of Wollongong
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Nicola J. Marks

Email address: nicola_marks@uow.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 1996 euthanasia was made legal in the Northern Territory. This was quickly overturned by the Commonwealth Government after only a few assisted suicides had taken place. In this paper, I explore two key public debates related to these legislative moves. I draw on Social Worlds Theory, with its roots in symbolic interactionism, to analyse how different groups and discourses coalesced and separated, and how different voices were silenced whilst others were empowered. I pay particular attention to the roles played (or not) by people who identify with having a disability and to indigenous Australians. By identifying some of the inequalities in who gets a voice in public debates, I hope to offer suggestions about how to make future discussions about end-of-life and other issues more inclusive.

Abstract Template

TITLE: Strangers in their own paddocks: A discourse analysis of NSW Parliamentary speeches on wild dog management and control.

Author/s: Penelope Marshall

Affiliation/s: Australian National University - ANU

Start text of Abstract Here (*no more than 200 words with no figures or tables*):

Using the search term 'wild dogs' as the unit of its analysis this paper draws on a random sample of 116 parliamentary speeches sourced from the Parliament of NSW *Hansard* website over sixteen years of continuous NSW Labor Governments (1995-2011). The storylines that emerge from this analysis demonstrate successive parliamentary attempts to forge as 'obvious,' 'true' and even 'necessary' (Epstein 2008:10) 'natural' relationships between wdmc and party political affiliation. This paper argues that successive attempts to effect this 'naturalisation' served three functions: First, to enhance the political capital of NSW parliamentary parties; second, to affect the administrative rationalist control of wdmc; and, third, to secure the scientific and technological voice as the 'expert' voice on wdmc. The imperative of this parliamentary contest became not only to define the problem of wdmc, but also to establish authority and legitimacy through a reliance on an administrative rationalist discourse underpinned by scientific 'expertise' and technological innovation. This represented a significant discursive shift in wild dog management and control in NSW. 'Grassroots' farm families no longer 'owned' or defined the problem of wdmc; the issue and its framing had become a matter of State. This shift had important ramifications on the lives of farm families. Cumulatively, it abstracted farm families from 'social and power relations, from language and culture, and from the whole set of practices that make agency possible' (Mouffe 2000:122); in effect, rendering many farm families engaging in wild dog management and control 'strangers in their own paddocks.'

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Does inclusion add value? A critical appraisal of the Australian social inclusion policy agenda

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Professor Greg Marston, School of Public Health and Social Work, QUT.
2. Dr Mike Dee, School of Public Health and Social Work, QUT.

Name of corresponding author: Greg Marston

Email address: greg.marston@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The election of a national Labor Government in 2007 saw 'social inclusion' emerge as Australia's overarching social policy agenda. Being 'included' has since been defined by successive Labor governments as being able to 'have the resources, opportunities and capabilities needed to learn, work, engage and have a voice'. Various researchers in Australia have shown an interest in adopting the social inclusion framework as it has enabled them to construct a multi-dimensional framework for measuring disadvantage, beyond poverty alleviation. This research program has been based on some agreement about what it means to be 'included' in society. At the same time it is acknowledged that 'social inclusion' remains open and contestable and that it can be used in the name of both progressive and more punitive programs and policies. This ambiguity raises questions about whether the social inclusion framework has the potential to be transformative. In this paper we examine whether the Australian social inclusion agenda (as it currently exists) has the capacity to address social inequality in a meaningful way. We examine a range of policy announcements and argue that at the level of political discourse Australia's social inclusion agenda has been somewhat narrowly defined over the past five years, particularly in terms of equating being employed with being included. In the second part of the paper we reflect on the form of knowledge being produced by researchers using a social inclusion framework. We discuss what value social inclusion adds to a sociological understanding of social problems, defined as identifying connections between individuals and social structures. We conclude with a discussion about the need to understand disadvantage in relational terms.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Employer paid maternity leave and women's return to work in Australia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Bill Martin, University of Queensland
2. Belinda Hewitt, University of Queensland
3. Janeen Baxter, University of Queensland
4. Judy Rose, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Bill Martin

Email address: w.martin@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

What impact does paid maternity leave have on mothers' patterns of return to work? In this paper, we use new Australian data to analyse the impact of employer paid maternity leave on three key aspects of women's return to work: whether women return to work in the first year of their babies' lives; whether they return to the same job they held before the birth of their baby; and how long they remain out of the workforce. We contrast the predictions of conventional economic models on these matters with those from a simple sociological model focused on the relations of obligation that may be built through the provision of paid maternity leave. We find that taking employer paid maternity leave has no effect on whether or not mothers return to work during the first year of their babies' lives. However, amongst mothers who go back to work, those who took paid maternity leave are more likely to return to their pre-birth job than those who did not take paid maternity leave. Finally, taking paid maternity is associated with women taking longer to return to work. However, the effect is quite small and, importantly, it does not vary with the length of maternity leave women take. Overall, our survey data fits the sociological model most closely. We use qualitative data to further elaborate this model.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Sensory dimensions of decision-making and the trouble with Telehealth**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required): Sarah Maslen, School of Sociology, The Australian National University

Email address: Sarah.Maslen@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Government rhetoric about the new National Broadband Network (NBN) positions it as a panacea to access to resources and opportunities in Australia. While the NBN appears to be an elegant solution to geographical, technological, and economic inequalities across Australia, it brings into question whether the technologies that operate over this network can provide an equality of quality. This paper examines the use of videoconferencing in healthcare, and its implications for expert judgements. It argues that while Telehealth makes medical care available where it may otherwise have been limited, there are concerns over its reliability due to the limitations placed on the sensory information available to consulting doctors. This paper is based on qualitative interviews that were conducted as part of a larger study with 92 participants in 4 occupational groups.

Key words: Expertise, senses, Telehealth, rural health

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Governing through Race: setting the terms of exclusion

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. David McCallum, Victoria University, Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Late-18th century conventions of conquest and rule were evident when the awesome power of 'the Crown' was wielded over colonial subjects of the British Empire, including settlers occupying new lands and also those populations whose territories were invaded and occupied on behalf of the Crown. Well after European settlement, forms of governance of the kind implemented in the colonising period may still be deciphered, such as establishing controls over occupation of territory, basic life conditions and sustenance, and disciplinary forms of power in Indigenous communities. This paper surveys public representations of 19th and early 20th century understandings of the 'Aboriginal problem' and notions of a 'dying race', and argues that this intellectual production underpins long-standing sovereign and biopolitical powers that involve delegated decisions about the management and continuance of life itself.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Conduct of conduct: bio-politics and Australian childhood

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. David McCallum, Victoria University, Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: david.mccallum@vu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper offers an account of the rise of a bio-politics of governing families and children in Australia and its relations with liberal political reason. Drawing on Foucault's lectures on Security, Territory, Population (2007) it maps out the ways in which forms of liberal governing seek to define the nature and scope of norms and freedoms in a population through the practices of the human sciences. Bio-politics is shown to introduce new ways of calculating and intervening upon certain parts of the population and to create normalising tensions with sovereign or judicial forms of governing.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Notions of belonging for Pasifika youth in the City of Casey**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kate McClure

2.

3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: kemcc5@student.monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Belonging experienced by members of culturally diverse communities is central to the social cohesion of a multicultural society. Although belonging has appeared in the background of the few studies relating to the Pasifika community, it has not been considered specifically. This study indicates that notions of belonging experienced by Pasifika youth have been challenged in the Australian context, in particular in the City of Casey. Despite disadvantage experienced by Pasifika youth, their New Zealand citizenship means that they cannot access financial support through Centrelink and FEE-HELP. The circumstances also hide the cultural diversity of this community and the need for cultural understanding and support. These restrictions hinder the educational and career outcomes of Pasifika youth. As migrant youth, these young people navigate their identity and belonging between their traditional culture and the Western ideal of the dominant culture. This presents a range of complex challenges for youth to overcome, and compromises to make, regarding their place in Casey's social life. Furthermore, findings suggest that negative media representation may impact Pasifika young people's sense of belonging in the public sphere of Casey. The media appears to contribute to negative community perceptions of Pasifika youth who may experience social exclusion and isolation. This study has sought to understand the notions of belonging experienced by Pasifika youth in order to find ways to minimise racial and cultural exclusion, with a view to advancing social cohesion in the multicultural city of Casey.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Legitimizing the Fight against Drugs in Sport: The Australian Government and the Australian Football League (note this abstract is for a sport session)

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Vanessa McDermott, School of Business, University of New South Wales @ Canberra
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Vanessa McDermott

Email address: v.mcdermott@adfa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Doping is often presented as threatening sport as a valuable social institution. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) claims legitimacy as the particular institutional response to doping as an issue of specific concern and danger to public order and stability. This paper explores the debate over doping using a Weberian inspired consideration of legitimacy. Underpinning this discussion is the claim that legitimacy is multi-dimensional and dynamic (Pakulski 1986; Suchman 1995). Legitimacy includes the subjective, evaluative component of the social audience influenced by organisational responses to particular issues or events (Suchman 1995). Considering the role of legitimacy in the debate over doping brings organisational power relationships between elite sport governing bodies (SGBs) into the analysis and highlights the dynamic social context in which social problems, such as doping, take place. This paper explores legitimacy in the debate around anti-doping policy between the Australian Federal government and the Australian Football League (AFL).

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: It's in the Blood: Negotiations of the Australian Rugby 'Field' by Pacific Islanders**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Brent McDonald
2. Belinda Belanji
3. Lisa Derham

Name of corresponding author: Brent McDonald

Email address: brent.mcdonald@vu.edu.au

Abstract:

In the past decade, government at all levels has attempted to utilise sport as a vehicle for achieving a range of social ends including improved public health, intervention for 'at risk' youth, and inclusion and integration of various migrant groups. A key premise behind the belief in the power of sport is its capacity to create social capital for those who play it. Pacific Island and Maori men are grossly over-represented at most levels of rugby in Australia suggesting the sport's enormous success at achieving its aforementioned aims. Drawing on life histories, this paper investigates the stories of these migrant men and their experiences of rugby union in Australia. Specifically we examine how they account for their own and other Pacific Islanders' involvement and success. We find that the central theme of 'blood' is variously utilised either in terms of biological determinism or cultural history to make sense of Pacific Islanders' performance in rugby. As bodies inscribed from a variety of contexts, we suggest that rugby reproduces a relatively narrow and short term species of capital from the perspective of Australian society whilst simultaneously producing more enduring power and identity within the field of Pacific Island Diaspora. When performance in sport is underpinned by a bio-racist logic and specific cultural history the overwhelming commonsense that ensues is experienced at an embodied level.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Lara McKenzie, Anthropology and Sociology, University of Western Australia

2.

3.

Name of corresponding author: Lara McKenzie

Email address: mckenl01@student.uwa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Conceptions of power and autonomy amongst those engaged in age-dissimilar, romantic relationships in Perth, Western Australia

Central within many discussions of age-dissimilar, romantic relationships has been the question of couples' power relations and, in the case of heterosexual couples, how they are influenced by gender. On the one hand, some theorists have considered the increasing proportion of these relationships to be a reflection of people's growing adherence to the principles of free choice and equality, or as evidence of the diminishing relevance of social/cultural categories such as gender and chronological age. On the other hand, it is not uncommon for these relationships to be understood as inherently unequal, particularly in the case of male-older partnerships.

In my paper, I examine how people engaged in age-dissimilar, romantic relationships conceptualised their power relations. My discussion draws on twenty-four semi-structured interviews I conducted with people living in Perth, Western Australia. However, I am not concerned with whether age-dissimilar relationships are more or less equal than age-similar ones. Rather, I focus on *how* interviewees discussed their power relations. In doing this, I draw attention to how interviewees' views of their power relations were gendered, as well as how they differed according to partners' ages. Overall, my exploration leads me to conclude that interviewees' accounts of their power relations reflected a view that linked power with individual autonomy.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Role of acceptance in Habermas's public sphere

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. J McKenzie
2. Name of corresponding author: J McKenzie

Email Address:

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The intention of this presentation is to highlight the role of *acceptance* among individuals in forms of public sphere discourse. Habermas tends to discuss participation in the public sphere as a kind of active process whereby knowledge, morals and values become a part of normative social facts, yet there is a need to acknowledge the more passive process of acceptance whereby knowledge becomes a norm through a lack of rejection rather than an approval. This approach incorporates the kind of ambivalence in modernity that Zygmunt Bauman describes, into Habermas's proposal for rectifying modern disenchantment among individuals.

Take for an example, times when public figures violate moral and normative codes, such as cheating on a partner, lying or stealing. A narrative that attempts to justify these acts is often provided to the general public which is either approved of or rejected. What I am proposing is that there is a third option of acceptance, where the explanation is not rejected but becomes accepted by default. This results in an enhanced level of alienation of the individual from social processes as well as further excluding people from the democratic notions of the public sphere. This could be seen as adding aspects of Adorno's infamous critique of aesthetics into Habermas's strictly organized theory around the public sphere. Yet it ties in the feeling of disenchantment and disassociation from the public sphere, in both a cultural and political sense.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: *Religion, faith and sexual diversity in Australia: A preliminary analysis*

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kirsten McLean, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Kirsten McLean

Email address: kirsten.mclean@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Since 1996 the Australian Bureau of Statistics has collected Census data on same-sex couples. At the same time, recent debates about the legalisation of same-sex marriage in Australia and the 2009 changes in legislation to equalise same-sex de facto relationships under Federal law have brought same-sex couples into the public spotlight. However apart from general data about the number and geographic location of same-sex couples, very little data about this group has been published, or reported by the Australian media. The Census provides significant data about the demographic characteristics of same-sex couples, including data about religious affiliation. Yet same-sex couples (and those who are same-sex attracted) have been relatively absent from discussions about the role of religion in Australian society. This, alongside the perception in the community that homosexuality and religiosity are incompatible, means that discussions of religiosity amongst those who are same-sex attracted or in same-sex couples are rather rare. Using Census data from 2006 and 2011 on same-sex couples, and drawing on other Australian research on same-sex attracted individuals, this paper provides a preliminary examination of the religious affiliations of same-sex attracted Australians. It examines some of the implications of this data in the broader context of discussions about marriage, family, faith and religious diversity in Australia.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Attitudes to the Cost of Funerals in New Zealand

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Ruth McManus, SAANZ President & senior lecturer in Sociology, University of Canterbury, NZ
2. Dr Cyril Schafer, Anthropology, University of Otago, NZ
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Ruth McManus

Email address: ruth.mcmanus@canterbury.ac.nz

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

Key symbolic and material dimensions of death are negotiated when organising a funeral. Going into debt is often regarded as a litmus test for the value of a funeral – whether it is —good or not. Existing literature views funeral debt as unhealthy: inappropriate emotions have superseded sound financial decision-making. Based on a qualitative study of attitudes to the cost of funerals in New Zealand that utilised an e-survey and interviews, this paper argues that debt incurred through arranging funerals can be a healthy (emotionally and financially appropriate) strategy. This finding offers conceptual clarification of the relationship between emotions and the cost of funerals and significant insights into broader social issues – for instance, why people may take on debt when they can least afford it.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Exploring the Obstacles: Negotiating Dying in New Zealand**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Ruth McManus, President SAANZ, senior lecturer University of Canterbury, NZ.
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Ruth McManus

Email address: ruth.mcmanus@canterbury.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The personal experience of end of life care is profoundly influenced by the social issues of accessibility and acceptability. Although existing research on palliative care provision in New Zealand confirms the importance of geography and ethnicity as consistent barriers to good palliation, conceptual and practical obstacles impede research into the combined effects of *accessibility* and *acceptability* in terms of satisfactory end of life care. This paper discusses some key conceptual and methodological issues in researching end of life care from a sociological perspective.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Change in a Created Community: Youth in Tokoroa 1969-2011

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Kellie McNeill (University of Auckland)
2. Patrick Broman (University of Waikato)

Name of corresponding author: Patrick Broman

Email address: pdb10@waikato.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Tokoroa is a mid-sized town in the central North Island of New Zealand, established in the early 1950's as a company town to house workers from the nearby Kinleith pulp, paper, timber and plywood plant. As such, the internal politics, history and sociology of the township has always centred around the mill, which at its peak employed over five thousand people. However, change in the global political economy, with transitions from a Fordist to a post-Fordist regime, in unison with the state withdrawal that has characterised the neoliberal era, has in recent decades prompted vast corporate restructuring at Kinleith. As a result, the local community has experienced significant economic, social, and demographic change, and a post-industrial shadow now hangs over the town.

Limited existing literature shows how the life and job expectations of youth within single-industry towns are traditionally linked to the local industry, which in turn defines the culture and identity of such townships themselves. In light of this, the current study examines the ways in which Tokoroa's new social and economic reality has impacted upon the lived expectations, experiences and attitudes of its secondary school students. In late 2011, students at a local high school were invited to complete a questionnaire based on an earlier student survey which was carried out in 1969, at a vastly different stage in the town's development. Cross-historical analysis of both surveys sheds light on how changes in such towns' fortunes alter, sometimes drastically, the self-reported attitudes, opinions and post-school intentions of local youth.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: “Moving on: How do relationship transitions affect the mental health of Australian people?”

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Maelisa McNeil – School of Social Science
2. Professor Janeen Baxter – School of Social Science and Institute for Social Science Research
3. Dr Belinda Hewitt – Institute for Social Science Research

Name of corresponding author: Maelisa McNeil

Email address: maelisa.mcneil@uqconnect.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

“Moving on: How do relationship transitions affect the mental health of Australian people?”

The transition into marriage or the loss of a partner, either through separation or widowhood, are significant life events and may invoke strong emotional responses. These feelings may positively or negatively affect an individual’s mental health. Using ten waves of panel data from the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey, this paper examines how mental health (measured by the SF-36) is affected by relationship transitions. International research has found that married people typically report better mental health compared to those who are cohabiting but this research does not usually distinguish between those who are cohabiting and plan to marry from those who are cohabiting with no plans to marry. This paper examines these issues in Australia where little research has been undertaken on this topic, and virtually none using large-scale longitudinal data. The analyses add to debates in a number of ways including examining gender differences and variations in outcomes in relation to different levels of social support.

Key words: relationships, mental health, social support, gender

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required): Dr Wendy Mee

Name of corresponding author: Dr Wendy Mee

Email address: w.mee@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper discusses a research project into how Muslim women activists situate themselves in relation to the secular institutions and secularist orientations found in Indonesia. As in many other parts of the world, there has been a renewed emphasis on piety among Indonesian Muslims, providing a fascinating lens from which to understand the place of religion and personhood in the modern world. This research takes seriously the argument that there is a complexity and plurality of secular formations and secularist ideologies in the contemporary era. In this paper, the focus is on how piety works with Indonesian expressions of secularity and secularism in the practices and orientations of Muslim women activists.

**Mike Michael
University of Sydney**

**For:
TASA 2012
Culture Stream**

Submitted to 'Conversations in Theory' session

The Event of Social Theorizing: Topology, Sociology, Anecdote, Idiot

Abstract

In this paper, I consider the role of Social Theory in topological terms – as embroiled in a 'multiple, foldable diversity' that includes the empirical and the methodological. Social Theory is thus approached as an event of social theorizing in which are combined (or concresced) empirical and methodological elements along with social theoretical abstractions. A number of aspects of this event of social theorizing are explored: the accommodation of openness; the role of affect; and the multiple status of abstraction. These issues are mediated through examples drawn from empirical and methodological engagements, namely interviews and cultural probes. Along the way, it is suggested that the anecdote and the idiot are potentially useful topological figures that can serve to trace the event of social theorizing.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Race lines and new spaces of the political among migrant youth

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Professor Fethi Mansouri, Director, Centre for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University
2. Dr Masa Mikola, Research Fellow, Centre for Citizenship and Globalisation, Deakin University

Name of corresponding author: Masa Mikola

Email address: masa.mikola@deakin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Recently proposed Anti-Racist Strategy which was developed from the Australian Government's new multicultural policy, *People of Australia* (2011), identifies 'youth engagement' as one of the key areas in developing and implementing the strategy. Young people have been invited to join youth councils and youth forums and participate in national, state and local institutions. Some young people have taken up the proposed challenge and have become active members within these youth-based institutions; some others, however, formed their own spaces of 'the political'. They have been organising forums, round tables and debates and identified actual areas where they feel discriminated and where their voices struggle to be heard. The aim of the paper is to discuss the ways race is used among migrant youth to form and establish these new spaces of the political. The paper argues that whilst experiences of racism can contribute to lowering the levels of trust and inter-connectedness vis-à-vis the wider society, race as a category can also be used as a tool to counter everyday as well as institutional forms of racism. The paper derives from the ARC Linkage project on social networks, belonging and active citizenship among migrant youth in Australia. The data used in the paper is obtained primarily from the qualitative material (interviews and focus groups) collected among African, Arabic speaking and Pacific Islander youth in Melbourne.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Boys in Blue and the "Girls" in Pink: How Gender Identity Difference Impacts on Policing of Sex and Gender Diverse People

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Toby Miles-Johnson The University of Queensland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Toby Miles-Johnson

Email address: t.milesjohnson@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Many minority groups complain that they are specifically targeted by police agencies that employ differential policing procedures. Previous literature indicates that perceptions of differential policing may construct salient beliefs for members of the Sex and Gender Diverse community (SGD) regarding police interaction; who, as individuals that express gender in ways which deviate from the norm, may be more prone to police hostility, harassment and mismanaged practice than other members of society. Yet this inequality raises questions regarding why SGD people's engagement with the police results in negative interaction when contact between both groups is typically through visible means or a vicarious experience, and not usually on an interactional level. Drawing on an online survey of 157 SGD people and in-depth interviews with SGD people residing within one Australasian region, (de-identified for ethical reasons), the current research builds upon previous work examining Social Identity Theory (Tajfel, 1978) to determine if SGD people's perceptions of intergroup difference impacts on their perceptions of: police engagement; procedural justice; and police legitimacy. It also determines whether SGD people are actually policed unfairly due to intergroup difference or if this is just an expectation that SGD people anticipate because of their gender identity difference. The main finding suggests that SGD people perceive that discriminatory police procedures are based solely on police perceptions of their gender identity difference. In addition, the police (as an ingroup) do not and will not identify with SGD people; subsequently, SGD people believe that they are treated in a procedurally unfair manner.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Whitewashing the Gap: The Discursive Practices of Whiteness

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Robyn Moore, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: as above

Email address: Robyn.Moore@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This presentation summarises the results of my analysis of the Gillard Government's 2011 'Closing the Gap' speech. Utilising the theoretical lens of critical whiteness studies, I argue that 'Closing the Gap' continues the pattern of previous (failed) Indigenous policy wherein whiteness remained unmarked and unexamined.

I employ Fairclough's (1992) three dimensional model of critical discourse analysis to investigate the discursive practices evident in the 2011 'Closing the Gap' speech. This process highlights the normative discursive practices which produce and maintain racial inequality, regardless of intention. I argue that hegemonic discourses of whiteness present in the speech operate ubiquitously to the benefit of settler Australians and to the detriment of Indigenes, resulting in a racialised privilege/disadvantage divide. In other words, these discourses work to construct and legitimise, rather than close the 'gap'.

The speech is interpreted as a performative activity which normalises the racialised privilege/disadvantage divide in contemporary Australia by framing this divide as meritocratic. Inherently contradictory discourses are used to position both the Government and Indigenes in antithetical ways. The Government is constructed as a benevolent authority, yet is excused from responsibility for 'closing the gap'. Indigenous peoples are framed as culturally deficient while simultaneously held responsible to 'close the gap'. The contentiousness of these discourses is minimised by their portrayal as hegemonic

commonsense. I conclude that uninterrogated discourses of whiteness remain a key reason for the continual failure of Indigenous policy in spite of ostensibly good intentions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Multicultural and Indigenous Imaginaries in Australia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Anthony Moran, Sociology, School of Social Sciences, La Trobe University, Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Anthony Moran

Email address: a.moran@latrobe.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The discourse of multiculturalism in Australia, as in other white settler societies, has largely proceeded along parallel lines to discourse about Aboriginal rights and self-determination. In part, this reflects the way that multiculturalism developed out government responses to ethnic diversification brought about by large-scale post World War Two immigration, and further developed with the growth of ethnic mobilisation. It is also due to the long-standing separate government-Aboriginal relationships and policy phases since the 19th Century. But there are also deeper reasons, relating to the very nature of settler-indigenous relations in settler societies like Australia, and to the emergence of the discourse of indigenous rights and of the indigenous political movement.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Migrant responses to flag use on Australia Day**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Morris, Catherine. PhD Candidate, Anthropology and Sociology. The University of Western Australia
2. Fozdar, Farida. Professor, Anthropology and Sociology. The University of Western Australia

Name of corresponding author: Catherine Morris

Email address: 10229887@student.uwa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The increasing number of Australian flags being displayed on cars for Australia Day appears to signal growing nationalism, although the 'flavour' of that nationalism is as yet unclear. What this display signals to migrants is the subject of this study. Qualitative interviews were conducted in Perth, the capital city in which this phenomenon is, anecdotally, most prominent. Two interlocking themes emerged from the data: identity and inclusion. Inclusion is the focus of this paper. Contrary to expectations, participants generally did not see the flag display as exclusionary. Rather, they saw it as an aspect of festivity and pride, contrasting for many with the use of the flag in their countries of origin. Whilst recognising that the flag display in some instances symbolised an exclusionary ethno-racial identity, this was attributed to the individual displayer, rather than emblematic of the populous. From this, conclusions are drawn to suggest that migrants created an alternative sense of inclusion from the display through a more complex representation of Australian identity. Thus the flag retains its symbolic value as a unifier as inclusive identities are constructed by migrants.

Keywords: flags, Australia Day, inclusion, racism, migrants

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Gender essentialism and men's exclusion from female dominated occupations**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Megan Moskos, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University

Name of corresponding author: As above

Email address: megan.moskos@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Labour market restructuring and the emergence of the 'service economy' have had profound impacts on the nature of work and the gender composition of employment in industrialised countries. Stagnating participation rates for low skilled men suggests that this cohort is struggling to adjust to the demands of the new economy. Centred around detailed case studies of four strategically chosen female dominated occupations, this research uses occupational sex segregation - a concept traditionally used to explain women's employment outcomes - to understand what deters low skilled men from obtaining employment in female dominated occupations in Australia. The four occupations chosen for case study were aged care, child care, sales assistants and cleaners. The case study approach involved 107 interviews with unemployed men who might take jobs in these occupations, employers, male workers and clients or customers. Findings indicate a number of factors operate on both the supply and demand sides of the labour market to affect men's willingness and ability to gain employment within 'feminine' occupations. Gender essentialism is central to many of these and the paper highlights the mechanisms by which this operates. Other factors, however, are related to labour market processes or mechanisms that produce and reproduce occupational sex segregation. The paper highlights how these operate for men and concludes by discussing the implications for the ways in which gender segregation is generated in the workplace and theorised.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Governance of food supply chains to improve food security under climate change

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jane Muller, School of Social Science, University of Queensland
2. Geoffrey Lawrence, School of Social Science, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Jane Muller

Email address: janeandbruce@optusnet.com.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Achieving food security has been identified as a global challenge, particularly due to global population growth and rising food prices. While Australia is currently considered to be highly food secure, it faces significant challenges which are being explored and addressed through the development of a National Food Plan. Climate change, in particular – specifically the likelihood that more frequent extreme weather events may cause increased natural disasters - poses a significant threat to Australia food security, especially to domestic self sufficiency in fresh fruit and vegetables. An essential ingredient to building food supply chains that can be more resilient in the face of climate change is an improved understanding of the governance arrangements that underpin them. This presentation will outline the rationale for a sociological investigation of the impacts of the 2010-2011 “Summer of Natural Disasters” on Australian fresh produce supply chains. Our aim is to explore critical matters of food system governance arising from the experiences of actors in fresh produce supply chains in two case study regions. In particular, we will investigate the differences experienced between short and long supply chains. Our proposed research methods and preliminary findings from a literature review will be presented.

Sponsorship, Support and the Academic Gender Gap

Abstract

This paper focuses on mentoring, role models and collegial/institutional support as contributors to the academic gender gap. Based on previous research and my qualitative interviews with university-based academics in Canada and New Zealand, the paper argues that effective mentoring and career support are related to ‘insider knowledge’, higher research productivity, promotional success and career satisfaction. Despite few gender differences in new doctoral degrees, young men plan more ambitious careers, express stronger expectations of achieving promotion, and report more positive institutional experiences. The paper argues that men’s apparent career commitment attracts sponsorship and collegial support, which broadens professional networks, strengthens confidence, and augments the academic gender gap.

Key words: academic gender gap, universities, mentoring, academic careers

Introduction

Nearly half of new doctorates are now earned by women in English-speaking countries but women occupy only a third of permanent university-based academics and a fifth of senior positions (Baker 2012). As more women enter academia, inter-generational change is apparent but a gender gap persists which is influenced by institutional practices and personal circumstances (Baker 2010; Sax 2008). This paper focuses on the contribution of role models and institutional/collegial support to the gender gap. Based on previous research and my qualitative interviews in two countries and eras, the paper demonstrates that more women

now develop academic careers but gendered sponsorship and support continue to impede their progression through the ranks.

Previous Research

Effective mentoring enhances ‘insider knowledge’, research productivity, promotion and salaries, and career satisfaction but studies find that male academics receive more inside information about workplace practices, providing greater opportunities for career planning and skills development (Gibson 2006). More males also report positive doctoral experiences, joint-authorship with supervisors, ambitious career plans and promotional expectations (Baker 2010; Probert 2005).

Universities have developed initiatives to address the gender gap, including work/life balance programs, equity committees and campus childcare. Gender-based mentoring also matches junior with senior women, while female networking encourages colleagues to discuss collective challenges/strategies. Evaluating program effectiveness is difficult but participants say that female networking makes them feel more professionally integrated (Gibson 2006). However, these initiatives are seldom well resourced or viewed as integral components of the university’s mission. Although managers express concern about gender equity, structures to implement systemic changes are often absent (Bird, Litt & Wang 2004).

Universities have also established procedures to investigate harassment allegations but particularly separated/divorced women, who are over-represented in academia, report incidences of sexual harassment. Senior men sometimes avoid female mentoring because it can be misperceived as sexual (Fletcher et al 2007). Research also reports backlashes against ‘family-friendly’ programs and employees avoiding them to maintain professional credibility (Thomas & Davies 2002). Particularly young mothers express concern about heightened

productivity requirements in the ‘managerial university’ but women clearly struggle more than men for work/life balance and professional acceptance (Gill et al. 2008).

Qualitative Interviews

My studies in Canada in 1973 and New Zealand in 2008 investigated the impact of gender and parenthood on academic careers, with academic participants discussing their career development and family circumstances. The 2008 interviews further noted the influence of university type on career development, as universities are often divided into ‘teaching’ versus ‘research’ institutions (CAUT 2011). Both studies relied on political economy theories which assume that ‘choices’ are shaped by circumstances/opportunities, and interpretive perspectives which argue that meanings of actions are socially constructed and shape the ways we present ourselves and how others reinforce our actions. I also relied on ‘performance’ theories of gender (Kelan 2009), acknowledging that even when women behave like men, their actions can be viewed, evaluated and legitimated differently (Acker 2010).

These two projects revealed changes in gender relations in countries with comparable university workplaces. Both countries share similar increases in women’s doctorates and representation in academia, comparable hiring/promotion criteria in universities, high percentages of foreign-born academics, and the ‘corporatisation’ of universities (Baker 2012).

The 1973 study was situated in a Canadian ‘research’ university, involving 39 interviews with women academics when women formed 13.5 percent of permanent staff. The sample was mainly full-time academics at all ranks but included several temporary staff and doctoral students. The project focused on inconsistencies between discourse about academic merit and participant experiences, exploring their career trajectories and family lives.

The 2008 study involved 30 interviews with male and female academics in a ‘research’ and a ‘teaching’ university in New Zealand. The sample was selected by gender and rank, including academics with doctorates and permanent positions. The interviews were digitally recorded, transcribed and analysis compared perceptions (by sex, rank, university type and personal circumstances) and typical verbatim comments. Both studies’ findings expanded on wider research and illustrated gendered careers.

Gaining Qualifications

In 1973, most doctorates were earned by men and gendered assumptions about men’s greater need for funding impeded women’s pursuit of a doctorate. In my interviews, a contractual assistant professor had been told by her doctoral supervisor that he would have recommended her for a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship if she were male. However, he assumed that she would not get it because of her gender and didn’t bother writing the letter of recommendation (Baker 1975: 172).

Other participants had been encouraged by parents and teachers to pursue doctorates but not a lifetime career. Several made idiosyncratic career choices, such as the student who applied for a PhD just “to shut up” her friends and professors who urged her to continue studying (Baker 1975: 172). An education lecturer reported that she and her husband had been studying law but they decided that one of them should be earning money: “So I went to teachers’ college and became a teacher” (ibid: 174). Later, she found work in the education faculty despite her legal interests. Another woman indicated that her parents were from middle-class backgrounds in which “girls became nurses and got married” but she had a “burning ambition” to become a lawyer. After studying home economics, switching to education and teaching for four years, she began studying law (ibid: 158). Most participants

began their career in female-dominated professions, with one-third starting as school teachers.

In 2008, participant qualifications differed less by gender than university because only permanent academics with doctorates were interviewed although many women have temporary positions. More participants at the research university achieved doctorates from prestigious overseas universities, won international scholarships, and previously taught overseas. However, the women sometimes mentioned negative experiences such as the associate professor who discussed her 1970s doctorate from Australia when many supervisors were British. When asked if she ever joint-authored papers with supervisors, she replied: “Gosh no! My supervisors were fairly remote... When I gave my main supervisor draft chapters to read he would say ‘Carry on old chap’ ... I didn’t really have any effective supervision for that PhD at all.”

Most participants from the teaching university acquired local qualifications and experience, and more completed doctorates later in life. More also reported working class backgrounds, lower career expectations and support, and more were women. Previous research shows that students from well-off families with educated parents still enjoy greater opportunities to graduate from prestigious universities (Rothstein 2004).

Mentoring/Role Models

Many 1973 participants assumed that they would seek ‘female’ professions until a teacher/professor encouraged them to raise their aspirations. A temporary lecturer said:

“I had always planned on being a nurse or a teacher, as I thought that these were my only alternatives ... At the end of my sophomore year, a senior professor ... convinced me that I should go instead for a BA ... I was then thinking in terms of teaching in a liberal arts college – but didn’t consider a PhD. I don’t know why.” (Baker 1975: 158)

After working in an American college, she decided to pursue a doctorate.

Few women initially decided to become an academic and their stories seemed rather gendered. For example, a doctoral student had not planned to attend university but her headmistress "... dared me to apply for Oxford and Cambridge, because she knew I would not refuse such a challenge" (ibid, 171). After graduating from Cambridge, she continued her education "because my advisor felt that one of her students should go on to graduate school. I was the choice, as the other girl was getting married" (ibid: 171). Several others talked about drifting into academia after professors shoulder-tapped them.

Although absence of role models has been used to explain the gender gap, females do not always view academic women as positive models. A former doctoral student in science implied that she had been discouraged by her supervisor:

"She always came in very early in the morning and worked late hours. She took work home every single night, despite the fact that she had two small children. But she was promoted at a slower rate than her male colleagues and received less pay. I could see myself being overburdened as my supervisor was." (ibid: 163)

With few role models, many females saw themselves as 'deviant' but wanted more rewarding occupations than their housewife mothers.

Research suggested that attrition is higher for early-career women because they receive less mentoring and support, dependency training from parents/partners, more pressure to concentrate on family responsibilities, and fewer female role models. All these factors were apparent in my 1973 study. As one doctoral student: "It is easier for women graduate students to quit... People say they've come back to normal" (Baker 1975: 236).

In 2008, participants reporting the strongest mentoring had high-achieving parents, were scholarship winners, and working at the research university. A male lecturer with a privileged background spoke of his mentors: "I got two really good scholarships. My parents

also encouraged me to do a doctorate. They're both academics... I had a number of mentors ... lots of people expecting me to do a PhD." A female lecturer and scholarship winner spoke of her male mentor: "He was really the one who was responsible for saying: You can do a PhD, which I hadn't even really thought about, and this is how you do it."

Participants who reported no mentor tended to work at the teaching university, to have working class backgrounds, to mention disputes with supervisors or suggest that their doctorate took "too long". A female lecturer who took twelve years to complete her doctorate, said:

"I lost my way a little - I mean I just went off on a tangent ... I was a fairly shy student and I wonder if I could have been more forthcoming about my needs as a student to the supervisor... Financially, I don't come from a wealthy family and was always working."

Research suggests that doctoral students who are mothers or become pregnant are less often mentored into academia (Lynch 2008). This was reinforced by a lecturer recalling her doctoral experiences: "I certainly ran into conflict with my supervisor, especially towards the end, which I know that he wrote off as me being pregnant and hormonal."

Few 2008 participants reported female role models. A young mother at the research university expressed a typical female concern: "One of the things I have been looking for is role models of women who've had families and been successful in academia. I've been trying to seek some of those people out but sometimes have been discouraged by their experiences." Research suggests that early-career females see few married mothers in senior positions and are often uninspired by single or childless women. Therefore, lack of role models remains a contributor to the gender gap.

Professional Integration

In 1973, many women spoke of marginality and discrimination. An assistant professor from education mentioned that women academics are “given less respect and authority” and that students sometimes made “inappropriate sexual comments that aren’t made about male professors” (Baker 1975: 128). An assistant professor of physical education commented: “Women have difficulty moving into a male domain ... There is an unconscious camaraderie, involving informal decision-making, and it’s hard for women to break into this (ibid: 157).” A temporary lecturer in science talked about the “strong built-in prejudices” against women especially by male students and argued that any “high voice or slight hesitancy on the part of a female lecturer encourages anti-woman feelings” (ibid).

The 1973 participants felt that some colleagues perceived women as ‘unprofessional’ if they left early to supervise children and assumed that wives didn’t need to work. An assistant professor reported that she was continually fighting the image of the “doctor’s wife” who is working “to amuse myself or to make a point” (ibid: 135). A social science lecturer overheard colleagues making disparaging comments about “ladies dabbling in academia” (ibid: 156). A professor in the humanities said: “It is rare that a woman would be promoted without having better qualifications than a man” (ibid: 214).

In the 2008 interviews, fewer academic women reported overt discrimination but they reported more experiences than men that made them feel angry, marginalized or disrespected. As one senior woman said:

“It’s a bit of an old adage that women have to work twice as hard with a quarter of the support, and you just know that if you take on a senior role like head of school or head of department that you are going to have far more trouble from people than you would if you were a bloke.”

Previous research also suggests that women managers experience more challenges to their authority (Acker 2010). Monroe et al. (2008) argued that over the years, gender discrimination has become more subtle but continues through gender devaluation, where the power and status of an authoritative position is downplayed if held by a woman.

Institutional Support

The 1973 participants were denied scholarships and permanent jobs because they were married women, and reported little institutional support for maternity or childcare. Since then, academia has become more gender balanced and new equity programs have been developed. However, employed mothers are still ‘penalised’ for maternity and care work in terms of salary and promotion (Correll et al. 2007).

In the 2008 study, the mothers told disheartening stories of juggling parental leave with teaching and organising breastfeeding between classes. They talked about squiring children to and from day care and organising emergency childcare during sickness, conferences and research leave. Most reported little institutional support even though family-related leave was in the collective agreement. A sole mother spoke about returning from parental leave: “When I first came back, I was scheduled to teach from 5-6 p.m. three days a week and the crèche closes at five. And so there were just kinds of simple practical things like that I had to say ‘Look, this isn’t workable...I can’t do this!’” Both sexes acknowledged that motherhood impedes women’s careers but only female participants said that combining parenthood and academic careers was too challenging.

Conclusions

Locating mentors and role models, finding permanent positions, focusing on research/publications and working without interruptions are all important to successful

careers. However, these aspects of academic capital are influenced by gender, support and material circumstances. Since the 1970s, more women have gained doctorates and permanent academic positions but more women than men continue to “leak out of the pipeline” before attaining job security (Mason et al. 2006, CAUT 2011). Mentoring and role models continue to influence academic careers while promotion decisions still prioritize research outputs.

Universities have taken gender equity more seriously but the new corporatized university now tends to favour ‘masculinised’ behaviour that is competitive, entrepreneurial and often confrontational, which intimidate many women academics (Fletcher et al. 2007). Despite equity efforts, universities have been unable to create a gender-neutral work environment because families, collegial networks and new institutional pressures continue to perpetuate the gender gap.

References

- Acker, S. (2010) 'Gendered Games in Academic Leadership', *International Studies in the Sociology of Education* 20 (2): 129-152.
- Baker, M. (2012) *Academic Careers and the Gender Gap*. Vancouver: UBC Press.
- (2010) 'Career Confidence and Gendered Expectations of Academic Promotion.' *Journal of Sociology* 46, 3 (2010a): 317-334.
- (1975) *Women as a Minority Group in the Academic Profession*. Edmonton: University of Alberta, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis.
- Bird, S., J. Litt, and Y. Wang (2004) 'Creating Status of Women Reports. Institutional Housekeeping as 'Women's Work'', *National Women's Studies Association Journal* 16 (1): 194-206.
- Bracken, SJ, JK. Allen, and DR Dean, eds. (2006) *The Balancing Act: Gendered Perspectives in Faculty Roles and Work Lives*. Sterling, Virginia: Stylus Publishing.
- CAUT (Canadian Association of University Teachers). (2011) 'The Persistent Gap', Ottawa: Canadian Association of University Teachers (2011).
- Correll, S., S. Benard, and I. Paik (2007) 'Getting a Job: Is There a Motherhood Penalty?', *American Journal of Sociology* 112 (5): 1297-1338.
- Fletcher, C., R. Boden, J. Kent, and J. Tinson (2007) 'Performing Women: The Gendered Dimensions of the UK New Research Economy', *Gender, Work and Organization* 14 (5) September: 433-453.
- Gibson, KS. (2006) 'Mentoring of Women Faculty: The Role of Organizational Politics and Culture', *Innovative Higher Education* 31 (1): 63-79.
- Gill, J., J. Mills, S. Franzway and R. Sharp (2008). "'Oh you must be so clever!' High-Achieving Women, Professional Power and the Ongoing Negotiation of Workplace Identity', *Gender and Education* 20 (3) May: 223-236.

- Kelan, E. (2009) *Performing Gender At Work*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lynch, KD. (2008) 'Gender Roles and the American Academe: A Case Study of Graduate Student Mothers', *Gender and Education* 20 (6): 585-605.
- Mason, MA, M. Goulden, and NH Wolfinger (2006). "Babies Matter: Pushing the Gender Equity Revolution Forward." In Bracken et al.
- Monroe K., S. Ozyurt, T. Wrigley, and A. Alexander (2008). 'Gender Equality in Academia: Bad News from the Trenches, and Some Possible Solutions', *Perspectives on Politics* 6 (2): 215-233.
- Probert, B. (2005) ' "I Just Couldn't Fit It In": Gender and Unequal Outcomes in Academic Careers', *Gender, Work and Organization* 12, 1 (2005): 50-72.
- Rothstein, R. (2004) *Social Class and Schools*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Sax, L. (2008) *The Gender Gap in College*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Higher and Adult Education.
- Thomas, R. and A. Davies (2002). 'Gender and New Public Management: Reconstituting Academic Subjectivities', *Gender, Work and Organization* 9 (4): 372-397.
- White, K. (2004) 'The Leaking Pipeline: Women Postgraduate and Early Career Researchers in Australia', *Tertiary Education and Management* 10 (3): 227-241.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

'Balancing' or 'engineering' the Family?

An exploration of the practice of sex (pre) selection through prenatal genetic diagnosis in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Stephanie Anne Nairn
PhD Candidate and Research Assistant
McGill University, Montreal, Canada
Department of Social Studies of Medicine (Sociology)

Name of corresponding author: N/A

Email address: stephanie.nairn@sydney.edu.au, stephanie.nairn@mcgill.ca

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

"... it is by now widely recognized that these gender disparities are the consequence of parental intervention- namely, mass feticide, through the agency of... prenatal gender determination technology" (Eberstadt 2012: 4).

Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) is a method of prenatal genetic diagnosis through which embryos can be tested for genetic abnormalities (Bradfield 2009). PGD is ethically 'troubling', according to a number of scholars (Davis 2010, Wolbring 2005, Watt 2004), because there is a concern that parents may be more willing to select foetal characteristics that are not related to 'health'. The issue has recently received considerable media coverage, with articles exploring the contemporary practice of what has been termed 'sex-selective feticide' via PGD. Despite the emergence of these debates about the practice of sex (pre) selection via assisted reproductive technology in health and bioethics literatures and the gender disparities it potentially entails, it has been completely neglected in Australian sociological research. The purpose of this paper is therefore twofold. Firstly, I provide a summary of the findings of a comprehensive and systematic literature review on the practice of sex (pre) selection via ART's in Australia. Based on this review, I argue that there are limited studies of public

opinion about the practice in Australia. I also suggest that the legislative ban on sex selection for 'non-medical' reasons has not sufficiently been informed by the views of the Australian public. Secondly, I propose a sociologically-based pilot study on the practice of sex selection via ART's in Australia that would form the theoretical and empirical basis of an in-depth understanding of Australians' view of sex (pre)selection, and ultimately assist in informing the regulation of SS in various Australian states by remedying this lacunae in sociological literatures.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Big plans: the tensions of planning for leaving out of home state care.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ms Rebekah Burgess, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania
2. Dr Kristin Natalier, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: Dr Kristin Natalier

Email address: kristin.natalier@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Young people leaving state care face high risks of social and economic marginalisation. Leaving care plans are an important and understudied strategy for minimising these risks. However there is surprisingly limited information on how young people experience the planning process and its outcomes. In this paper we explore these experiences, drawing upon interview data with 77 care leavers. We argue that the logic of the system de-contextualizes the experiences and needs of care leavers. It is premised simultaneously on an individualistic understanding of young people's lives and a de-personalized approach to care. We conclude that a more effective system will not respond to immediate institutional imperatives of transitioning young people, but rather will be referenced to an alternative focus on the sustained and holistic development of psycho-social resources for young people.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Changing Worlds of Work and Education (PANEL, with 4 presenters: DEVOS, NEWMAN, SEDDON & JOSEPH)

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Sally Newman, Faculty of Education, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Dr Sally Newman

Email address: sally.newman@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*): The Educational Work of Governesses on Australia's Remote Stations

This paper is part of a symposium panel which examines the consequences of globalisation on national education systems and educational work—the labour that orients and enables learning. The panel brings together a collection of case-based analyses of ‘hot spots’ of change. These ‘hotspots’ are created by the intersection between globalizing processes and national institutional trajectories.

This paper investigates the educational work of governesses on Australia's remote cattle and sheep stations. The governess occupies a unique position within the occupational and social hierarchy of the station. She lives and works in the same domestic space as the family /employer, unlike other station employees, and is valued for her success in managing the social and spatial dynamics of power both with the student/children and the employer/family. The paper uses qualitative interviews and surveys to map this hidden workforce and to explore the boundary work involved in these unique educational roles.

Bio

Sally Newman is a research fellow on an Australian Research Council-funded project ‘The Teaching Occupation in Learning Societies’, in the Faculty of Education at Monash University. She has held a British Academy Visiting Scholarship at King's College London and an Australian Academy of Humanities Travelling Fellowship in Paris.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Shape of Selves (and Socialities) to Come: Post-Gender and Post-Sex Theory and Practice.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Lucy Nicholas, Sociology Lecturer, Swinburne University of Technology

Email address: lnicholas@swin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There have been calls recently by prominent social theorists and queer theorists for future-oriented, re-constructive theory and practices which attempt to fuse radical destabilisations of identity with positive socialities which takes these deconstructions as their starting point and locus (Butler 2012; de Lauretis 2011; Sennett 2012; Weiner & Young 2011).

While there have been ongoing (albeit rare) normative arguments for getting rid of gender and moves towards strategies for imagining selves and societies 'beyond gender' (e.g. Risman, Lorber & Sherwood 2012), these calls rarely engage effectively with current significant theorisations around the ontological status of sex *and* gender. I argue that to consider these two impulses together would underpin a cohesive, positive praxis for a re-constructive way of understanding the self and others, and a way of behaving together, which is without the restrictive constituting forces of sexual difference and gender and as such represents a longer-term strategy.

This paper will consider the implications or corollaries of leading-edge ontological theory around sex and gender from 'new materialism' and 'post-constructionism' which radically destabilise the fixed and biological root of sexual dimorphism and the anterior construction of difference which constitutes sex and gender (Hird 2004; Lykke 2010), for the more socially and politically praxis-oriented approaches such as those of Lorber et. al. (2012).

I am concerned with where this ontology leaves re-constructive strategies for confronting the problematic of the inequalities of gendered societies and subjectivities and what might be the 'shape of selves to come' after queer theory's legacy, and after gender.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Raphael Nowak
2. Griffith University
3. Griffith Centre for Cultural Research

Name of corresponding author: Raphael Nowak

Email address: r.nowak@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The notion of music taste in sociology is often depicted as a source of social inequalities. Thus, individuals' repertoire of music preferences are classified into categories of taste, that correspond to particular age groups, social classes, or even gender groups. Many quantitative analyses measure music taste as arising from these social structures. This type of analysis poses the notion of music taste as relying on a fixed categorization of music into specific genres (see Bracket 2002). Music genres then are often described through the lens of a hierarchy.

In the digital age of music reception, started with Napster in 1999, the question of music taste requires a different analysis, based on notions of material culture, everyday life and affect. More 'ubiquitous' than ever (see Kassabian 2002), music is interacted with through a range of playback devices and sound carriers in accordance with everyday activities and contexts. Rather than being a source of inequality between individuals, the taste for music is to be regarded in action and in relation to personal listening practices and resulting affects.

This paper tackles the notion of music taste by overcoming both the underlying notion of inequality of access to music and its categorization into fixed genre. It offers a pragmatic and interactionist approach of listeners' everyday sound environment, and therefore considers the dynamics of music listening practices.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: More Complex, More Diverse: Recent Changes in Ethnicity and Social Stratification and New Inequalities in Taiwan

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ichiro Numazaki (Tohoku University)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: numazaki@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper argues that the two-tiered and dualistic society has been transformed into a multi-tiered and pluralistic one, and that both ethnicity and social stratification are increasingly “individualized” and “globalized” in Taiwan today as a result of the diversification and pluralisation of society. Two-tiered and dualistic nature has long characterized Taiwan society. Ruling “outsiders” from the Dutch to the Japanese colonizers, and to Chang Kai-shek and the nationalists stood above the “islanders” who in turn were divided into the Han and the non-Han Aborigines. The two political strata roughly corresponded to economic as well as ethnic divisions. Increasing diversification and stratification within two tiers, political democratization, economic globalization, arrival of “new migrants,” and intensification of ethnic identity politics among both the Han and the non-Han populations liquefied the rigid dualities that characterized Taiwan for some 400 years. As a result, Taiwan society today is much more complex and diverse. Ethnicity changed from a group identity to an individual attributes as typically revealed in the families of international and cross-cultural marriages, in the households with foreign domestic care workers, or in the workplaces with migrant labourers from Southeast Asia. Social stratification is also individualized as diversity in cultural backgrounds and nationalities, education, occupation and income within a single family increased. Moreover, both ethnicity and social stratification are globalized in that family relations and labour markets now spread beyond the confines of the island society. Finally, this paper shall discuss new inequalities that these changes have created.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****THE INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE MOVEMENT AS LOCAL RESPONSE TO GLOBALIZATION IN NIGERIA/AFRICA**

Geoffrey I.Nwaka

Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria

Name of corresponding author: Geoffrey I. Nwaka

Email address: geoffreynwaka@yahoo.com

Abstract:

Globalization is now widely perceived in Africa as a new version of earlier forms of external domination and exploitation. Its potential economic and welfare benefits appear to bypass, or even to retard development in Africa. But Marshall Sahlins has rightly emphasized the need for all peoples “to indigenize the forces of global modernity, and turn them to their own ends”, as the real impact of globalization depends largely on the responses developed at the local level. The real challenge for Africa is how best to engage and cope with globalization and other external influences in a way that is compatible with local conditions, values and priorities. Because of worsening global economic and environmental crises, and widening inequalities between and within nations, there is now renewed interest in an alternative approach to development which emphasizes the cultural dimension of development, and the overlooked potential of indigenous knowledge as “the single largest knowledge resource not yet mobilized in the development enterprise”. This paper considers how indigenous knowledge and practice can be put to good use in support of good governance and sustainable development in Africa. While the continent may already have moved too far with global modernity to contemplate an insular and entirely home grown approach to its development, indigenous knowledge does offer a model for rethinking and redirecting the development process, and a way to involve, enable and empower local actors to take part in their own development. Researchers and donor agencies who often assume a knowledge or capacity vacuum in Africa should instead try to learn from and tap into indigenous knowledge for locally appropriate ways to achieve genuine, endogenous development. The paper concludes with some general reflections on the indigenous knowledge movement as an appropriate local response to globalization and Western knowledge dominance, and as a way to promote cultural identity and inter-cultural dialogue in African development.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: HIV in Harare: sites of struggle and spaces of survival

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

Stephen O'Brien. PhD student. School of Social Science, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: s.obrien10@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

HIV remains a significant social, political and economic problem in Zimbabwe however, few researchers have explored people's lived experiences of the virus in that country. This paper draws on qualitative interviews conducted with 60 people living in urban communities of Harare, Zimbabwe, to outline several conceptual contributions to understanding HIV in that country. Traditional and religious interpretations of illness, the historical roots of the epidemic and deep rooted structural inequalities, shape the experience of the virus and HIV-related stigma. An exploration of intersections between sexuality, disease and culture among the participants indicates that an observable shift in attitudes, particularly with regards to patriarchal notions of sexuality and gender is underway. Furthermore, the spiritualisation of disease and the gendered mediation of HIV shape the uptake of Antiretroviral Therapy and other forms of bio-medical technologies. Finally, grassroots social activists contest and re-frame the HIV narrative through advocacy and informal and formal activism and organising to revindicate a series of human rights and social demands in support of people living with and affected by HIV.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**HOW WILL YOU KNOW A GOOD FARMER WHEN YOU MEET HIM? CHALLENGES FACING AGEING AUSTRALIAN MALE FARMERS.**

O'Callaghan Zoe Ellen¹

1. JRI, La Trobe University Victoria

Name of corresponding author: Zoe Ellen O'Callaghan

Email address: zeocallaghan@students.latrobe.edu.au

It is acknowledged that farming has become the oldest workforce in Australia with farmers working twenty-five percent more hours than any other self-employed person. To enable this rapidly ageing group of male farmers to fully participate in our society it is vital that research be undertaken that contributes to policy and practice. While Australian research has concentrated on the challenges as a result of social, economic and climatic change, little is known on how these changes impact on ageing farming male identity. Ageing farmers struggle to maintain the identity of the 'good' farmer and to enact associated characteristics of hard work, love of the land and continuity of the family farm. These characteristics provide discourses-in-practice, materials for identity construction. The focus of this presentation will be the interplay between farming experiences, the narratives of the good farmer self and my observations as a narrative ethnographer. The social dimensions of narratives require us to closely scrutinise social situations, the actors, and actions in relation to narratives produced. This involves not only listening but an intensive observation of the field of study. Settings are integral to narrativity, no more so than for my study of ageing male farmers along the borderlands of the Murray River. These men's stories are occasioned and conditioned by prevailing cultural scripts on good farming practices; however they neglect to reflect what I have observed, problems arising from the challenges to the ageing good farmer self.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Social Responsibility of the Ukrainian Nation State and Labour Migration: Contemporary Challenges**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

Olga Oleinikova,
PhD candidate, Department of Sociology & Social Policy, The University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Olga Oleinikova

Email address: oole8615@uni.sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper examines the role of social responsibility of the Ukrainian nation state towards a phenomenon which has arisen as a major source as well as consequence of socio-economic tensions prevailing since the dissolution of the Soviet Union: mass-scale labor emigration in Ukraine. It analyses current migration trends in relation to welfare and migration policies with a focus on citizen's attitudes, perceptions and evaluations of the responsibility of the nation state. Furthermore, the paper presents a case-study of Ukrainian labour migration to Italy and Poland shedding light on personal motivations of labour migrants and the way they manifest themselves in relation to the Ukrainian state. While there is a tendency to view the migrants as those who causes the problems, this paper suggests it is the nation state's socially irresponsible policies and not migrants that need amendment and improvement. The paper concludes with recommendations to reforms towards a more efficient Ukrainian migration and labour market policies.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Employment Services Assessments emerge as exacerbating enduring inequalities for those who are disadvantaged in the labour market**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required): Dr Janice Ollerton, Break Thru People Solutions

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Janice Ollerton

Email address: Janice.ollerton@breakthru.org.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 2011, a new Employment Services Assessments process was introduced to assess job seeker work capacity and to determine appropriate streaming to Government employment programs, including Job Services Australia and Disability Employment Services. It was not long before employment services staff began to raise concerns about the reduction in quality of Employment Services Assessments and the negative impact this was having on disadvantaged job seekers. In this paper we report on the findings from internal research conducted by Break Thru People Solutions as they sought to learn from staff and job seekers how process changes had impacted them. The research is located within current social policy and employment servicing literature and exposes emerging and enduring inequalities for disadvantaged jobseekers endeavouring to break into the labour market.

Although this was not a large study and the results cannot be generalised, it raised a number of concerns leading us to question whether the current Employment Services Assessments process is aligned with the Australian Public Service Values and Code of Conduct, the Centrelink Service Charter. Research participants (including Employment Services staff and jobseekers) indicated that assessors tended to incorrectly stream job seekers to programs with inadequate support funding. The Research also disclosed practices which did not meet Disability Services Standards further highlighting that this matter should be addressed as a matter of urgency to stem the emerging and enduring inequalities experienced by disadvantaged jobseekers and those with disabilities.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Industrial Structural Change through Tourism Development and Rising Inequality in Cairns, Queensland: Towards an Analysis of 'Tourism Urbanisation'**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kazuhito Onozuka (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Japan)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: sd102002@g.hit-u.ac.jp

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

What socio-economic impacts have tourism development and investments from Japanese corporations' investment brought to Cairns local society since the 1980s? Has the development reduced socio-economic inequalities among local citizens? Despite rapid social changes through tourism development since the 1980s, Cairns has rarely been a topic of urban and regional sociological inquiries. Tourism is one of the major industries not only in Cairns but also in Queensland and elsewhere in the world. Cairns, formerly a 'simple rural village' that eventually developed into a popular tourist destination, serves as an interesting model and provides useful materials for analysis on the influence of tourism development on local societies and citizens in general. By adopting Patrick Mullins' thesis, 'Tourism Urbanisation', this paper examines the impacts of social changes through tourism development and the rise of socio-economic inequalities in Cairns' local society and citizens. My thesis attempts the following: 1) to examine actual income disparities through calculation of Gini coefficient, 2) to analyse changes in industrial structure and increasing temporary job opportunities in tourism-related sectors, and 3) to investigate rising residential mobility and diverse ethnicities in Cairns. Based on these empirical findings of the impacts of tourism development on the local citizens and society, this paper further advances theoretical analysis of 'Tourism Urbanisation'. This research opens up a new field of studies on urban process achieved through consumption of landscape and services, in contrast to urbanisation through conglomeration of administrative functions and industrial production on which current urban and regional sociology are based.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Theory, the Social and the Public: Reflections on the Fads and Foibles of Sociology**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nick Osbaldiston – Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Nick Osbaldiston

Email address: nick.osbaldiston@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Responding to a recent Nexus article from Eduardo de la Fuente, this paper is concerned primarily with two underpinning questions. Firstly, what makes ‘theory that lasts’. In answering this I briefly examine some of the work of Riley (2010) in his discussion of the Durkheimians to analyse what influenced their collective fervour over the sacred. It is my proposition that one of the fundamental features of this was the overarching concern with the social, which the *Année* was importantly concerned with. It is clear that the concept of the ‘sacred’ represents ‘theory that lasts’. Secondly, the paper reflects further on the role of theory in the public sphere. Using Juliet Schor as an example, it suggests that sociology which concerns itself fundamentally with the social, can find a place in the public. However, whether this is too idealistic in our contemporary setting is worth considering.

NB: For consideration in the ‘Conversations in Theory’ Workshop in the Cultural Sociology stream.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Lifestyle Migration: Coastal and Regional Townships in Transition**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nick Osbaldiston – Monash University
2. Angela Ragusa – Charles Sturt University
3. Felicity Picken – AHURI/University of Tasmania

Name of corresponding author: Nick Osbaldiston

Email address: nick.osbaldiston@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Migration into rural, regional and coastal locations has been the subject of significant research amongst the social sciences in recent years (Burnley and Murphy 2004; Hugo 1998; Ragusa 2010; Gurran, Squires and Blakely 2006; Osbaldiston 2012; Picken 2012). Many of these studies highlight the potential for transition to occur within places that acquire ex-urban migrant flows. Although research tends to capture important sociological issues regarding motivations for moving out of the city and into rural and coastal regions, from the perspective of the host community, this transition involves significant 'side-effects'. Rising housing costs, changes to community composition, landscape alterations, transformation in aesthetics and increased rates of second home ownership characterise the 'other side' of this increasingly popular phenomenon. Despite increased public awareness and debate, there remain barriers to properly measuring and documenting such change (cf. Benson 2012; Hoey 2010; Osbaldiston 2012; Moss 2006). This paper introduces preliminary findings from a comparative study of rural and regional towns in New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria to commence addressing what knowledges need to be prioritised and how best to access such hard-to-reach data and populations.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alexander L Page
2. Theresa L Petray (School of Arts, Education, and Social Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville)
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Alexander Page

Email address: alexander.page@my.jcu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The relationship between Indigenous Australians and the Settler-State continues to be that of a stark power inequity. Despite a continued push by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples for self-determination there continues to be very little recognition of Indigenous perspectives, authority, or political autonomy by the structures of the state itself. We analyse the Palm Island Riot of 2004 and its immediate aftermath through the interactions of individual agency and the state. Following the 2004 death in custody on Palm Island, Queensland, community members challenged state response through a community meeting followed by a protest-turned-riot. We argue that the Palm Island Riot of 2004 was a legitimate expression of agency – albeit one of

anger and frustration – in reaction to the perceived subversion of justice by the Queensland Government and Police Service. Both the Government and the Police Service, as representatives of the Australian Settler-State, responded to this vivid display of calculated resistance with the overt violence and coercion that is routinely associated with the Settler-State in relation to Indigenous peoples. The response to the riot can be understood as the continuation of its attempted dominance over both the residents of Palm Island and the broader Indigenous Australian population in the twenty first century.

Key Words: Indigenous, Agency, Settler-State, Australia, Riot, Police.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Tracey Pahor- PhD Candidate, University of Melbourne, School of Health Sciences (Social Work)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Tracey Pahor

Email address: tpahor@student.unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Ordering dinners in Port Melbourne: What does not eating together illustrate about social mix?

Social mix can be used to describe people from different social classes, houses with different tenure or even a population spanning different ages within a suburb. While the label is social mix, the idea is predicated on first dividing people into categories. Such acts of division are brought into focus through Jacques Rancière's notion of 'the partition of the sensible'.

This paper explores social division in an inner-suburb of Melbourne through three different dinners with social goals held regularly throughout 2011: a weekly pay-by-donation vegetarian meal in a community hall, a monthly pub dinner organised by members of a senior's registry, and the main social activity of a neighbourhood association in the form of a quarterly dinner held in different local restaurants. These three meals enact the social order of who can be where, doing what, and with whom.

While these dinners had no overlapping participants, aside from the researcher as participant observer, they occur in a suburb often referred to by residents as having a 'real mix' of people. Yet these non-overlapping opportunities for participating do result in people being included in the broader social order. Returning to the work of Jacques Rancière, we see how this very inclusion is antithetical to the assertion of equality.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The State and the Latrobe Valley: Shaping Regional Politics and Revitalisation.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Madeleine Pape, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University
2. Prof Peter Fairbrother, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University (Presenting)
3. Dr Darryn Snell, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University

Name of corresponding author: Madeleine Pape

Email address: madeleine.pape@rmit.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The role of government in regional development is contested. Governments increasingly prefer their engagements to take the form of 'limited' but 'strategic' interventions (Collits 2004: p.89). To date, the overarching approach has been to devolve responsibility for decision-making to regional agencies, while simultaneously emphasising that market forces provide the underpinning for regional revitalisation. This approach contributes to the empowerment of local economic elite, and the disenfranchisement of local political leaders and other actors. The question is how can other local political and economic actors become part of this revitalisation process? Via a study of Victoria's Latrobe Valley, the argument is made that regional development is yet to become a genuinely inclusive and participatory project, undermining the efforts of this region to prepare for the transition to a low carbon economy.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Happiness, Optimism and Revenge - promises and provocations of contemporary 'urban renewal speak'

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Maree Parady, School of Social and Political Sciences, Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Maree Parady

Email address: mparady@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In this paper I draw on a broader research program of urban renewal, social equity and cultural diversity to reflect on the affective or emotional dimensions of 'urban renewal-speak' and the ways in which this orchestrates (and is also orchestrated by) a mood of political feelings attached to the political present. Drawing on research in two Melbourne urban locales I explore how a sociological analysis 'through' emotion might reveal not just the ideological tenor and contradictions of such urban programs but how ideology and power are produced and reproduced affectively. In particular I identify a number of emotions at play in renewal and suggest that investments in urban renewal are promoted and transmitted through emotion, and importantly how particular surface emotions are able to convert 'censorious emotion' to 'respectable aspiration' permitting a forgetting-through-reframing of some of the structural realities and a cruel objectification of some of the inhabitants of these suburbs. I focus here on the entanglement of optimism, happiness and revenge.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Microcredit and motherhood: an inquiry into the household relations of women borrowers in the Philippines**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sharmila Parmanand, Master in Development Studies, University of Melbourne
(Australian Leadership Award scholar)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Sharmila Parmanand

Email address: sparmanand@gmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The Philippine government and international financial institutions and aid agencies actively promote microfinance programs as a development strategy for the Philippines. Most of these programs are directed at women. The dual objectives of targeting women are to empower them while also ensuring that aid is channeled efficiently, with women being perceived as more financially prudent and invested in the well-being of their families.

Most of the current research on these programs in the Philippines deploys traditional economic indicators such as loan repayment rates and business viability studies, which are more easily accessible and measurable. Few delve into the impact of these programs on women's position in the household or their relationships with their husbands/partners and children.

In line with the growing body of work in feminist scholarship that critiques the instrumentalist logic of microfinance institutions' preference for women participants, the stories of female microfinance borrowers in Zamboanga City in Southern Philippines reveal that they seem to understand consumption on behalf of their children as a new mode of demonstrating virtue as mothers. They viewed their engagement with microcredit largely through the lens of motherhood. They also spoke of using loans to meet the needs of their family at the expense of harassment and threats from creditors, being trapped in a cycle of never-ending debt, increasing workloads, and conflict with their partners. Some spoke of husbands who depended heavily on their wives' earnings from microenterprises, intensified their drinking and gambling, and pursued relationships with other women.

These narratives challenge the dominant neoliberal discourse of female empowerment through access to credit by exposing how the expectation on women in the new economy to work their way out of poverty may obscure other structural solutions for poverty reduction such as better provision of social services, or disproportionately increase women's burdens in poverty reduction.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Navigating the ups and downs: a longitudinal study of women's career progression in the Australian mining industry**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. **Catherine Pattenden**, *JKTech Pty Ltd, Australia*
2. **Polly Parker**, *University of Queensland*
3. **Janeen Baxter**, *University of Queensland*
4. **Kathy Kram**, *Boston University School of Management, USA*
5. **Susan Arend**, *University of Queensland*

Name of corresponding author: Dr Catherine Pattenden

Email address: c.pattenden@jktech.com.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Despite a decade of prosperity, labour shortages, and innovations in people attraction and retention policy and practice, the mining industry remains one of the most sex segregated workforces in Australia. Understanding the decision-drivers influencing career outcomes and retention in this context is critical if we are to assess the efficacy and impact of structural change in the industry and how this change intersects over time with a range of cultural and societal variables.

This paper represents a mid-stream report on the outcomes of a longitudinal study of women's participation in the resource sector funded by an ARC Linkage Grant. We will report on the findings of a quantitative survey to assess a range of factors influencing career outcomes such as the role of mentoring and developmental networks as career support; workplace culture, practice and policy as an influencer on individual career decision making; and the work / family interface. We will also report on the initial outcomes of the in-depth, qualitative interviews and the lessons learned from personal career narratives over the 15 year study period.

In conclusion we will address the methodological challenges of undertaking this study. The longitudinal methodology is unique in the field of human capital research in the Australian resources sector. We propose that the lessons arising from implementation of this study will contribute to a broader understanding of longitudinal engagement methodologies, particularly as applied to a cohort such as mining professionals who are characterized by high levels of locational and organisational mobility.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Enduring inequalities in (lone) mothers' lives over time**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Lesley Patterson
Sociology Programme
School of People, Environment and Planning
Massey University, NZ

Name of corresponding author: Lesley Patterson

Email address: L.Patterson@massey.ac.nz

Abstract

This paper reflects on women's accounts of the experience of parenting alone over time. The paper draws on annual biographically focused interviews, over five years, with forty women who at the first interview were 'parenting alone' and 'living on a low income'. At each interview, the women spoke of their experiences of paid work, family life, and intimacy, and of their future aspirations. Over time, the circumstances of most of these women changed, but in different ways and with differing material and subjective effects. By the end of year five, considerable diversity in the women's personal circumstances was evident, as was the degree and the 'velocity' of change in those circumstances as they 'moved on', 'went backwards', or 'got stuck'. In this paper, I use the concept of 'biographical momentum' to socially situate these personal accounts of social mobility, and to place in historical context gendered inequalities in work and care which have enduring impacts on the lives of lone mothers over time.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The rise of counter-terrorism multiculturalism in Australia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Chloe Patton
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Chloe Patton

Email address: Chloe.Patton@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Drawing on a conception of multiculturalism that views its political character as discursively contingent, this paper contends that in the context of Australia's involvement in the War on Terror, Australia saw the rise of a multiculturalism oriented towards counter-terrorism political objectives. The paper pinpoints the origin of this counter-terrorism multiculturalism in a post 9-11 rhetorical shift that saw the notion of community harmony come to signify national security. It critically analyses the whole-of-government strategy that was the central policy component of counter-terrorism multiculturalism, arguing that it operates as an assimilationist disciplinary technology aimed at steering young Muslims towards a desired 'mainstream' subject state. Focussing on a detailed reading of one of the largest projects funded under this policy initiative, it argues that the transposition of Orientalist foreign policy objectives to domestic multicultural policy resulted in the stigmatisation of young Australian Muslims as inherently predisposed to violence.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Need for an Emotion Work Survey

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Roger Patulny, University of Wollongong

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: rpatulny@uow.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Surveys of emotions offer the potential to understand micro-social dynamics within nations, but have several typical shortcomings. The most commonly reported emotions in surveys – happiness, satisfaction, loneliness, etc – hint at the experience of social disempowerment, but lack the subtlety of context in that they are generalised to ‘whole of life’ or domain-specific (eg work, family, etc) assessments. The work by Kahneman and Krueger (2006) in gathering emotion data in the context of randomly chosen episodes of time within a day allows for emotions to be contextualised against particular social activities and interactions. However, their surveys with pre-chosen emotions miss many of the classic ‘social’ emotions – guilt, shame, anger, envy – and their approach does not capture the considerable work done in managing emotions in different social contexts.

This paper will identify several social emotions commonly ‘missing’ from national surveys, including, amongst others, anger (Kemper 1990; Holmes), shame (Kemper 1990; Scheff 1991), jealousy/envy (Clanton 1996), loneliness (Franklin and Tranter 2008), kindness (Hutcherson et al 2008) and love (Illouz 2007). It will also outline a method which builds on Kahneman and Krueger’s approach. It will also suggest that the best approach for establishing a ‘minimum’ set of emotions and associated emotion work is to run a time-use survey with open-ended questions about emotions and perceptions of having to hide or alter emotions, across a random selection of time-based episodes. Such an ‘audit’ of emotions and emotion work would provide valuable data in support of many theories promulgated by sociologists of emotion.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Rage-Shame Politics - Undermining Evidence in Political Debates**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Roger Patulny, University of New South Wales, Social Policy Research Centre,
r.patulny@unsw.edu.au
2. Dr Myra Hamilton, University of New South Wales, Social Policy Research Centre,
m.hamilton@unsw.edu.au
3. Ms Maria Chan, University of New South Wales, School of Social Sciences,
m.h.chan@unsw.edu.au

Name of corresponding author: Dr Roger Patulny

Email Address: r.patulny@unsw.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Anger has been described as a ‘essential political emotion’ (Lyman 1981, p61), often captured and manipulated by political actors (Schmitt 1996; Lyman 2004; Ost 2004). Shame has seldom been associated with mainstream politics, but the work of Thomas Scheff binds shame to anger through the idea of self-reinforcing ‘rage-shame cycles’ (Scheff, 1988, p397). Such cycles can evolve from a natural process of political parties inducing shame in and directing anger towards their opponents on any number of issues. These cycles derive longevity from the popular support they muster amongst a party’s base of followers. However, they are also detrimental to evidence-based decision-making, as reasoned public discourse becomes lost in the ‘fog’ of heated emotions. Further, such cycles are susceptible to manipulation whereby political actors can undertake to provoke *deliberate* rage-shame cycles in place of evidenced-based debate, precisely because the evidence in the debate runs counter to the position taken by that party.

This paper presents two case studies of contemporary policy issues in Australia in support of these arguments: climate change and the population ageing. It suggests that the response to climate change has been dominated by the development of a 'deliberate' rage-shame spiral. Key conservative leaders, lacking political traction in the face of the evidence on climate change, have introduced the emotion of anger and the approach of 'opposition at all costs' (see for example Frank 2004) into the political discourse, labelling and conjuring their opponents as 'moralising' elites in the process. By contrast, while cycles of anger and shame are apparent in the political debate surrounding population ageing, these emotions do not dominate the policy discussion and are not conjured and propagated along party lines by political leaders. As a result, the ageing debate is politically more benign, with a clearer focus on policy-making than political point scoring. The paper concludes that progressive politicians might do better looking for alternatives to 'carrying the fight' to conservatives, as this will simply fuel existing rage/shame cycles, further supplant rational evidence-based decision-making with emotional rhetoric, and ultimately play to the populist tactics of conservative leaders.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Australia's carbon price: A Polanyian reading**

1. Rebecca Pearse, PhD Candidate, School of Social Sciences, University of New South Wales

Name of corresponding author: Rebecca Pearse

Email Address: rebecca.pearse@unsw.edu.au

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

The design and implementation of climate change mitigation policies alter both the distributive relationships between social groups, and society's relationship to the carbon cycle. Nowhere is this more evident than in the process of designing and implementing emissions trading markets. Market schemes for emissions reduction involve the creation of new tradeable property rights derivative of diverse socio-ecological relations. The heated contention over the Australian carbon trading scheme illustrates that concerns about the markets' distributive impacts are unavoidable in the political process. The most publically salient anxieties about the distributive outcomes of carbon pricing in Australia are etched into the market's rules and regulatory institutions, as well as compensatory mechanisms to deal with regressive impacts of pricing. The emissions trading scheme involves generous compensation for the resource sector, and Australian households. Market rules also allow for heavy reliance on international offsets that could serve as a means to displace the national responsibility to reduce emissions offshore. The result is a costly policy that is neither efficient, nor just. How should we theorise the negotiated settlements underpinning emissions trading policy? This paper explores the work of Karl Polanyi as a means to make visible the relationship between contestation and carbon market construction. His notion of 'double movement' is a useful point of departure. It illuminates the specific institutional form each market scheme takes as a result of a series of compromises between an unruly set of social groups pursuing competing ideas of fairness.

TITLE: Young People in Contemporary Cambodia: Transitional Society and Biographical Expectations

Chivoïn Peou

School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne

Email address: peouchivoïn@gmail.com

Abstract:

The reconstruction of Cambodia since the 1990s has configured a volatile social space characterized by economic growth, rapidly changing structural conditions, weak state institutions, cultural revitalization and change, and globalization forces. The life-course context for young people is marked by weak institutional framework, strong reliance on family support, high social mobility, renegotiated cultural norms, and globalized politico-economic agenda. Based on first results of interview material from an on-going project examining biographical experiences of two major groups of young people in Cambodia, migrant labor workers and prospective university graduates, this paper attempts to construct a typology of biographical expectations among contemporary youth. The variation in patterns of biographical expectations will offer empirical evidence of how the institutional, cultural and structural contexts are experienced and appreciated by young Cambodians, potentially illustrating the interplay of action and structure in biographical constructions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alan Petersen, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University
2. Claire Tanner, School of Political and Social Inquiry, Monash University
3. Megan Munsie, Stem Cells Australia, Melbourne University

Name of corresponding author: Alan Petersen

Email address: Alan.petersen@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Towards a sociology of medical travel: exploring the case of stem cell tourism

The recent growth of the global market of medical travel has been phenomenal. Increasingly, people are travelling great distances at often-considerable expense to receive treatments for various conditions unavailable or cheaper than in their own country. While this so-called medical tourism has attracted increasing policy interest, the sociological dimensions and implications of this phenomenon have been little unexplored.

Medical tourism needs to be understood within a historical and politico-economic context. The medical travel market reflects many features of neoliberal healthcare, characterized by the deregulation of the provision of clinical services, the focus on consumer choice, and the high expectations surrounding new biomedical innovations. It is a market that is highly differentiated. Can anything be learnt from studying particular niche markets about the wider economy of medical travel?

Making reference to early findings from a sociology study of stem cell tourism¹, this paper explores the dynamics underpinning the market of medical travel. It asks, what marketing techniques are employed in promoting medical travel? What are the experiences of those who have travelled or contemplating travelling overseas for treatments, and those who interact with patients (e.g. scientists, clinicians, policymakers) during their treatment decisions? And, who ultimately benefits and who is disadvantaged or potentially disadvantaged by medical travel? We conclude by identifying some areas for further sociological investigation of this phenomenon.

¹ ARC DP120100921 'High hopes, high risk?: a sociological study of stem cell tourism

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Active Citizenship in a Digital World: Enhancing Engagement

Online

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Theresa Lynn Petray, School of Arts and Social Sciences, James Cook University
2. Kelsey Halbert, School of Education, James Cook University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Theresa Petray

Email address: theresa.petray@jcu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In Sociology, a key learning outcome is to encourage students to engage with the community and to recognise their agency to influence social and political issues. Information and communication technologies (ICT) enable those people who are already interested in politics to engage more easily, and with a broader scope. Given the importance of political awareness to a well-rounded Sociology program, this paper asks how university educators can better utilise ICT to encourage student involvement. Using results from a questionnaire, we aim to understand how our students use technology. Our students regularly access the internet, but are not very involved with community activities. The focus of this paper is to think about how we can use ICT to encourage agency and civic engagement amongst students in Sociology. Incorporating community

engagement through ICT is a low-cost way for Sociology educators to directly facilitate those skills in our students.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Theresa Lynn Petray, School of Arts and Social Sciences, James Cook University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Theresa Petray

Email address: theresa.petray@jcu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Aboriginal people are often presented in the media and popular discourses as marginalised, powerless, and oppressed. These stereotypes are based on a long history, statistics, and they are undoubtedly a reality for many people. However, the assumption that all Aboriginal people are downtrodden denies the considerable agency that is possessed. This paper will examine the way that activists exercise agency in the form of prefigurative activism – that is, instead of reacting, the establishment of meaningful alternatives to a system. Using archival and ethnographic research, this paper will discuss the prefigurative activism of Aboriginal people in Townsville, primarily in the form of the Black Community Schools (1970s) and Black Community Meetings (present day). Through these contexts, I explore the ways in which activists engage with (or not) the Australian state, the ways they claim agency for themselves and their community, and the alternatives they hope to embody.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****We Need to Talk about Community**

1. Dr Richard Phillips, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, School of Management, RMIT University, Melbourne
2. Professor Peter Fairbrother, Director, Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, School of Management, RMIT University, Melbourne

Corresponding author: Richard Phillips

Email: Richard.Phillips@rmit.edu.au

Abstract

For fire agencies and governments the idea of ‘community’ is an important feature of bushfire preparedness. While there has been a frequent use of the term ‘community’ in relation to bushfire in Australia, there have been few attempts to discuss the meaning of the concept. Usually ‘community’ is broadly understood in relation to geographic, interest and identity. Social scientific conceptualisations of ‘community’ are problematic because they are often underpinned by assumptions that mean weakened accounts of the social are produced. To address this aspect, a different way of approaching ‘community’ is suggested based on an assumption of inherent communality. Within this context, governments and agencies frame problems in ways that may perpetuate and create inequalities. The role of governments and agencies in building ‘community’ is thus questioned. It is suggested that it may be more productive to begin with the premise of ‘community’ as ‘who’ we are rather than ‘what’ we are.

Key Words: Community; Bushfires; State; Individual; Framing

Word Count: 2930

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Sea-change: The new Australian way or cultural novelty?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Felicity Picken, University of Tasmania
2. Adrian Franklin, University of Tasmania
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Felicity Picken

Email address: Felicity.Picken@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Sea-change is the term used to describe the Australian trend towards lifestyle migration to the coast. As a demographic phenomenon, there is debate about whether this is part of a 'big shift' that represents a new 'culture of the beach' (Salt 2004) or whether this is a small and less significant population transfer (O'Connor 2001). The debate is projected into predictive claims as baby-boomers continue to retire and these carry considerable implications for Australian society. This paper contributes to the debate by considering the role of cultural precursors in the current flow of coastal migration. We argue that population statistics suggest a 'big shift' but these do not take account of the practices that have established a relationship between Australians and the sea. Our research shows that the 'Australian beach holiday' is an important part of this relationship, but one that has been consistently eroded since the 1970s. We discuss the utility of cultural analysis for explaining the advent of a 'desirable Australian coast' including the material culture and rituals that have facilitated this relationship, and in doing this we show a very tenuous relationship that is far from inevitable. Our paper concludes with the claim that this inevitability now, more than ever, deserves a place among the valid predictors of sea-change futures.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The workplace experiences of waitresses: Exploring the nature of emotional labour**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Hannah Burton
2. Gemma Piercy
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Gemma Piercy

Email address: gemma@waikato.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores working experiences of three young female waitresses in order to better understand the nature of the service sector in contemporary New Zealand/Aotearoa society. This exploration incorporates a literature review covering the nature of service sector work and emotional labour, as well as findings from three in-depth interviews. In western developed economies, it is service work that is increasing most swiftly; thus as westerners, we are now more likely to experience this sector as either workers or clients (McDowell, 2009). The service sector is also important because the management-worker-customer triad in service work is different from the management-worker dyad in relation to the production of goods (Ritzer, 1998 cited in Edgell, 2011; Leider, 1993 cited in Edgell, 2011; McDowell, 2009). Another area of difference relates to how exploitation and alienation can be experienced in service sector workplaces through the processes involved in emotional labour. For example, there is the capacity in the management-worker-customer triad for both the customer and manager to exploit the worker (Edgell, 2011). However, the interviews with the three young women demonstrate that their relationships with co-workers and managers are far more important than those with the customer, with the former being the source of higher levels of workplace stress. This challenges the literature's emphasis on the significance of the service sector triad.



TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Referred Paper Cover Page

TITLE: Human care work and emotion: examining the impact of working with everyday inequalities

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Rebecca E. Olson (University of Western Sydney)
2. Brenton Prosser (University of Canberra/ANU)

Name of corresponding author: Rebecca Olson, 02 4620 3226

Email address: Rebecca.olson@uws.edu.au,

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The shift to post-industrialism in western societies has been typified by an emphasis on worker knowledge as a commodity and the growth in service work. Sociology provides a strong foundation to understand this growth as more than just a different type of physical or intellectual work, but also as a form of organisationally defined emotional labour. However, much of this consideration has centred on retail or personal service work, rather than the expanding field of human care service work. This form of service work requires expert knowledge, technical proficiency, emotional involvement and ability with information technology. Further, this work (especially when involved with inequality, poverty, trauma or grief), makes different emotional demands on service professionals. Together, these factors suggest the need for a re-consideration of emotion as it relates human care service work.

Drawing on recent research into the professional aged care provided by Nurse Practitioner's, as well as the unpaid care provided by family members to cancer patients, this paper explores the implications of these trends. On one hand, shifting demands in human care work produce new personal demands. On the other hand, shifting boundaries in care work mean informal carers are required to increasingly take on the emotionally demanding task of balancing family and care-work relationships. The paper will argue that sociological considerations of emotion as it relates to human care service work can benefit from a renewed role for agency and advocate interactive (in addition to structural) approaches to understanding human care work.

Key words: human service work, professional carers, family carers, emotional labour, affect.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Journeys of Non-arrival in Response to Trauma – Influences of Emotion on Leisure & Tourism Choices

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Kylie Radel, School of Management and Marketing, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Queensland 4702, Australia.
2. Dr Wendy Hillman, Institute for Health and Social Science Research, Central Queensland University, Rockhampton, Queensland 4702, Australia.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Kylie Radel

Email address: k.radel@cqu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Traditional understanding of tourism as a leisure activity implies a journey from a point of departure to a point of arrival inherently encapsulating the notion that tourist behaviour relies on choice. Tourists choose destinations, activities and travel goals with the motivator of those choices being the expectation of a pleasurable leisure experience at the destination. However, where journeys of non-arrival occur as a reflexive response to an emotionally traumatic, critical event, travellers carry out no specific vacation planning or choice processes. This grounded theory study investigated participants' lived experiences of survival escapist travel. Survival escapist travel was defined by journeys whereby participants experienced a reactional trigger or catalyst that provided the energy underpinning the motivation to travel enabling the participants to *escape* the traumatic situation and *survive* the journey. Through the journey process, participants experienced transformation within themselves that allowed physical and mental distance from the trigger event. The journeys were multideestination, non-institutionalized and covered periods from as little as four months up to two years in duration. Throughout their journeys, the participants continued to experience significant emotional responses to the initial catalyst that impacted directly on their motivation to travel and their choice processes.

Key words: non-arrival, survival escapist travel, leisure, choice, reactional trigger, grounded theory

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The role of de-traditionalisation in religious and social change - when the individual claims the right to individualise and sub-groups claim the right to 'groupise' within the community

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr David Radford, Flinders University (*will change to Hawke Research Institute, University of South Australia by TASA*)

Name of corresponding author: Dr David Radford

Email Address: david.radford@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

One of the major changes that has taken place through the course of industrialisation, modernisation and urbanisation has been the increasing autonomy of the individual in society. This individualisation of Western society has allowed for a growing, if not endless variety of identity choices and permutations which has garnered a wide array of sociological investigation and theorising (Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, 2001; Giddens 1991, 1992; Elliott and Lemert 1991a, 1991b). It also highlights the ongoing tension between agency and structure.

This paper seeks to explore these tensions in the context of major change in one non-western context – Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia, and in a context where individuals, and a growing minority religious/ethnic sub-group (Kyrgyz Christians), are seeking to justify breaking with traditional community identity constructs through a recourse to the 'right to choose'. There is a sense here where the authority to make choices (or the assumed identities available) is not simply something governed by an institution/s, or that is uncritically accepted as normative, but rather where there is greater freedom for choice by individuals or small groups in society. This is a reflection of a level of de-traditionalisation that has taken place within the Kyrgyz community (Heelas, 1996, Luke, 1996). These Kyrgyz Christians claim the right to make and change religious choices during a person's lifespan, without losing their place in the community, and without losing their sense of Kyrgyzness.

Climate change, water scarcity and the urban-rural divide – the case of the Wonthaggi desalination plant, Victoria, Australia.

Abstract:

Climate change can place different groups at a disadvantage in different ways. This paper looks at how the Victorian government's decision to adopt desalination as a measure to address climate-induced water scarcity favoured metropolitan Melbourne over the rural Bass Coast region, reinforcing the urban-rural divide. The theory of urban bias suggests that government policies invariably favour the urban sector over the rural sector owing to the political power of the urban electorate. The Victorian government adopted desalination in 2007 as a major component of a new water policy to achieve "climate-proof water security" for Melbourne. Amongst many controversies associated with the desalination decision, the urban-rural divide is discernible in aspects such as the land-use pattern; resource allocation; and the provision of welfare outcomes of the policy to Melbourne. The paper will provide a systematic inquiry into each of these areas, arguing that the rural Wonthaggi community is a disadvantaged group in relation to the government's water policy, which was formed to address climate change-induced water scarcity in *urban* Victoria.

Key words: urban bias, urban water policy, desalination, climate change, disadvantaged groups

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Biographical Availability, Countervailing Forces and Collective Efficacy: Predicting Resident Action for Safer Neighbourhoods**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Suzanna Ramirez, The University of Queensland
2. David Pettinicchio, The University of Washington
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Suzanna Ramirez

Email address: s.ramirez@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The criminological literature on collective efficacy and crime and the broader sociological literature on collective action share a similar interest in explaining why residents/individuals have a propensity to engage in tangible action for a specific purpose. We seek to explain resident task specific action – action that secures the safety of the homes of residents and their fellow neighbours. We explore the relationship between collective efficacy and social embeddedness and resident action in Seattle. Our results will show that there is evidence for a countervailing forces thesis in explaining action. In contrast to the literature on collective efficacy it is evident that those who are social embedded are less likely to engage in action and those with higher levels of perceived collective efficacy are less likely to engage in action. We also discuss how accounting for value expectancy via perceptions of how effective problem solving options might be, contributes to understanding why residents choose to act. Additionally, we explore whether high cost actions (those which require more time and resources) and low cost action (those that require little time and resources) can be predicted differently. We discuss the implications of our findings from both theoretical and policy perspectives.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Preparing for Disaster: How social values influence variations in preparedness**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Suzanna Ramirez, The University of Queensland
2. Mark Western, The University of Queensland
3. Lorraine Mazerolle, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Suzanna Ramirez

Email address: s.ramirez@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The Inglehart-Welzel "Cultural Map" reveals two major dimensions of cross cultural variation in values: traditional values versus secular-rational values and survival versus self-expression values. Inglehart (2006) argues that there is a shift away from survival values towards values that emphasize self-expression. Our paper explores how Inglehart's conceptualizations of social values predict preparedness behaviour in Australian residents. Using survey data from approximately 4000 respondents across all states of Australia, we explore whether or not respondents who are most prepared are those who score high on the self-expression and secular-rational scales of social and cultural values. In addition, we explore how these values may vary between birth cohorts and different socio economic groups. We assess survey respondent values against the backdrop of Australian state and federal governments introducing a wide variety of new laws and programs that seek to make Australia and Australians safer in the post 9/11 environment. The government's "all hazards approach" to disaster planning -- calling for preparedness, response and recovery in the face of natural, terrorist and manmade disasters -- suggests that residents must take some responsibility for protecting themselves and their communities. Government messages about preparedness suggest that Australian residents must buy into the idea that governments share the responsibility with individuals to make sure that communities and households are provided for and protected..

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: War Machines in Response to State Violations of Human Rights and Gilles Deleuze**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mediya Rangi

Email address:

mran057@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The right to freedom of thought, conscious, and religion, as well as freedom of expression, are taken for granted in many countries around the world. We often perceive them as a given set of rights that not only we are entitled to, but also that our States will protect us against their violations. In a number of countries, including those in the Middle East, the violations occur by the State, by direct or indirect methods. Populations are suppressed using brutal means such as arbitrary arrest, torture, forced false confessions, and public displays of punishment including executions, based on their political views and activities, as well as religious beliefs. The particular case study in this project is the Islamic Republic of Iran. The State's continuous violations of the right to free determination of political stance, and religious faith, are in order to further Islamic ideologies, control the masses, and preserve a status quo. The ways, in which people respond to such State perpetuated violence, will be looked at using a Deleuzian lens, by examining various forms of social resistance as War Machines, operating against the State Apparatus. Resistance is a continuous process according to Deleuze, arriving at various forms and points in time, such as revolutionary movements, and art. The war machine as a collection of assemblages consists of rhizomes which are formed to collectively deterritorialize the State's structure and continue the becoming-freedom.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Diverging Paths: Occupational Sex Segregation, Australia, and the OECD**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kirsti Rawstron, University of Wollongong
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Kirsti Rawstron

Email address: kjr838@uowmail.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In the mid-1980s, “Australia held the title for the most sex segregated labour force in the OECD area” (OECD, 1984 in Pocock 1998, 590). Does this still hold true? In this paper, series analysis is employed to explore what has happened to occupational sex segregation in Australia since 1984. I do this by measuring changes in the Index of Association. The level, and change in trend, of occupational sex segregation in Australia is also compared to that of selected other groups of OECD nations between 2000 and 2010, including the Pacific Rim OECD nations and those nations which are included in both the OECD and G20 groups of nations.

Overall, no single pattern of changing levels of sex segregation is visible for all OECD countries. While some countries have shown a decrease in the levels of sex segregation (whether significant or not), others have shown an increase. What has emerged is a tendency for those countries with already low levels of sex segregation to have displayed decreasing sex segregation since 2000, while those with high levels of sex segregation have generally shown an increasing

trend. What is clear from this analysis is that Australia is no longer the most sex-segregated country in the OECD, or even among Pacific Rim nations; that dubious honour now belongs to the United States of America. (221 words)

TITLE: More than Skin Deep: an Investigation of Sun Tanning Practices and Cognitive Dissonance Among Young Australians.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Miss Stephanie Raymond, School of Social Science, The University of Queensland

Email address: stephanie.raymond@uqconnect.edu.au

In *Cancer Incidence Projections for 2011-2020*, the AIHW show discouraging increases in expected national rates of melanoma in 2020 – thirty and eighteen percent increases for men and women, respectively. This has prompted scholars of popular culture to suggest that many young Australians still desire a suntan despite advances in medical knowledge and increased public awareness of the risks of ultra violet radiation (UVR). I propose that this incongruence between civic awareness of sun protective conduct and rising melanoma rates represents a disjuncture between individuals' lived 'tanning experiences' and awareness of the dangers of UVR. My research seeks to provide sociological explanation of this disparity by examining young adult Australians' accounts of sun tanning, from a study of focus group interactions. Specifically, I employ Cognitive Dissonance theory to examine how young Australians interactively construct and negotiate discrepancies that arise between their sun smart knowledge and participation in practices involving UV exposure. I specifically examine how young Australians interactively construct accounts of sun tanning, referencing risk factors for health, aestheticism and social acceptability that render the practice both problematic and justifiable. I describe how young Australians build contradictory accounts of sun tanning experiences in relation to sun smart knowledge as a precursor for cognitive dissonance, and further discuss how participants actively used techniques of rationalising, neutralising and normalising discordant accounts of sun tanning to reduce such dissonance. I also comment on how these strategies are constructed, challenged, defended, maintained and reformulated via an interactive process facilitated by group level talk.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Norms as social action: evidence from arguments in social protests

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Edward Reynolds, The University of Queensland
2. Richard Fitzgerald, The University of Queensland
3. Sean Rintel, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Edward Reynolds

Email address: Edward.reynolds@uqconnect.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Social conflicts, such as arguments over political and moral issues, are spheres of social life rich with social values which we use to make sense of our social life. This paper reports on the results of an ethnomethodological investigation into this social sphere. The present research employs data of arguments during protests gathered from the social media website YouTube and also various confrontations on newsmedia sources and was analysed with conversation analysis, multimodal analysis and membership categorization analysis. This research illustrates the way in which participants engaged in arguments over 'public' issues utilise a strategic form of questioning in order to then deploy social norms as a resource for their argument. These results demonstrate the way in which this questioning is employed in order to position the target of these attacks as in breach of a social norm—a norm to which they have implicitly agreed to in the course of this questioning. This paper illustrates the way in which social norms are used by participants in and as social conflict in order to re-position their opponent in the argument.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Micro and Macro Perspectives on Inequality in Wages and Salaries**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. James Rice, Australian National University

Name of corresponding author: James Rice

Email address: James.Rice@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Inequality in wages and salaries has typically been viewed through two distinct perspectives. One perspective adopts a macro-level focus on the societal distribution of wages and salaries, as captured by summary measures of inequality such as the Gini coefficient. Another perspective adopts a more micro-level focus on the determination of individual wages and salaries, as estimated by statistical models of the wage and salary determination process. The former perspective focuses on overall inequality in wages and salaries, while the latter perspective focuses on wage and salary differentials based on characteristics such as age, gender, number and age of children, education, and occupation. In this paper, these two distinct perspectives will be formally linked through an investigation of the developments that occurred in inequality in wages and salaries among employees between the late 1970s and the mid-1990s in seven OECD countries, with a particular focus on the increases in inequality that took place in Australia, Canada, and the United States. Changes in overall inequality in wages and salaries among employees, as measured by the Gini coefficient, will be discussed and linked to changes that occurred in wage and salary differentials based on age, gender, number and age of children, education, and occupation. The role played in these changes by developments in the institutional contexts within these countries, in particular, developments that occurred in the institutions by which labour markets are regulated, will also be discussed.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: *Unsettled settlements of climate change adaptation: Engaging exposures in social vulnerability and environmental risk debates*

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kara Rickson, Urban Research Program, Griffith School of the Environment, Griffith University

Name of corresponding author: Kara Rickson

Email address: k.rickson@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The imperatives to better understand and urgently address vulnerabilities and risks for people, their communities, and environments through climate change adaptation has taken a prominent place in the Australian political landscape. A number of regions in Southeast Queensland, for example, have been identified as both socially and physically vulnerable to climate-related stresses due to their geographical location and socio-economic status, as well as being the site of considerable planned population growth and accompanying development. The dilemmas and debates emerging as part of recognised challenges, however, highlight differences, and disparities, within and across regions, communities, neighbourhoods and households, not least in terms of differential power to determine or deal with environmental risks.

This paper examines both discursive and material 'engagements' with social vulnerability and environmental risk, particularly in relation to climate change adaptation debates. The focus of ongoing PhD research, 'unsettled settlements'* here refers to the inseparable 'social' and 'environmental' challenges to the welfare and security of human settlements, with critical attention to the ways we understand, and seek to address, related vulnerabilities and risks. The paper discusses the ways that people in different social and physical 'locations' may engage with, or are exposed to, risks, and how these may be powerfully influenced and variably structured by institutional and organisational processes. Indeed, social and political dynamics (intersecting with particular biophysical environments) greatly influence material conditions, including differential exposure to hazards and capacities, opportunities and resources to address them.

*Jasanoff, S. (2005). *Designs on Nature*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Louise Roberts
2. Professor Eimear Muir-Cochrane
3. Dr Julie Henderson
4. Associate Professor Eileen Willis

Name of corresponding author: Louise Roberts

Email address: louise.roberts@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The increase in demand for primary and acute mental health care in Australia has seen Emergency Medical Services having a greater role in the attendance and care of those with mental ill-health. This paper focuses on the paramedic role as they negotiate the challenges of caring for a patient group which is not within their traditional role expectations. The anthropological concept of 'liminality' by Victor Turner, which describes the transition period of those moving from one social role to another, provides a conceptual framework for understanding the paramedics' current position.

Paramedics when attending someone suffering mental-ill health find themselves in a primary health care based role rather than their traditional role of providing immediate, clinical 'hand-on' care. This creates a situation where paramedics are caught between two worlds, the world of trauma and immediate action and the world of therapeutic relationships. These two worlds have different skills and practice philosophies. These competing role expectations and identities create frustration and personal challenges for the paramedic and structural and operational issues for the Ambulance service. This has a direct affect on the way paramedics interact, view their attendance, and provide clinical care to those with mental ill-health. As a consequence the paramedics resort to what care they are able to provide and tend to opt for a 'load and go' philosophy of transport to further care. These constraints influence the equality of care provided and has the potential to affect patient outcomes.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Arguments in favour of gay marriage**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Peter Robinson
2. Lecturer in Sociology
3. Swinburne University of Technology, Melbourne

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: pbrobinson@swin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper considers arguments on the merits of legalising same-sex relationships in the light of qualitative data collected from interviews with 97 gay men. Interviews were collected from men aged 18–59 who were recruited in nine major cities: Auckland, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Manchester, Melbourne, Mumbai, New York, and Sydney. Sixty-two men or almost two-thirds of this international sample said they were in favour of formal recognition of same-sex relationships, including gay marriage. Analysis of the views of these men showed that the proportion of those opposing formal recognition of same-sex relationships began to increase at the age of 51 compared with an increasing proportion of men aged 31 and younger who were in favour of it. Two main themes emerged in the narratives the men drew on when arguing in favour of formal recognition of same-sex relationships, which were a strong desire for (a) relational and legal/property equality, and (b) recognition of relationship success along similar lines to the affirmation young heterosexual couples achieve when they get married. Two minor themes were in evidence also, which were (a) continuation of men's involvement in gay liberation and (b) one man's argument that marriage was between two people and therefore did not involve either church or state.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****ALL BLACKS OR WALLABIES? IDENTITY TRANSITIONS AND NOTIONS OF MULTIPLE, TRANSNATIONAL IDENTITIES FOR MAORI AND PACIFIC ISLAND MIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Lena.Rodriguez, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Newcastle University, NSW.
- 2.

Name of corresponding author:

3. Email address: Lena.Rodriguez@newcastle.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Maori and Polynesian Pacific Islanders now constitute one of Australia's fastest growing migrant populations. Migration and globalisation have meant Polynesians are experiencing rapid transitions in identity. This paper will examine the tension between an intrinsic self-defined ethnic identity and an attributed national identity as 'Australians'. Despite the pressures to 'nationalise' Maori and Pacific Island identity in the Anglo-European sense of belonging to the country of birth, Polynesian identities are infinitely more layered and complex. For most Polynesians, identity remains primarily relational in nature as a result of the dominant collectivism exhibited by the consocial nature of Polynesian family and social structures. However, it is inevitable as each generation becomes further removed in time and space from their country of 'ethnic origin', that young Polynesians begin to assert a variety of ways of defining themselves. This paper will explore how multiple/hybrid identities are enacted for first, second and third generation Maori and Pacific Islanders in Australia, in particular around sport, and questions whether constructions of identity around the physicality of sport preclude other more nuanced aspects of identity formation for young Polynesians.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Defining the Conversation about Shari'a and Legal Pluralism:

Representations of Shari'a in Sydney and New York Daily Newspapers

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Joshua M. Roose, Centre for Religion and Society, University of Western Sydney
http://www.uws.edu.au/religion_and_society/people/research_support_staff/joshua_roose

Name of corresponding author: Joshua Roose

Email address: J.Roose@uws.edu.au

For consideration: *Sociology of Religion Thematic Group, Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism Thematic Group*

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In February 2008, the Archbishop of Canterbury Rowan Williams became the first Western public intellectual and religious head to openly broach the topic of accommodation of *Shari'a* law in Western contexts. Whilst this caused great controversy, it was also the catalyst for a conversation about *Shari'a* and legal pluralism across Western English speaking nations.

Since 2008 this conversation has largely been played out in, by and through the media. However despite recent contributions examining aspects of the public conversation about *Shari'a*, as yet there has been no comprehensive empirical examination of newspaper representations contributing to shaping public discourse.

The primary aim of this research has been to define and track the development of the public conversation about shari'a in two global cities with highly diverse multicultural Muslim populations, yet different political systems and public political space. To achieve this, a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of over 1200 articles has been conducted across the broad spectrum of daily newspapers in Sydney and New York.

This paper reveals the significant findings from this research including the more polarised nature of the Australian conversation and significant differences in representations of different forms of shari'a. The paper concludes by considering the implications of the conversation for the future of legal pluralism in Australia and the United States.

This research is the first component of an inter-disciplinary ARC Discovery Project grant titled 'Testing the limits of post-secularism and multiculturalism in Australia and the USA: Shari'a in the everyday life of Muslim communities' (2012-2014).

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Multiculturalism MIA? The Case of Australian born Muslim Men as Political Actors**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Joshua M. Roose

http://www.uws.edu.au/religion_and_society/people/research_support_staff/joshua_roose

Name of corresponding author: Joshua Roose

Email address: J.Roose@uws.edu.au

Abstract

In the period 2001-2011, Australian Muslims have inhabited an often hostile social climate characterised by extreme levels of scrutiny, public surveillance and pressure. The question of Muslim identity in Australia has clearly become a central pivot around which debate has focussed for both the place of Islam in Australia and the adequacy of the official state policy of multiculturalism.

This paper draws upon extensive fieldwork with Australian-born Muslim men in Melbourne, Australia. These men, including Muslim hip-hop group *The Brothahood* and public intellectual *Waleed Aly* have become successful political actors displaying highly creative and empowered 'project identities' to challenge both racism and hard-line textualist Muslims, shaping the future of Australian Islam and multiculturalism. The paper also draws upon over 4000 pages of listening surveillance device and phone intercept transcripts involving Australia's first convicted terrorist group, the *Benbrika Jama'ah*. This group displayed a disempowered 'neo-resistance identity' seeking to commit an act of destructive violence against the State and were completely unsuccessful as political actors, reinforcing the hegemony of those they were seeking to challenge. A Bourdieuan analytical frame is employed to reveal how key social influences interact as either enabling or disabling influences, shaping the development of constructive 'project identities' and 'neo-resistance identities'. Enabling social influences and interactions include *Tasuwuuf* and traditional Islam, high levels of education, professional employment, exposure and familiarity with Western cultures, the multicultural State and an upward social trajectory whilst disabling influences include low levels of education, unemployment, welfare dependence, unskilled work, criminal activity, the hegemonic State and a downward social trajectory.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: More than the Sum of its Parts? Marriage in 21st Century Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Judy Rose – School of Social Science
2. Janeen Baxter – School of Social Science and Institute for Social Science Research
3. Belinda Hewitt – Institute for Social Science Research
4. Maelisa McNeil – School of Social Science

Name of corresponding author: Judy Rose

Email address: j.rose@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Marriage has undergone considerable transformation over recent decades. Increasing numbers of couples are cohabiting, age at first marriage has increased, ex-nuptial childbirth has increased and divorce rates are high. These trends indicate dramatic changes in the ways Australians form, enter and exit marital relationships. But do they signal fundamental changes in the meaning of marriage? This paper draws on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 49 women and men from Queensland and Victoria to investigate current meanings and experiences of marriage. Participants were purposively selected on the basis of age, relationship status and geographical location from the Negotiating the Life Course project, an ongoing national panel survey of over 3,000 respondents across Australia. Interviews were taped, transcribed and coded according to key themes relating to the experience and meaning of marriage. Our results highlighted the importance of marriage as a public and legal statement of long-term adult commitment, a ‘natural progression’ or capstone to a relationship, and the basis for a solid family unit. For some, the idea of ‘finding their ideal soul mate’ was an important pre-requisite to marriage. Others felt that marriage added a special element to a relationship that was elusive and difficult to pin down. Yet some participants felt that marriage today was ‘more disposable’ or easily

dissolvable. We conclude that marriage remains the ideal preferred long-term relationship type, particularly for childrearing, signalling greater security and commitment, qualities not available in non-marital unions. For these reasons marriage is viewed as more than the sum of its parts.

Key Words: Marriage, Cohabitation, Commitment, Happiness, Family, Qualitative

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Enough time to do it all: Part-time employed women's perceptions of time pressure and work-life balance

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Judy Rose, School Social Science, University of Queensland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Judy Rose

Email address: j.rose@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Having enough time for work, family and community is important to achieving a satisfactory work-life balance. In order to find time to balance work and family responsibilities, many Australian women work part-time. Yet fractional employment hours may not reduce time pressure for all part-time employed women (Rose, Hewitt & Baxter, 2011). This paper draws on qualitative accounts about time pressure and work-life balance from in-depth interviews with 22 women in South-East Queensland. Findings showed that women used four main strategies to manage time pressure and to promote balance. Firstly, 'being organised' helped them plan their time to fit around home and work duties. Secondly, 'multitasking' or doing tasks simultaneously, enabled them to accomplish more tasks in less time, at the cost of increased time intensity. Thirdly, by 'taking responsibility for balance', they rationed and prioritised time to meet the needs of others. Lastly, 'hands-on' support from spouses provided some time relief to women, but husbands tended to be 'helpers' rather than 'initiators' of housework and childcare tasks, particularly when women worked part-time. The paper concludes that women with dependent children employed half-time (16-29 hours) or reduced full-time (30-34 hours) endure high levels of time pressure in order to achieve a work-life balance they perceive to be satisfactory.

Questions remain as to whether this benchmark of balance is equitable or an enduring inequality faced by part-time employed women.

Key Words: time pressure, work-life balance, part-time employment, gender

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Helen Ross, The University of Queensland
2. Sylvie Shaw, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: sylvie.shaw@uq.edu.au; helen.ross@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

**Understanding climate adaptation needs in South East Queensland:
A participatory systems approach**

A study across S.E Queensland during 2012 developed and tested a participatory approach to gathering and integrating professional and personal knowledge about the effects of climate change, forming a systems understanding towards climate adaptation planning. We examined community and stakeholder understanding of climate change adaptation and resilience-building needs in a series of connected social-ecological systems from the rural catchment area of Scenic Rim, the culturally diverse peri-urban and urban area of Logan, to the coast and islands of Moreton Bay. We conducted 'Climate Roundtables' with 30-40 participants in each area, while a fourth Roundtable reviewed the initial findings, extending results from local areas to the whole region as a whole. Using a framework of climate variables (heat, storm, flood, sea-level rise, fire, drought), our findings show how each variable affects the natural environment, infrastructure, economic and social behaviour patterns, and how these differing components interact within and across the region. Influence diagrams produced emphasize a collective concern over climate impacts, cumulative with current trends such as constructing new towns reducing wildlife habitat, and providing insight into the ways people think about and deal with these considerations. Participants were highly interested in forming networks for future action together. The project was conducted under the Auspices of The University of Queensland's Global Change Institute, and undertaken by a team of social scientists, scientists and Traditional Owners representing The University of Queensland, Griffith University, HealthyWaterways, SEQ Catchments, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and Department of Science, Information Technology, Innovation and the Arts.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: ‘Taking People for a Ride’? The unrewarding game of driving taxis.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Maarten Richard Rothengatter
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Maarten Richard Rothengatter.

Email address: maarten.rothengatter@scu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Taxi-cabs play an important role in and are a significant, ultra-flexible component of the overall public passenger-transport sector of Australia. The taxi-industries of Australia’s various States and Territories have been the renewed subject of much discussion during the last few years, as well as turned into sites of intensified review and independent scrutiny. The major components of these inquiries address the perceived lack in the availability and quality of existing taxi-services, while also considering the archaic, exploitative working conditions and remunerative arrangements that apply to the vast majority of Australia’s cabbies. This article provides a critical analysis and evaluation of the main issues that have recently been addressed and are tried to be remedied by different industry inquiries and transport-policy reviews. It will also be argued that many politicians and transport regulators do either not quite recognise and fully understand—or otherwise simply continue to ignore—some of the salient structural features that obstruct any significant changes and implement some realistic—albeit likely to be more expensive for consumers—improvements to the standards of service-delivery, by Australia’s combined fleet of approximately 19,500 taxi-cabs.

Keywords: cabbies; taxi-cabs; regulation; industrial relations; inter-governmental relations; federalism.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Carer: Spouses of cancer patients' reflections on the term**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Rebecca E. Olson, School of Science and Health, University of Western Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Dr Rebecca E. Olson

Email address: Rebecca.olson@uws.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Following changes in the structure and funding of the Australian medical system over the past few decades, names have also changed. In an attempt to rectify doctor-patient inequalities, patients became 'consumers' or 'clients', (mis)representing their increased autonomy. Family and friends have become 'carers' or 'caregivers,' signifying their increased responsibilities as patients move from hospitals to communities. While policymakers embrace the term 'carer,' it has also been widely criticised. Hunt and Mintz (2002: 23) found many American 'caregivers' do not identify with the label because they feel it might "change their relationship with the care recipient." Molyneux et al. (2011) argue that it is not widely recognised in the United Kingdom, and because it is often associated with burden, has disempowering connotations. This paper presents Australian spouses of cancer patients' reflections on the label. As part of a larger study, I conducted longitudinal interviews with 32 carers of a spouse with cancer. Findings suggest reciprocity is linked to identification with the term. Carers who identified with the label were caring for a spouse who rarely shared emotional support or thanks. Carers who did not identify with the term 'carer' saw their actions as an expected part of an emotionally fulfilling relationship. This observation could be pertinent to support service providers wishing to target carers. Though Molyneux and colleagues (2011) argue for the term's replacement, these findings suggest using the term 'carer' in combination with 'family' or 'spouse' is more congruent with how carers define themselves.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Rauno Sairinen
2. Tuija Jartti
3. Tapio Litmanen

Name of corresponding author: Rauno Sairinen

Email address: rauno.sairinen@uef.fi

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper analysis the current mining boom in Finland and introduces the results of new survey concerning the attitudes of the Finns towards mining and its environmental and socio-economic impacts. Mining is a growing business area in the Nordic Countries. In Finland, there are more than a dozen substantial mining projects in progress and several deposits are regarded as significant by international standards.

Until the early 1990's, the Finnish mining sector was mainly dominated by national companies, especially Outokumpu Oy. After having grown in the last 15 years, it is now facing transformation into a global business. At the moment, the mining industry contributes 3 % to Finland's GDP and there are 47 mines and quarries in function. The ongoing boom concentrates on gold, platinum group metals, base metals, diamonds, and industrial minerals though other chances obviously also emerge. Finland appears a good operational environment for the companies due to its long traditions of mining industry, appropriate geology, pro-mining legislation and attitude, good infrastructure, trained personnel, and to her minimum country-risks, for instance. On the other hand, the current boom has influenced local environmental conflicts and wide public debate about the questions of "social licence" for mining.

The survey was made in the beginning of year 2012 for the people in four provinces including both active and no-active mining areas. The results provide new information about the Finns attitudes towards mining and its impacts. In addition, the attitudes on global vs. national ownership were asked as well as the legitimacy and trust towards various mining stakeholders.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Social Stratification and Inequality in Contemporary Japan: Coexistence of Stability and Increasing Fluidity

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Yoshimichi Sato (Tohoku University)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Yoshimichi Sato

Email address: ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

I argue that stability and increasing fluidity coexist in the contemporary Japanese social stratification system. It is often argued that the weakening of Japanese employment practices has made the labor market more flexible. While there is evidence to support this argument, it misses an important factor in the labor market, namely social stratification. I suggest that some parts of the labor market have become more fluid, while other parts have been stable. To test this prediction, I examine empirical findings made in the 2005 Social Stratification and Social Mobility Survey Project, covering such topics as education and inequality, increasing fluidity and disparity among young workers, job changes, and income inequality. My findings on education and inequality show that stratification in the educational system affects the entry of graduates into regular or non-regular employment. My analysis of young workers shows that while the long-term employment practice persists in large firms and the public sector and thus shows stability, mobility between regular and non-regular employment is difficult and that young female graduates from high schools and junior colleges recently find it difficult to enter the regular employment sector. My analysis of the effect of education on job changes shows that the income of less educated workers who change jobs has decreased recently. I also find increasing income inequality between professionals and other occupations and examine the intergenerational transmission of income. I conclude that these findings generally support my prediction that stability and increasing fluidity coexist in the contemporary Japanese labor market.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Theresa Sauter, Queensland University of Technology
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: t.sauter@qut.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Disembodiment on the internet: the great equaliser?

Abstract

The hybrid nature of modern technologised societies necessitates new ways of thinking about social and individual behaviour. This paper explores how bodily techniques are involved in online processes of self-formation by looking at examples from the online social networking sites (SNSs) Chatroulette and Pinterest. While some claim that individuals become disembodied online and that this eliminates prejudices and inequalities, others suggest that existing social differences are mirrored and reproduced on the internet. By exploring two examples of how the physical body features in the use of SNSs as a visible and active part of processes through which modern subjects shape their conduct, this paper will show that both sides of the disembodiment argument paint an oversimplified picture of the complex techno-social assemblages that modern individuals are implicated in. The body needs to be accounted for not as a

metaphorical or static entity but as one of many tools which individuals employ in forming relations to self and others. Rather than asserting that the internet either reproduces or eliminates social inequalities we need to consider how it is inextricably intertwined with bodily techniques that govern the conduct of modern individuals. Conceptualising online SNSs as ‘techniques of self’ (Foucault 1988) and appreciating the role that non-human actants play in shaping social action provides a more critical way of thinking about the complex techno-social scapes that modern individuals are implicated in today.

Keywords:

Self-formation – social networking sites – disembodiment – technologisation – Foucault

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****Critical Sociology and the Sociology of Criticism: Do We Really Need to Choose Between the Critical Capacity of Actors and the Critical Capacity of Sociologists?**

Edwin Sayes,

PhD Candidate,

School of Social and Political Sciences,

University of Melbourne

e.sayes@student.unimelb.edu.au

This paper begins by contrasting two competing perspectives on the relationship between sociology and critique. The first of these perspectives (critical sociology) aims to provide a critical perspective on behalf of the social analyst. It considers critique to be a property of the reflexive, critical sociologist – the very sociologist who is the subject that studies the world. The second of these perspectives (the sociology of criticism) aims to assemble the competing perspectives of competing actors. It considers critique to be a property of the actors that inhabit the world – the very world and the very actors that are an object of study. The sociology of criticism correctly identifies that critical sociologists often fail to acknowledge, let alone take into account, the critical capacity of the actors and world it studies. However, it sets up a dilemma in which one needs to choose between attending to the critical capacity of the many (the actors that are to be studied) or the one (the social analyst that does the studying). I question the extent to which this dilemma is sustainable, and go on to sketch how these two imperatives might be reconciled.

Greening Citizenship? Inequality in the Stakeholder Society

Andy Scerri

Globalism Research Centre/Global Cities Research Institute/School of Global Studies,
Social Science & Planning, RMIT University

andy.scerri@rmit.edu.au

Room 96.2.7A, City Campus

GPO Box 2476, RMIT University

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3001

Tel.) +61 3 9925 1946

Fax) +61 3 9925 0284

Keywords

Green citizenship; stakeholder society; dualism versus holism; post-industrialization;
critique and its assimilation

Abstract

Highly normative theories of 'green' citizenship extrapolate from sociological observations that a long-prevalent *dualistic* understanding of society as completely subjecting nature is being displaced by growing support for a *holistic* view of society as a participant in nature. Theoretical differences between 'environmental' and 'ecological' interpretations of green citizenship aside, the normative theories share five social critiques: 1) The need to challenge nature/culture dualism; 2) dissolve the division between public and private spheres; 3) undermine state-territorialism; 4) eschew social contractualism; and, 5) ground justice in awareness of finite ecological

space. This paper suggests that new insights into the formation of contemporary discourses of equality and inequality can be gained by conceiving of green citizenship, not in normative terms, but as having been partially realised. Following B.S. Turner and others, I argue that the *types* of social and political participation, *contents* of the rights and duties and the institutional *arrangements* of pale-green ‘stakeholder’ citizenship normalise a holistic representational grammar, one in which equality and inequality are cast as diffuse, whole-of-society problems. The tendency of stakeholder citizenship to privilege holistic ‘one-world’ discourses, citizenly rights to wellbeing as individual security from risk and duties to be ‘self-responsible’ for exploiting a ‘stake’ in society blurs distinctions between those advocating positive efforts to expand social equality and those calling for ‘hands-off’, and negative freedoms based on a principle of desert. In this view, it seems that aspirations that some decades ago appeared clearly emancipatory have, in the twenty-first century, come to assume far more ambiguous meanings.

(Abstract length: 250 words; Article length: 2971 words)

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Aliens, borders and social citizens: health and community services for trafficked women

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. A/Professor Toni Schofield, The University of Sydney
2. A/Professor Julie Hepworth, The University of Queensland
3. Dr Mairwen Jones, The University of Sydney
4. Mr Eugene Schofield, North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency

Name of corresponding author: A/Professor Julie Hepworth

Email address: j.hepworth@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Australian policy makers recognise women who are trafficked to Australia (and these are largely for the purposes of sexual exploitation) primarily as victims of crime. The main public mechanism by which the "problem" of trafficked people in Australia is managed is the criminal law. At the same time, however, as a signatory to the UN Protocol on Trafficking and the Declaration of Human Rights, the Australian Government also recognises the rights of women trafficked to Australia to access health and community services in the wake of the health damage and trauma they often incur as a consequence of their experience. Current evidence suggests that trafficked women in Australia face considerable barriers in being able to avail themselves of such a right and of the services that accompany it.

This paper explores the tensions posed by Australian policy and service approaches to trafficked women in light of the concept of social citizenship and the ways in which it is mediated in the Australian context by national border protection policy.

(168 words)

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

1. Everyday Philosophies of Science in Coastal Governance

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Michael Scott
2. Beverley Clarke

Name of corresponding author: Michael Scott

Email address: Michael.scott@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

It is frequently claimed that a better understanding of sea level rise science by coastal stakeholders – developers, councils, planners, engineers, and environmental activists - will lead to better policy and development outcomes in Australia’s threatened coastal areas. Such a stance reflects the rhetoric of evidenced based policy making. However, even ‘hard’ scientific knowledge is incomplete and rests upon a range of Euro-American philosophical assumptions (Law 2004). Although not made explicit by coastal stakeholders, it is this fragility of science that is challenged in everyday decision-making processes.

This paper draws on qualitative material from four South Australia coastal developments (n=52) to describe and analyses how actors in coastal zone governance networks understand science. Respondents shared widespread agreement on the importance of empirical science for informing decision-making. However, respondents also noted the limitations of scientific modelling and projections in relation to decision-making around specific coastal sites. These views tended to reflect respondents’ structural position within governance networks. Based upon these accounts it is observed that there is an ongoing tension between idiographic (the unique and particular) and nomothetic (the universal and general) philosophies of science amongst coastal zone stakeholders. This tension also enters decision-making processes. Here the nomothetic science of policy and planning regulations is contested by developers and other proponents who demand idiographic – spatialised and site specific - coastal science to legitimate planning decisions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template*****1. The problem of embeddedness in coastal development***

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Michael Scott
2. Beverley Clarke

Name of corresponding author: Michael Scott

Email address: Michael.scott@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Australia's coastline is a site of ongoing economic development and speculation. To realise the value latent within these sites, developers are required to use both social networks to mobilise resources while also entering negotiation with a labyrinth of planning regulations. In a Polanyian (1957/2001: 57) sense the coastal property market is embedded in a range of environmentally protective governance institutions. This paper argues that recent Social Network Analysis (SNA) studies of environmental governance (Bodin, Crona, and Ernston 2006; Crona and Hubaceck 2010; Carlsson and Sandstrom 2008; Prell et al 2009) has so far neglected the constitutive role of formal institutions in embedding the network form. Based upon empirical SNA research of four coastal developments in South Australia it is illustrated that central, powerful and influential actors emerge through their institutional positions and their relationship to the roles and resources they hold in formal governance processes. Therefore while SNA remains a powerful methodological tool in mapping governance networks, coastal development outcomes are less a consequence of 'hidden' social relations but how these social relations reflect procedural requirements. This research suggests that greater attention should be paid to how all environmental governance networks are embedded in specific local institutions and, more importantly, how social networks are also epiphenomena of institutions. By doing so, this finding serves to problematize the current emphasis on social network structure; suggesting the need for a more multivariate analysis of the local institutions and cultures to contextualise environmental governance networks (Fligstein 2005).

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The Pragmatic Turn in French Social Theory**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Alan Scott, UNE, Armidale NSW (presenter)
2. Pier Paolo Pasqualoni, University of Innsbruck, Austria
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: alan.scott@une.edu.at

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper (intended for the Sociology of Culture session on social theory) examines developments in French social theory after Bourdieu, and specifically the so-called 'economy of conventions' approach associated with the work of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot. The organization of ideas into schools that form around the work of a particular individual or group and are centred within a cosmopolitan-based institution from which their influence then spreads is a familiar feature of the academic business. Contemporary French social thought contains two notable examples: Actor Network Theory (ANT), which emerged out of the work of Bruno Latour and Michel Callon at the École des mines, Paris, and the *l'économie des conventions* that congealed around the work of Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot at the École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris. Together, these two interrelated strands form the new French 'pragmatic sociology.' This 'pragmatic turn' provided a way of challenging two influential positions. For the heterodox economist Laurent Thévenot, it provided the basis of a critique of neo-classical economics. For the sociologist Luc Boltanski, it provided a way of challenging the critical sociology of Pierre Bourdieu and his school. Out of this local, Parisian milieu has emerged a coherent set of arguments. This paper will present and critique this approach.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Salvationism, Ecology and Inequality: Implicit and Explicit Salvationist Visions of Social and Eco Justice.

Author and affiliation:

Matthew Seaman (University of Queensland)

Email address:

m.seaman@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper will examine the intersections of religion, social inequality and ecology within the movement known as The Salvation Army. The Salvation Army emerged in the mid-19th century in response to existing social inequalities within England, particularly within London itself. The Christian-based organisation aimed to reflect the inclusive message of hope and freedom to those predominantly situated in the lower classes of society. Throughout The Salvation Army's history, many various actions have been taken to reduce social inequalities, poverty and other related issues. Actions taken to reduce inequalities that have integrated ecological themes will be briefly considered. The 'Darkest England' scheme set forth by Salvation Army founder, William Booth in 1890 aimed to see people saved spiritually from sin and temptation, and saved physically from the pollution and poverty that pervaded the increasingly industrially-based English society. To give opportunity for people to escape the city life and as Salvation Army leader F. Booth-Tucker also hoped to reunite 'the manless land with the landless man', practical actions have included: farm colonies, small holding farm communities, respite and detox services in country areas, and community gardens. A brief overview of my current RHD research project on the historical and current environmental affinities, pro-environmental action and related social issues and implications within The Salvation Army will also be presented as part of this paper.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Changing Worlds of Work and Education (PANEL with 4 presenters: DEVOS, NEWMAN, SEDDON & JOSEPH)

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Professor Terri Seddon, Faculty of Education, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Professor Terri Seddon

Email address: terri.seddon@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*): Remaking Educational Spaces: A Historical Comparison

This paper is part of a symposium panel which examines the consequences of globalisation on national education systems and educational work—the labour that orients and enables learning. The panel brings together a collection of case-based analyses of ‘hot spots’ of change. These ‘hotspots’ are created by the intersection between globalizing processes and national institutional trajectories.

This paper examines the differences between the political discourse of ‘territorialisation’ and the sociological discourse of ‘boundarying’ as a framework for analysing educational changes over time. It uses a comparative analysis of two Australian commentaries on education to show how territorialising and reboundarying processes are significantly changing the character of the Australian education system. The first commentary is drawn from the State Government of New South Wales Commission of Inquiry into technical education in the early 20th century. The second commentary is drawn from the website of a partnership initiative organised through the Hume City Council in Melbourne, in the State of Victoria. These commentaries reveal the way logics of education have shifted over the past 100 years and the way sub-national actors are differentially positioned within this reconfiguring of national educational space. I argue that the concepts of territorialisation and reboundarying provide different ways of re-reading globalisation and education. They reveal the dynamic interplay between state-centred and decentred actors and processes in remaking the spaces, identities and practices of educational work, the labour of enabling learning.

Bio

Terri Seddon is Professor of Education at Monash University. Her research focuses on continuity and change in education through studies of educational restructuring and the politics of educational work in schools and in post-compulsory and adult learning spaces. This research reveals educators actively remaking education in the context of lifelong learning reforms that sustain knowledge economies-societies.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The risk of climate change: an issue of fact and faith

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Sylvie Shaw, Studies in Religion, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Sylvie Shaw

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Divisions on climate change in Australia, whether it is human caused or not or whether it is happening or not, have diverted political and media attention away from broader environmental issues towards narrow arguments over carbon tax. However, within the plethora of socially-centred climate change studies, researchers and community projects focus not only on ways to mitigate the effect of climate variability and extreme weather events but on ways to adapt and 'climate proof' local communities and ecosystems. These processes take time to establish. They involve local communities and stakeholders in raising awareness and developing action programs about the potential of damaging climate change effects bio-physically, socially, economically and culturally. In the midst of practical action and community capacity building, climate change sceptics have mounted yet another attack by declaring climate change to be a 'green' or 'earth-worshipping' religion. By equating environmentalism with supernatural beliefs rather than scientific research, they hope to discredit the movement. In Australia, however, climate change is an issue of faith and fact, with 77% of Australians surveyed by CSIRO in 2011 agreeing that climate change is happening, and religious organisations actively engaged in various forms of 'eco-mission', acting in sacred service for land and sea. This paper will examine how religious narratives are being used to address, and also undermine, the pressing risk of climate variability.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Resisting and constructing the good mother ideal: negotiation and knowledge in interactions between mothers and child health nurses.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ms Marie Shepherd, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania
2. Dr Kristin Natalier, School of Sociology and Social Work, University of Tasmania
3. Associate Professor Karen Willis, Faculty of Health Sciences, The University of Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Dr Kristin Natalier

Email address: kristin.natalier@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In this paper we analyse mothers' and child health nurses' negotiations around conformity and resistance to the dominant discourse of the good mother, with a specific focus on the use of knowledge and authority in interaction. We draw upon data generated through 12 observations of consultations between child health nurses and low-income mothers and fathers, 12 interviews with child health nurses and 13 interviews with low-income mothers. Many interactions affirmed the importance of following expert knowledge, but we also find evidence of resistance by mothers, who privilege their experiential knowledge over medical knowledge. This resistance de-stabilises expert knowledge without re-constituting the good mother discourse.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Emotions at play in research work**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Jennifer Sinclair
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Jennifer Sinclair

Email address: jennifer.sinclair@rmit.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Airlie Hochschild introduced the concept of emotional labour – the management of feeling in public contexts, in particular in some middle–class occupations – and emotion work – the management of feelings in the private sphere. In contrast, this paper explores the notion of emotions at ‘play’ in work, specifically the work of research. Data discussed in the paper is drawn from a survey of successful mid-career researchers in Australia and their answers to a question regarding their motivations for doing research.

The current institutional context of universities and research activity is highly competitive and has been described as ‘managerial’, that is, as highly subject to auditing and accountability regimes; conditions that do not appear to be conducive to enjoyment of work. Despite this however, the data suggests that research work can and does involve emotions such as love and enjoyment and that such emotions may be linked to the exploratory, unknown, open-ended nature of research. As such research is a site of work where, for some, emotions might be said to be at play, offering experiences of unregulated emotion. A paradox of this emotional ‘freedom’ is that it involves intense attachment to and investment in the work. Another is that the love and enjoyment of research also appears to motivate respondents to persevere and work hard.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The Mosque and social networks: The case of Muslim youth in Brisbane

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Professor Zlatko Skrbis
2. Ms. Melinda Chiment
3. Ms. Ameera Karimshah

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: m.chiment@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Much of the existing public discourse surrounding Muslim youth in Western societies is framed through a simplistic and static understanding of the role of the Mosque in their everyday life. Mosques are often seen as hotbeds of radicalization or places for the development of Muslim conservatism where membership is gender and ethno-specific and activities are socially restrictive (Spalek and Imtoul 2007; Spalek and Lambert 2008; Poynting and Mason 2008). This arguably contributes to an ongoing public preoccupation with the idea that it is necessary to integrate Muslim youth into 'mainstream society' as a counter measure to anti-social behaviour and attributed outcomes (i.e terrorism).

This paper, building on the work of Dialmy (2007) and Jamal (2005), offers an account of how young Muslims network and socialize around the Mosque in Brisbane, Australia. We show that contrary to popular public conception, the role of the Mosque in the lives of Muslim youth is multifaceted and serves as the centerpiece from which the majority of socialization, across variety formal and informal networks, occurs. This paper also explores the reasons

underpinning Muslim youth's social participation, emphasizing the socio-cultural factors (both within and beyond the place of worship) which facilitate and hinder participation across a range of social settings. We argue that discussions on Muslim youth and social engagement must be positioned within an informed understanding of the nuanced role of the Mosque in the generation of social networks within Western contexts.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The ethics of ethics in human research: A brief description of the ethical challenges of investigating survivors of the Australian child institutional out-of-home care pre 1974.

Gregory P. Smith Southern Cross University:

Name of corresponding author: Gregory P. Smith

Email address: gregory.smith@scu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In 2004 the Senate Community Affairs Reference Committee tabled a report in the Australian Federal Parliament. This report was titled *Forgotten Australians: A report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*. In 2009 the then Prime Minister of Australia, Kevin Rudd, apologised to the adults who spent time as children in these institutions and identified them as a 'special needs' group requiring specialised services as they age. To better understand the requirements of this population, it is important to have an understanding of their historical experiences and the implications they have had on social life. It is the aim of my thesis, 'Nobody's Children', to contribute to this body of knowledge by conducting empirical research using a qualitative approach.

This discussion explores some of the challenges encountered during the process of obtaining ethical approval to undertake the research and during the initial stages of obtaining informed consent from respondents. It highlights concerns held by the Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) ethics about the perceived vulnerability of the target population. To a large extent, some questioning by HREC is anticipated and was successfully negotiated. However, what was unexpected was the clash of values and expectations between HREC and some respondents who questioned the authority of the HREC. The ensuing negotiations are canvassed. For a significant percentage of respondents, issues of authoritarianism and/or identify suppression were of concern.

Key words: Institution, out-of-home care, ethics, identity

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The work of being a minority: women working in manual trades and IT

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Louisa Smith

Name of corresponding author: Louisa Smith

Email Address: louisa.smith@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Manual trades and Information Technology (IT) are male-dominated occupations and as such cultivate unique forms of hegemonic masculinity. Women entering these occupations represent a kind of crisis to this gender order in the workplace, making the experiences of these women a useful way of studying how gender regimes are maintained and may be challenged at work. The aim of this paper is to examine how women found doing gender in the male dominated workplaces became a kind of work in itself. A life history framework was used for this research, in fifteen women from manual trades and fifteen women from IT occupations were interviewed. The in-depth qualitative method allowed the participants the time and space to communicate the contradictions they experienced doing their gender and doing their gender at work. The effort expended because the participants were women and because they were a minority was experienced both as an intense pressure and as significant to their success in their occupations. This indicates that gendered work outside of the formal duties of a job makes the work of those in a gender minority particularly strenuous. This understanding of gender at work as work is important to understanding how efforts to address gender equity in workplaces must work beyond quotas and policy and also address embodied gendered cultures.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Surveillance Space and the Informatic Other: On Encodement Processes and Cyborg Politics

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Gavin Smith, School of Sociology, The Australian National University

Name of corresponding author: Dr Gavin Smith

Email address: Gavin.Smith@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The everyday production of surveillance generates what has been termed 'surveillance space', an intermediary, technologically-facilitated, multi-dimensional zone of simulation where institutions and individuals 'vicariously' and 'performatively' encounter and co-construct the disembodied 'referents' of one another – or exteriorised signifiers and markers of interiority – in a series of recurrent informational relays, communicative exchanges, mediated service transactions and probabilistic assessments. It is in this 'hyperreal' virtuality that both parties, often unknowingly, negotiate and ritualistically perform a variety of truth claims and actions relating to personhood and citizenship entitlement, identification verification and identity work, resource and service provision, commodity transference and access and mobility rights. This is as much a representational and open space of fluidity, modulation, playfulness, transgressiveness and sociality as it is an encoded and closed space of protocol, individuation/dividualisation, cybernetic engineering, flow striation, social regulation and identity fixivity. This paper ponders the digital circuitries on which many surveillance systems are constructed – and duly depend – and the emergent forms of techno-scientific citizenship cultivated and constituted by surveillance-subject interplays. The network-centricity and connectivity of everyday life and concomitant revolution in digital complexity, circuitry and circulations has forced subjectivity and 'what it means to be human' to co-evolve and adapt in an assortment of significant ways. Persons have become constituted as much by code, informatics, cybernetics and digital circuitry as by flesh, tissue, blood and genetics. The cyborg organism has become the key species of the digital age and this has important implications for theoretical ontologies of the social, methodology and socio-legal jurisprudence.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Permission to explore: Perceptions of risks & rewards in youth internet engagement

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mr. Jonathan Smith
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Mr. Jonathan Smith

Email address: jonathan.smith@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Having grown up in an era of widespread internet access, young people are often presumed to be savvy internet users. Yet research suggests that their socio-demographic characteristics, the settings in which they use the internet, and their motivations for use, influence how young people engage with the internet while they are growing up. To explore how internet use trajectories develop between adolescence and early adulthood, qualitative interviews were conducted with a small subset of young Queenslanders (n=20) participating in the longitudinal 'Our Lives' project. Interviews were conducted with participants (aged 17-18) in the year after they completed high school. Respondents were strategically sampled using survey data on their academic and social internet use from six years earlier, when they began high school. The findings show that some respondents prioritised educational use ahead of other social and recreational uses because of technological constraints, whereas others were encouraged to do so by their parental norms and rules regarding use. By contrast, those who engaged in both social and academic use had fewer parental restrictions on their use, took more risks online, and experienced greater anxiety as a result of this; yet they also derived more tangible social benefits from their use, and were optimistic about the internet's potential to expand their individual autonomy in the future.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: ‘I feel independent but I know I’m dependent’: complexities and contradictions in family relations for emerging adults with disabilities

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Louisa Smith
- 2.

Name of corresponding author: Louisa Smith

Email Address: louisa.smith@sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Compared to their able-bodied peers, 15-29 year olds with a long-term health condition or impairment have an increased risk of negative social, physical and mental health outcomes. Yet, of all groups with impairments, we know least about adolescents and emerging adults. This is a critical oversight given the seminal and formative nature of these life phases—which are often determine the role a young person will play in (or on the margins of) society. This paper examines two case studies from The Disability and Ability Project, a longitudinal study based on life history interviews with 19-26 year old Australians with long-term health conditions or impairments. The focus of this project is on the ways in which young people with impairments, as active and creative human agents, shape their transitional experiences and also the extent to which these experiences are shaped by broader social forces, like disablism, class and gender. The two case studies in this paper focus in particular on the complexity of familial relationships shaped variously by independence, interdependence and dependence. While these relations were in part shaped by needs and perceptions of the participants’ disability, they were also tied to familial cultures of work, religion and ethnicity. Creating new structures of support outside the family, at times provided more independence but also had the potential to make the young people feel alone and unsupported. This challenges ideas around linear movements towards independence in adulthood, with independence from family being sporadic and, at times, unwanted.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr. Catrin Smith (Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance; Griffith University)
2. Ms. Sjharn Leeson (Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance; Griffith University)
3. Dr. John Rynne (Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance; Griffith University)
4. Ms. Yolonda Adams (Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance; Griffith University)

Name of corresponding author: Dr. Catrin Smith

Email address: k.smith@griffith.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper will focus on the intersectionality of gender, race, and place as they play themselves out in the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ('Indigenous') female prisoners. The literature suggests that all of these conditions – being female, being of Indigenous decent, being labelled as 'prisoner' and residing in a prison – are all disadvantaging. What *accumulative disadvantage* then is suffered when all three states are manifest? This issue will be explored through discussion of research concerning what 'prison quality' is for Indigenous female prisoners from remote communities in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The ascribed characteristics that act as intersecting inequalities will be examined. Further, the best practice measure of attempting to alleviate inequality in this removed setting (the prison) though understanding 'prison quality' will be explored. Human rights and the impact of the parity movement in our understanding of feminist prison literature will be investigated with consideration of the construction of rural and urban 'indigeneity' and how this may impact on our understanding of inequality and disadvantage for Indigenous female prisoners.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Managing diversity in recreational sport organisations**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ramón Spaaij – La Trobe University (presenter)
2. Karen Farquharson – Swinburne University (presenter)
3. Sean Gorman – Curtin University
4. Dean Lusher – Swinburne University
5. Timothy Marjoribanks – La Trobe University
6. Ruth Jeanes – Monash University
7. Jonathan Magee - University of Central Lancashire, UK
8. James Morrissey

Name of corresponding author: Ramón Spaaij

Email address: r.spaij@latrobe.edu.au

Thematic group/stream: **Open stream**

This presentation is for a **sport session**

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Social and cultural diversity represents one of the key issues facing recreational sport organisations today. Most sports clubs in Australia have introduced equal opportunity and social inclusion policies to accommodate people from diverse backgrounds, however it is questionable whether such policy initiatives have been effective in promoting a genuine consideration and understanding of diversity issues in practice. This paper critically examines and reflects upon the concept of diversity and its applications to sport by bridging four relatively distinct ‘diversity literatures’ emanating from sociology, psychology, history and management. Drawing on these conceptual issues and debates, the paper proceeds to discuss the findings of a qualitative research project undertaken by the authors to ascertain how diversity is understood, experienced and implemented in recreational sport organisations in Victoria. The research comprised semi-

structured, in-depth interviews with coaches, assistant coaches and club committee members at a range of Australian Rules football, soccer, netball, cricket, basketball and tennis clubs, as well as with social inclusion and diversity practitioners in Victoria's community sport sector. It is concluded that diversity in sport remains under-conceptualised both in theory and in practice, and that a postcolonial perspective is particularly instructive for problematising the popular perception of Australian sport as inclusive and respectful of difference.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract

TITLE: Holistic Housing Pathways – a life course approach

Author:

1. Melanie Spallek

Name of corresponding author:

Melanie Spallek

Email address:

m.spallek@uq.edu.au

Abstract:

The interplay of housing transitions and key life-events such as marriage and birth of first child are becoming more complex and now occur in a less predictive order than previously. Other processes that take a high priority in housing decisions include continuing education, employment and the growing incidence of couple dissolution. There is increasing interest in connecting people's experiences across the life course, however, little is known concerning the interrelationships among housing decisions and other potentially influential demographic processes in Australia. Changes in housing status may be better understood if studied in the context of key life-events that occur before and after the change.

This paper identifies typical pathways in housing transitions by embedding changes in housing into sequences of life-events over ten years, using the technique of multiple sequence analysis. The key life-events considered are birth of first or consecutive child, union formation and dissolution and changes in employment for families of childbearing age, both with and without children. This method of analysis groups similar sequences of changing housing status occurring alongside other key life-events, and hence identifies a typology of housing pathways. Different clusters of sequences indicate different housing experiences relating to demographic situation and provide an understanding of typical housing pathways.

This paper reports results on multivariate combinations of housing status as they unfold over time for Australian families, using ten waves of data from the longitudinal Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Social Protection for Old and Young: Mapping the developing dual welfare state in Australia

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ben Spies-Butcher, Macquarie University
2. Adam Stebbing, Macquarie University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Ben Spies-Butcher

Email address: ben.spies-butcher@mq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Neoliberal reforms have seen significant changes in the Australian welfare state. In previous work we have identified the development of a 'dual welfare state', as traditional social policies of public provision and direct payments have increasingly been complemented by a second tier of support based on tax support for private welfare spending. In this work we conceptually distinguish how different tiers support different social groups. In this paper we begin the task of mapping these distinctions empirically with reference to who receives which payments and concessions. We focus particularly on how these patterns differ between generations.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: A Political Economy of Institutional Actors : The Mixed Embeddedness of Chinese Immigrant Entrepreneurs in Auckland**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Paul Spoonley, College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Massey University, Auckland.

Name of corresponding author: Paul Spoonley

Email address: p.spoonley@massey.ac.nz

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

This paper is based on in-depth interviews with recent Chinese immigrants who are self-employed to explore the various influences, both structural and personal/social, that influence settlement trajectories and outcomes. It adopts a mixed embeddedness approach (Kloosterman and Rath, 2003) to highlight the opportunity structures and obstacles that arise from a particular regulatory environment as well as the importance of ethnic or immigrant-specific networks and value chains (relational embeddedness; Portes). The neo-liberal privileging of market sovereignty and entrepreneurial selves has tended to encourage reductionist explanations of immigrant actors as atomised decision-makers and to ignore the impact of structural conditions and labour market exclusion and discrimination. The life stories of migrants provide some insights into these various opportunities and obstacles.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: "Postnatal depression we call Western illness because you are alone". Discursive accounts of health and wellbeing from mothers of refugee backgrounds in the context of a major life transition.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Helen Stapleton; Australian Catholic University & Mater Medical Research Institute
2. Ms Rebecca Murphy; Trinity College Dublin
3. Professor Sue Kildea; Australian Catholic University & Mater Medical Research Institute

Name of corresponding author: Dr Helen Stapleton

Email address: helen.stapleton@acu.edu.au

Theme: Migration, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) is arguably the most widely used screening tool for depression in the perinatal period, however, application cross-culturally is problematic. The difficulties in administering the scale to women from refugee backgrounds were explored as part of a larger study which evaluated a specialist antenatal clinic located in a tertiary hospital in Queensland. Approximately 170 pregnant women attend the clinic annually; 26 countries and 24 language groups were represented over the year (2009-2010) the evaluation was undertaken. A mixed methods approach generated qualitative and quantitative data. Peer Research Assistants (PRAs) were trained and employed to assist with data collection. The data presented here resulted primarily from a focus group conducted with the PRAs which explored their personal and professional experiences of the EPDS. They reported problems with the terminology and concepts presented in the EPDS, many of which were culturally specific, and limited, to Western biomedical ideologies. Individual 'tailoring' of the scale by clinicians was necessary in order to ensure women understood the questions however, (re)interpretation of a validated tool raises questions about objectivity, and the reliability of the score recorded. Staff also reported that they struggled to exercise their clinical judgment, especially with respect to the recommended cut-off scores and the need for referral. Our findings call for an urgent examination of how multidimensional, cross-

cultural, definitions might be incorporated into future iterations of the EPDS with any research taking account of the particular sensitivities affecting women from refugee backgrounds.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: "He's got another life. I'm stuck here with kids". Young mothers and the gendered division of domestic labour

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Helen Stapleton; Australian Catholic University & Mater Mother's Hospital

Name of corresponding author: Dr Helen Stapleton

Email address: helen.stapleton@acu.edu.au

Theme: Families, Relationships and Gender

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

An ethnography of adolescent motherhood produced narratives of distress and resilience as respondents described how they negotiated a major life transition, sometimes with little family/community support. The study was undertaken in the UK over three years in two geographically discrete sites. Both localities had high rates of unemployment primarily resulting from closures across the coal mining industry. The sample comprised 17 young women aged 14-18, their mothers and significant others (boyfriends and their mothers, sisters, grandmothers). A recurring theme, which cut across age, educational and employment status, focused on the (gendered) division of household labour. Whilst all the young women reported feeling surprised by the physical and emotional demands of motherhood, and were frequently exhausted by the tedium and drudgery, the more independently minded respondents were shocked at the seemingly automatic ascription of their role as "domestic slave". This change in status contradicted their pre-maternal experiences of more egalitarian relationships, albeit in the absence of the domestic pressures associated with parenthood. It does, however, confirm on-going research: that despite the widespread adoption of feminist principles and the rhetoric of the 'new age man', it is women-as-mothers who continue to undertake the bulk of domestic responsibilities, including childcaring and rearing activities. This presentation re-presents an

old conundrum (the unchanging nature of the gendered division of domestic labour) through a new, and previously unexplored, lens which focuses on the experiences of a younger generation of mothers whom we might imagine as more emancipated, or at least less likely to accept traditional roles.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Socio-economic impacts of proposed marine spatial closures on rural and regional fishing operators, supply chains and communities

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Nyree Stenekes, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)
2. Robert Kancans, ABARES
3. Patty Please, ABARES

Name of corresponding author: Nyree Stenekes

Email address: nyree.stenekes@abares.gov.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The Commonwealth marine spatial closures proposed by the Australian Government are likely to result in changes in access to fish resources for many commercial fishing operators and, in turn, communities with links to fishing. Social inequalities due to geographical location can lead to an unequal distribution of impacts for people across regional, rural and remote communities. This paper reports on a socio-economic impact assessment that provided research information to policy-makers about the potential differential impacts of these spatial closures on individual fishing operators, communities and the fishing industry supply chain. Researchers conducted surveys, held interviews and organised focus groups with potentially affected groups or sectors around Australia. The findings showed the proposed reserves could affect people differently, most obviously at the individual and business scale. Although theory cannot predict all pathways through which impacts may arise, this paper discusses a wide range. In addition, it investigates how these impacts manifest and affect people's livelihoods and futures, and examines whether the closures are likely to affect some groups more than others. Questions that remain unanswered are: whether the potential impacts eventuate; what adjustment assistance will be available to help ameliorate possible inequalities and impacts; and what capacities people have to transition to a different 'economic' system.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract

TITLE: The neglect of economic capital in social exclusion

Author/s and affiliation:

1. Nikki Stephenson: PhD Candidate, Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University
2. Justin Iu: PhD Candidate, Sociology, Research School of Social Sciences, The Australian National University

Name of corresponding author: Nikki Stephenson

Email address: nikki.stephenson@anu.edu.au

Abstract:

The modern concept of social exclusion, while rooted in traditional theories, represents a significant cause of enduring and emerging inequalities. This paper argues that economic capital is a central determinant of both social exclusion and social capital. Understanding the relationship of economic capital to exclusion is important if the concept is to offer any utility to policy makers. Social networks have been found in the literature to demonstrate positive instrumental benefits that can help to overcome exclusion. At the same time, however, social networks can exclude and thereby perpetuate cycles of exclusion and disadvantage. This paper will consider how early research into social capital failed to adequately consider the importance of economic capital, particularly in preventing access to resources or developing extra-community ties. We highlight the primary role of economic capital as a facilitator of an individual's ability to connect with others.

Key words: social capital; social exclusion; economic capital; intergenerational disadvantage

Abstract TASA Conference

Title: Diasporic Identities: Muslim Migrant Women Negotiating Life in Australia

This paper examines the outworking of religious identity and practice among women from two Muslim majority countries, Iran and Turkey, who have migrated to Brisbane, Australia. The paper is based on in-depth interviews with 37 Iranian and 25 Turkish migrant women and follow-up interviews with nine of these women, seven years later. Utilizing Hall's (2003) conceptualization of identity of "being" and "becoming", this paper investigates the fluidity of many of the interviewees' religious, cultural and ethnic identities and practices in response to elements in the Australian society, the women's diasporic community including family relationships, and homeland influences. In examining the Muslim migrant women's religious identity, an important area of focus in the outworking of the interviewees' religious lives is described in the term lived religion, and refers to how religious life is negotiated in all areas of life such as the workplace and home. The term lived culture is used to explore the fluidity of the interviewees' cultural practices and is evidenced through the women remaking their cultural spaces through actively adopting different cultural practices they view in Australian society that added to their quality of life. A new term posited to describe the outworking of different identities of Iranian and Turkish Muslim women in the diaspora is *relational diasporic habitus*. This term refers to how these women's habitus develop, change or remain constant in relation to the women's cultural, ethnic and religious identities through relationships and social capital in their diasporic space.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mattias Strandh, School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia/ Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Sweden
2. Anne Hammarström, Department of Public Health and Clinical Medicine, Umeå University, Sweden
3. Karina Nilsson, Centre for Work and Life, Hawke Institute, University of South Australia/ Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Sweden
4. Mikael Nordenmark, Department of Health Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sweden
5. Helen Russel, The Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, Ireland

Name of corresponding author: Mattias Strandh, School of Psychology, Social Work and Social Policy, University of South Australia/ Department of Sociology, Umeå University, Sweden

Email address: mattias.strandh@soc.umu.se

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Unemployment, gender and mental health: the role of the gender regime

Existing research suggests that gender differences in the effect of unemployment on mental health are related to the different positions and roles that are available for men and women in society and the family; roles that are connected with their different psychosocial and economic need for employment. The aim of this article is to analyse the role of gender in the relationship between unemployment and mental wellbeing in Sweden, representing a gender regime with a similar need for employment among women and men, and Ireland, representing a gender regime in which the need for employment differs between women and men. The results, based on longitudinal data from the two countries, show that unemployment was more negatively related to mental health among men than among women in Ireland, while men and women were equally affected by unemployment in Sweden. Factors related to the family and economic situation, as well as gendered selection into the unemployment population, explains the difference in mental health between unemployed men and women in Ireland. The overall conclusion is that the context has a major influence on the relationship between unemployment, gender and mental health.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Women's protest and International Women's Day in the Australian Media**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Catherine Strong, Monash University

Name of corresponding author: Catherine Strong

Email address: Catherine.strong@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Abstract

This paper examines the frequency and content of Australian media reporting of International Women's Day between 1970 and 2005. The data presented here has been drawn from the protest events database compiled as part of the Mapping the Australian Women's Movement (MAWM) project. While quantitative analysis of the data collected has revealed definite trends in the number and type of event recorded, in this paper I have taken the opportunity to use the materials collected for this purpose to more closely examine how the Australian media has responded to and reported women's activism, using International Women's Day (IWD) as a case study. Mining the material in this way also allows us to at least partially negate some of the weaknesses of using protest event analysis to examine feminist activity (Bagguley 2009) by considering gaps in media coverage as well as the way the 'public identity' (van Zoonen 1992) of the women's movement can be constructed in the media in ways that can work counter to the aims of the movement.

Keywords: feminism, protest, activism, media, gender

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Homophobia and anti-homophobia in an elite men's netball team**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. University of Queensland
2. UCSI University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Brendon Tagg

Email address: b_tagg@yahoo.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper describes interviews and participant-observation with selected Otago men's netball team players. All players used hegemonic masculine logic to justify their initial participation in the sport and some used their participation in mixed-gender netball to deflect homophobic criticism. However older players (with a more well-established claim to hegemonic masculinity) also confronted homophobic attitudes among some new members of the team. These more experienced players described learning how to interact with openly gay and transgender players from North Island-based teams during the 1990s, such that when a talented new young player announced that he was gay, he received emotional support. The players also seemed to greatly respect elite female netballers (whom they would sometimes train with and play against) although the relationship with their own rather less assertive female manager was less even. Although the players resisted and sometimes overtly challenged the homophobic stigma associated with men's netball, they denied having a pro-feminist agenda; they simply said they played netball because they liked the sport.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Gender Inequality at Home: Assessing Old Theories in New Contexts

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Janeen Baxter, School of Social Science and Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland
2. Tsui-o Tai, Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Janeen Baxter

Email address: j.baxter@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Most research on the gender division of domestic work has focused on the United States or Europe. We know little about the patterns of gender divisions at home in Asian countries or whether the major theories developed to explain gender divisions of labour at home in the US and European context are applicable in Asian countries. East Asian countries are often treated as the Confucian culture sphere with more strongly patriarchal tendencies and hence more traditional patterns of gender ideology and gender divisions of labour. The different social, political and economic institutional settings in Asian countries provide an important opportunity to assess the efficacy of current theories in diverse institutional contexts. In the current paper we aim to assess how the dominant theoretical approaches for understanding gender divisions of labour in the home explain patterns in the Asian context. We use data from ISSP 2002 Family and Changing Gender Roles III. Australia, USA, Japan and Taiwan are selected in the analyses. Preliminary analyses indicate that Japanese couples have the most traditional divisions of labour at home amongst these four countries, while US couples report the most egalitarian arrangements. Paid work hours are a significant predictor of household labour share in most countries, but there are interesting gender differences in these associations across countries. Gender ideology is not a significant predictor of household labour share in any of the countries. We discuss our findings in light of recent theoretical developments in the literature on gender divisions and draw on broader theories of industrialization, stratification and globalization to interpret and explain our findings.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: 3.11 Great East Earthquake and Japanese Migrants: Diasporic responses on virtual space

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Atsushi Takeda/ University of the Sunshine Coast
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Atsushi Takeda

Email address: starallianceunited@gmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores impacts of the 2011 Japan's Great East Earthquake on Japanese migrants. Drawing on blog entries of Japanese migrants across various countries, this paper explores their collective responses to the tragedy. Their entries on weblogs unfold their sadness, frustration and hope as well as manifest how national crisis has influenced diasporic subjects. Specifically, it focuses on how the event shifted their transnational connections to Japan and also the way they feel about Japan, their national and cultural identity, and sense of belonging. It furthermore draws attention to the way the catastrophe impacted Japanese diaspora and how it affected Japanese people's relations with the locals. Focusing on collective responses of diasporic subjects and its community to the Japan's earthquake will enhance deeper understanding of migrant transnational connections, identity, and belonging in the context of homeland crisis.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Warriors, Warfighting and the Construction of Masculine Identities

***This paper sits under the Military Modernisation Theme proposed by Dr Ben Wadham.**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Steven Talbot
Defence Science and Technology Organisation

Email address: steven.talbot@dsto.defence.gov.au

Abstract

This paper explores some of the cultural, institutional, and discursive ideologies and practices involved in the conceptualisation of the modern 'warrior.' In particular, this report highlights the nexus between institutional practices which employ a specific rationality of (hegemonic) masculinity and their relevance to individual identity formation. In doing so, I argue that representations of the modern warrior are sites for contestation as they invariably draw upon particular expressions of masculinity to the exclusion of 'Others.'

Key words: warrior, masculinity, identity, warfighting, Army

Manuscript word count: 3380

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Expertise, (un)certainty and nutritional care work: Understanding the role and practice of childcare professionals in early childhood obesity-related prevention

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Claire Tanner, Monash University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: claire.tanner@monash.edu

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Childhood obesity has been identified as a major risk factor for serious health problems in adulthood and there is a widespread perception that rates of childhood obesity are critically rising. In response to this public health concern, a number of childhood obesity-related prevention and treatment programs aimed at children's diet, exercise and body weight are currently in operation in early childcare settings in Australia. Childcare staff, whose work is both highly gendered and poorly paid, see obesity prevention as a core aspect of their role. In spite of this intense focus on the nutritional care of pre-school age children, there has been little research that addresses how childcare workers are managing and responding to this new responsibility. This paper draws on an Australian Research Council-funded study involving 30 in-depth interviews with mothers (n=24) and childcare workers (n=6) across 3 childcare sites in the inner and greater Melbourne area. It addresses how childcare workers frame the problem of childhood obesity and their role in responding to it, what mothers think the staff role should be, what knowledges staff draw on in their role as health educators, how they perform their role and the challenges they face in doing so. Findings indicate the need for policy and expectations of childcare staff to take into account the limitations of their role, as well as to address areas of uncertainty and gaps in knowledge in order to better equip staff whose expertise is often informally acquired, yet expected and diminished in early childhood settings.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: First, create goodwill: the ten commandments of social change - the case of maternity services

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Karen Lane, School of Humanities and Social Science, Faculty of Arts and Education, Deakin University, Burwood, Victoria
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: kl@deakin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Globalisation, 'reflexive modernisation', real and perceived contextual risks plus recruitment crises in some professions have prompted neo-liberal post-welfare states (Australia, Canada and the UK) to apply new mechanisms of corporate governance to the public sector known broadly as marketisation, managerialism and consumerism. In health care they have posed challenges to the existing professional boundaries because of calls for new interdisciplinary and collaborative practices. The disruption to market privileges enjoyed by elite professional groups has revealed that professional boundaries are less natural enclaves organised around a specific object of knowledge (positivist knowledge or knowledge as 'a given') but contested spheres of practice – cultural artefacts produced by a 'labour of division'. This paper reports on the responses of professional workers – midwives and obstetricians - within fifteen Australian public maternity units to collaborative, caseload models of care that put midwives in the position of lead maternity carer. Collaboration is now a catchword in many spheres of practice, not just health care, but it has a specific meaning among health care professionals, especially those in historically contested social spaces like midwifery and obstetrics. The evidence shows that new discourses and models have the potential to disrupt old professional boundaries and to facilitate a realignment between midwives and obstetricians along more egalitarian lines. However change is not automatic. Among other conditions, discussed below as the ten commandments of social change, a coalition of 'change champions' stands out as pivotal in building cultures of respect and recognition among all staff.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Policy distinctions among young people: what does it mean to be a '2b'?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kitty te Riele – Victoria University
2. Radhika Gorur – Victoria University
3. Tim Corcoran – Victoria University

Name of corresponding author: Kitty te Riele

Email address: kitty.teriele@vu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Young people have an ambiguous place in our society. They can be simultaneously perceived as the hope of and a threat to society. Both the promise and the nervousness evoked by youth have made them a target of special government policies, aimed at supporting young people to become engaged, productive and healthy. They are seen as able (and expected) to take responsibility for their own actions while also still being in need of adult support and intervention. Determining which young people need (or warrant, demand, or deserve) what kinds of support and when is a fraught issue. Sometimes entire groups are singled out based on their background (such as Indigenous youth) while at other times the focus is on a specific characteristic of a young person or their circumstances (such as homeless youth or early school leavers). For example, the Australian federal government 'Youth Connections' guidelines distinguish among levels of 'risk', with "2b young people" defined as "severely disengaged". Similarly, a Victorian Government discussion paper classifies young people into categories that represent different levels of 'vulnerability'. Such categorisations affect the available storylines about young people as well as the institutional provisions young people may (or must) access. This presentation is based on early work examining several such policies in Australia in order to explore how such distinctions among young people are being made; which young people are made a target for different kinds of policy; and the official storylines created for and about young people.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Community group involvement in weed management: a social network analysis of funding and information flows

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Lyndal-Joy Thompson, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES)
2. Ms Heleen Kruger (ABARES)

Name of corresponding author: Dr Lyndal-Joy Thompson

Email address: Lyndal-joy.thompson@daff.gov.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

There is little research about where community groups source funding and information for weed management in Australia or how effective these information and funding networks are. The level of interest in weed management amongst community groups in particular, or the types of activities that they undertake, is also unclear. This research seeks to address this gap. An online survey was sent to community groups with an interest in weed management, such as Landcare, Bushcare and 'Friends of' groups. We received 117 useable responses from community groups. Weed management was very important to the goals of the community groups represented. Many community groups (43 per cent) spent over half of their resources on weed management, with on-ground management the main activity undertaken by these groups. Most community groups had one main source of funding but multiple information sources. Regional NRM bodies, which are intended to act as facilitators of weed funding and information from Australian Government programs to community groups, were found to share this role with state/territory and local government bodies. Local and state governments are major sources of funding and information. Respondents indicated that no particular organisations were barriers to obtaining funding and information, but rather access to information and funding is hindered by how prioritisation of funding occurs. Our results raise questions about the structure of existing weed management governance frameworks and suggest areas for further research to address these.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: A Foucauldian inspired analysis of the power dynamics between private food standards and Tasmanian vegetable growers

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Lyndal-Joy Thompson, The Australian National University
2. Professor Stewart Lockie, The Australian National University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Lyndal-Joy Thompson

Email address: lyndal.thompson@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The role of private food standards in agriculture is increasingly raising questions of legitimacy, particularly in light of the impacts such standards may have on food producers. An analysis of the impact of certification on growers was undertaken within one cluster – namely, businesses involved in fresh and processed vegetable production in North Tasmania – with a view to understanding the role of various networks in the adoption of industry QA standards including, GlobalG.A.P. Initial analysis of the data highlights key issues at the level of growers, their suppliers and food processors and retailers. It was found some of the impacts are symptomatic of the culture of Australian farming. Other impacts are focused on broader product labeling, import and free trade policy issues - and reflect the distribution of power relationships within agri-food network. The concerns of Tasmanian vegetable growers are examined within a governance framework that applies a Foucauldian-based analysis to examine some of the questions being asked about the interaction between private and public governance.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Expectations and Reality of Young People's Ambitions: Preliminary Observations**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Steven Threadgold, University of Newcastle

Name of corresponding author: 1. Steven Threadgold

Email address: Steven.Threadgold@newcastle.edu.au

Paper submitted to Sociology of Youth thematic group

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper reports on a new project that builds upon previous focus group data gathered between 2005 and 2007. This project is essentially a follow-up to that research and builds the initial data collection into a longitudinal study. Original research participants (who were in years 11 and 12 at the time) were re-interviewed in 2012 to investigate whether the ambitions they nominated at high school have come to fruition, and whether the obstacles they identified have blocked their progress towards life goals. Each participant was asked to reflect on their 'transition' from 'teenager' to 'adult' so far. They were also asked to reflect on their original responses in the earlier research and to explain how their views may or may not have changed, and why or why not. This paper will discuss some preliminary findings that speak towards understanding young people's 'narrative of the self', especially regarding whether 'schemes and dreams' in high school are achieved and what mechanisms young people use to engage with risks and obstacles that get in the way. It will also discuss unforeseen events or changes in young people's lives that I'm tentatively calling 'game changing moments'.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: The Full Monti: The Cultural Performance of Fiscal Consolidation in Italy

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Carlo Tognato, Indo-Pacific Governance Research Centre, University of Adelaide

Name of corresponding author: Carlo Tognato

Email address: carlo.tognato@adelaide.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Various European countries have recently carried out Draconian fiscal adjustments to avert the prospect of a default over their sovereign debt. Particularly in the case of Greece, the slashing of the welfare state has resulted into an accelerating process of social decomposition. In November the spread between the interest rates paid by German Treasury bonds and by Italian bonds nearly approached a point of no return. Italy stood at the edge of a fiscal crisis. To gain credibility before the international markets and tame the spread, Prime Minister Berlusconi decided to step down. A new technocratic government made up by unelected officials stepped in under the leadership of Mario Monti, former Chancellor of Bocconi University, the technocratic temple of Italian economics, and former EU Commissioner for the Internal Market. Since then, Monti has introduced the most restrictive pension system in the European Union, has increased tax pressure to a world record, even higher than in Scandinavian countries, has passed a labour reform to flexibilize the Italian labour market, has taken measures on market liberalization, and has announced spending cuts that dramatically break with long-standing fiscal practices in Italy. *What* Monti's government did, surely played a role in addressing the crisis. *How* he did it, though, mattered as well to convey the seriousness of his effort. Fiscal consolidation, after all, is not only a repertoire of policy measures but also a cultural performance that seeks to both tease the market and elicit support on the part of society.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Producing Bushfire Awareness: Who Does What to Whom

Author/s and affiliation

1. Keith Toh
Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work
School of Management, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

2. Name of corresponding author: Keith Toh

Email address: keith.toh@rmit.edu.au

Abstract

A central feature of disaster preparedness is the relationship between state and emergency agencies and citizens, the residents in threatened localities across the country. This relationship is never straightforward and is based on a political inequality. Agencies spend time and resources on developing guidance, information packs and facilitating residents to take steps to anticipate and prepare for disaster events. In the case of bushfire preparedness, agencies seek to frame the approaches to these events. They produce brochures, promote conversations, issue guidelines, remind residents of dangers, and encourage preparedness plans to be put into effect. This constitutes an on-going and evolving data base that agencies draw from to frame concerns and practices as well as to facilitate capacity building as a key preparation for bushfire events. In part, its effectiveness depends on the content and focus of these materials. The argument is that agencies have a partial, ad hoc and narrow focus, overlooking key segments of the population in most localities. The focus here is on the scope, scale and potential use of this database in relation to bushfire research.

Keywords: Bushfires, Knowledge Management, Communication

Abstract word count: 179

Paper word count: 3000

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Leaping off the Track: comparing the experiences of first jobs of young people living in disadvantaged and non-disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Britain

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Wojtek Tomaszewski, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland
2. Mr Andreas Cebulla, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Andreas Cebulla

Email address: andreas.cebulla@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper draws on an analysis of one of the UK's most prominent longitudinal datasets: the British Household Panel Survey. The panel was used to enquire about, and track the realisation of, job aspirations of young people born in the early 1980s and entering the workforce in the 2000s. The study compared the aspirations of young people growing up in socio-economically disadvantaged areas with those growing up in non-disadvantaged areas. The analysis confirmed strong differences in the occupational preferences and choices of young people in these two types of areas. Young people in disadvantaged areas more often sought manual occupations, often following their parents' example; they were also more likely to become unemployed, reflecting economic tertiarisation and decreasing availability of manual jobs in those areas. However, the study also found evidence of young people from disadvantaged areas using repeated changes in jobs to achieve employment in higher-level occupations, which was related to greater job satisfaction. The same was not the case for young people in non-disadvantaged areas. The research demonstrated that growing up in disadvantaged areas did not prevent the proactive construction of career biographies *per se*, but it required greater effort, exposing additional barriers to job satisfaction.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Reconfiguring the religious role in Post-disaster society -The social impact of massgrave in Indonesia and Japan

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. KIMURA Toshiaki / Tohoku University

Name of corresponding author: Kimura Toshiaki

Email address: kimura@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

In my presentation, I try to explore how massgrave after megaquake affected the established idea of the relationship between religion and public realm and redefined it, taking two megaquakes in Japan and Indonesia as example.

Even WHO recommends in Technical Notes to avoid it, mass grave would be inevitable under the unusual situations like earthquakes around Sumatra and Japan which took thousands of people's lives away in a short time. In both cases, normal funeral system did not work on the area devastated by the power of nature due to the total destruction of communities, social facilities and religious environments. That functional disorder of the ordinal funeral systems caused public discussions about the role of religion itself in both societies alike but in different ways.

In this presentation, I will focus on a case from each society; that of massgrave in Padan Pariaman prefecture after West Sumatra Earthquake (2009) and in Miyagi prefecture after Great East Japan Earthquake (2011). In former case, residents and local leaders disputed Indonesian Ulama Council's controversial direction (fatwa) about massgraves. The issue was treated widely by mass media and the debate expanded all over the nation. Meanwhile in Japan, known as "religio-fobia" society, massgrave gave an opportunity to discuss public role of religion seriously both for religious leaders and lay society. I try to analyze both cases in relation to the historical positions of religion in both societies.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Young Women and their Partners' Pornography Use

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Joy Townsend – Honours student, supervised by Dr Michael Flood - University of Wollongong.

Email address: joyheiditownsend@gmail.com

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

Pornography can be accessed more easily and in greater variety than ever before (Boyle, 2010). An estimated 70% of boys in Australia have seen pornography by the age of 12, and that figure rises to 100% of boys by the age of 15 and 97% of girls by the age of 16 (Sauers, in Scobie 2007, p. 35). Almost half of all Australian and New Zealand males aged between 16 and 29 watch x-rated videos (Ritchers et al, 2003, p. 186). One would assume a significant proportion of these males have female partners. So what about the women? How do they feel about their partners' pornography consumption? Very little research has been done on the effect pornography consumption is having on the female partners' of young heterosexual male consumers. How does it affect their relationships and their own sexual subjectivity? The purpose of this research is to gain insight into some of the ways young women describe experiencing and dealing with their partners' pornography consumption.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Searching for ‘wilderness’: environmental protests in the Australian print media

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

Bruce Tranter

Name of corresponding author: Bruce Tranter

Email address: Bruce.Tranter@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

‘Wilderness’ is a highly contested concept but one that has been used effectively by environmentalists to frame environmental issues and valorise wild places, particularly the wild rivers, lakes and old growth forests of Tasmania. Content analyses of articles sampled from *The Mercury* and *The Age* suggest substantial variation in the reporting of ‘wilderness’ between the two newspapers. In the Tasmanian *Mercury* newspaper ‘wilderness’ is only weakly associated with coverage of environmental campaigns in areas environmentalists claim to be wild places, but is more strongly so in *The Age*. Over a similar period, the phrase ‘forest protest’ also emerges as a distinctive frame. Yet while ‘forest protests’ occurs more frequently in *The Mercury* than *The Age* over time, it is only associated with ‘wilderness’ in *The Age*. The findings suggest that while differences in tone expressed by the two newspapers in coverage of the Franklin campaign of 1982-83 may have softened, when it comes to framing and reporting ‘wilderness’, substantial differences remain between the two papers.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The peak-meat question in New Zealand: consumption, production and environment.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Corrina Tucker, Massey University, NZ
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Corrina Tucker

Email address: c.tucker@massey.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Two critical issues are on a collision course that will likely see changes in global meat production and consumption practices. First, consumer demand for meat globally is growing, and second, the intensive agricultural production practices needed to meet this demand are environmentally untenable. New Zealand is in a captivating position in relation to this juncture. It is a nation of meat eaters with one of the highest levels of per capita consumption, and it has an economy that is strongly associated with agriculture. Moreover, the branding of New Zealand as 'clean and green' is associated with (among other things) agricultural production. This equates to a situation where in order to maintain an image and hence branding of 'clean and green', the detrimental environmental effects of agricultural practices must be mitigated while continuing to assist in meeting the demand for meat both in New Zealand and overseas, and while maintaining economic viability. Much debate exists in the literature regarding how these trends might be addressed in the future. My interest however is in how citizens think about their meat consumption practices, in relation to the wider New Zealand socio-environmental context. This presentation reports on some of the main findings from focus groups where participants considered a range of meat consumption alternatives, as well as existing and emerging meat production practices, in relation to New Zealand identity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Gender, Inequality and Bushfire: Putting Australia in international context

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Meagan Tyler – Centre for Sustainable Organisations and Work, RMIT University.
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Meagan Tyler

Email address: meagan.tyler@rmit.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The study of gender and associated questions about inequality and the social construction of masculinity and femininity are important elements of social science research. While gender has often been a focus in disciplines such as sociology and anthropology, the social construction of gender is now analysed in areas ranging from criminology to international political economy. The importance of gender is also recognised in the trend towards “gender mainstreaming” evident in many national and international policy discourses. Disaster studies, however, adopted the use of gendered analysis quite late, and it was not until the 1990s that a body of literature started to emerge. Since then, there has been a steady increase in international research dealing with the relationship between gender and disaster. Australian research on bushfire has yet to make use of the insights from this work. In this paper, I explain why a gendered analysis of bushfire preparedness, response and recovery is important. I also highlight some of the shortcomings associated with the few attempts that do exist to understand bushfire through a gendered lens.

INDIGENOUS POLITICAL ECOLOGY APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN MEXICO AND LATIN AMERICA

José G. Vargas-Hernández, M.B.A;Ph.D.
Research Professor member of the National Systems of Researchers of Mexico
Departament of Administration
University Center for Economic and Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara
Periférico Norte 799 Edificio G-306
Zapopan, Jalisco C.P. 45100; México
Tel y fax: +52(33) 3770 3340 Ext 25043
josevargas@cucea.udg.mx, jgvh0811@yahoo.com, jvargas2006@gmail.com

Abstract

The struggle for the recognition of indigenous rights is one of the most important social movements in Mexico. Before the 1970s, existing peasant organizations did not represent indigenous concerns. Since 1975 there has been a resurgence of indigenous movements and have raised new demands and defense of their cultural values. However, indigenous social mobilization had been laid in local and regional peasant struggles across the 1970s and 1980s. Also the indigenous movement is not homogeneous and does not include all ethnic groups in the country, but it has many different expressions and encompasses different entities at local, regional and national levels. This paper aims to analyze the historical social approach and under the frame of indigenous political ecology of social movements for recognition of indigenous rights in contemporary Mexico.

Keywords: Social movements, Mexico, indigenous right, recognition, contemporary

1. Introduction: Indigenous movements

Social movements cut across social class, ethnicity, levels of education, urban-rural, etc., and across all levels, local, state, national, regional, and international and global, forming connections between environment and development, health, civil rights, or indigenous rights (Keck and Sikkink, 1992; Brecher and Costello, 1994; Carruthers, 1995). Cultural theories about agency and subjectivity explain what social movements are doing.

Evers (1985:43) lists new social movements that includes squatters' groups, neighborhood councils, church-sponsored "ecclesiastical base communities" (CEBs), indigenous associations, women's organizations, human rights committees, youth groups, popular cultural and artistic activities. Also Evers considers literacy groups, coalitions for tile defense of regional traditions, environmental movements, a patchwork of self-help groupings among unemployed and poor people, "workers' associations organizing independently and even in opposition to traditional trade union structures".

Class and ethnic conflicts are that at the base of the struggle for identity of the indigenous movements that has its roots during the colonial period. The indigenous movement is not homogeneous and does not include all ethnic groups in the country, but it has many different expressions and encompasses different entities at local, regional and national levels. Movements at local levels are based on their ethnicity and community with limited mobilization. At regional level are integrated associations of ethnic groups.

Indigenous movements have similar concerns like other social movements that seek to change either society itself or the position of the group in society. Indigenous movements are characterized as process of national construction in search of collective identities looking at shared social identity based in cultural tradition.

Indigenous movements are shaped by the struggle for identity and the need to open a space for survival within the national political, economic and social environment. Indigenous social movements reflect discontinuous social change in periods of cultural and ideational crises. When ideational cycles overlap with waves of social protest movements, it is hard to demonstrate that the ups and downs of indigenous social movements coincide with an underlying ideational cycle and their identity over history. Movements emerge from the cycle of action –reform -action more entrenched within the communities (Tarrow, 1996; Maguire, 1996).

Whether the new social movements construct “new identities” rooted in the past, is a dilemma that arises with respect to indigenous movements that look to pre colonial times to propose a new kind of community.

There are complex difference and similarities between the North American indigenous movements and the Mexican indigenous movements.

2. History of indigenous movements

There were many rebellions and movements by the indigenous populations in defense of their rights during the three centuries of colonial rule. Peru was the epicenter of the struggle of native indigenous communities against the Conquest that climaxed in the late 18th -century with the Túpac Amaru rebellion. The indigenous social movements demand political, social and economic rights rooted in the colonial and post-colonial period facing a class struggle and ethnic conflict under an identified political project within the national political context and the fight of land.

Over the last few decades indigenous movements are social movements and not longer revolutionary movements, more involved and organized in Latin America than during the periods of the 1950s and the 1960s. The strategy of the indigenous and peasant movement since the sixty is to incorporate other components in the struggle, intercultural bilingual education, reflection against the structure of the state, the political system analysis, etc. The priority of the indigenous movement is the bilingual educational programmes or recovery of traditional cultures.

Before the 1970s, existing peasant organizations did not represent indigenous concerns. Since 1975 there has been a resurgence of indigenous movements and have raised new demands and defense of their cultural values. At national the indigenous movement began in 1975 with indigenous organizations, such as the National Council of Indigenous Peoples (CNPI) and the National Association of Bilingual Teachers. However, indigenous social mobilization had been laid in local and regional peasant struggles across the 1970s and 1980s.

Indigenous peoples create and participated in unions, political parties or cooperatives that, until the 1980s, did not articulate their demands in terms of their identity; rather they tended to identify themselves as peasant organizations (Yashar, 1998; Albó, 1999). After 1980, indigenous movements actively participated in the democratization process of Latin America (Diaz Polanco, 1997; Van Cott, 1994; Ramos, 1998; Horst, 1998; Warren, 1998). The 1980s were a time of social mobilization and expansion in Mexican social indigenous and peasant movements.

The renewal for indigenous movements across Mexico begins with the 1987 publication of *México Profundo* (Deep Mexico: A Civilization Denied).

The contradiction between the growing pressures on international financial institutions and the state widened with the consolidation in the 1990s of the transnational environmentalist movement and the indigenous communities' rights to sustain their own life projects were legitimated and the international Indigenous movement and environmentalism was consolidated.

Since the early 1990s, the indigenous movement had become the key to Ecuador's governance following the CONAIE's first large uprising. Indigenous resistance during the '90s became the object of a political intervention of cooperation projects that transformed the indigenous people into the economically poor. Indigenous leaders have been co-opted by governments aimed to destroy the indigenous movements, such as the CONAIE in the Amazon. The State apparatus are held by white politicians, and public officials have continued to be exclusively white and mestizo.

The new social indigenous movements in Latin America and the Caribbean had an impulse in 1992 until only had a national and local scope. Several facts have rising consciousness of the new indigenous movement. American indigenous movements started in 1992 with the legitimacy to the heightened indigenous issues and international awareness coming out from the boost of the 500th Anniversary of Columbus's "discovery" of the Americas.

The year 1992 has been a time of renewal for indigenous movements when Rigoberta Menchu, a Mayan Woman was awarded the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize for her role as a symbol of the rising consciousness of the new indigenous movement. The celebrations reinvigorated organizations and Indian movement ties, creating new alliances between indigenous groups, pan-Indian movements, NGOs, environmental groups and others.

An indigenous, religious and social movement, the Civil Society las Abejas, emerged in 1992 as a coalition of local indigenous Maya-Tzotzil communities who united to solve land conflicts. Las Abejas movement is an expression of the "civil society" movement comprising of several peasant, indigenous and local non-governmental organizations.

Governor Madrazo in the State of Tabasco in 1994 faced demands from a popular movement made up of peasants and indigenous people who have been damaged by the petroleum industry. This and other events created an environment in Mexico for the formation of new indigenous movement organizations and new alliances between indigenous movements. Resistance movements against globalized corporate agriculture and biotechnology have emerged. From the authoritarian corporatist structure of the developmentalist years in Mexico, emerged peasant and indigenous social movements.

The neoliberal reform in Mexico has served as crucible for the emergence of new actors such as the Zapatistas. Peasants and Indigenous peoples mobilized against the privatization of their lands and resources. In January of 1994, the Zapatista uprising of Mayan indigenous communities in Chiapas received solidarity from indigenous and peasant movement organizations, networks, alliances, and coalitions. Zapatismo manages timing placing the communities first, distancing the movement from national events. The 1994's New Year's Day marked the beginning of NAFTA and the arrival of a new guerrilla movement identified with Emiliano Zapata, the agrarian hero, symbol of national liberation and of the resistance to displacement of Mexican indigenous peoples from land holdings.

In 1994, diverse local civic movements that included human rights movements, cooperatives, and ethnic rights emerged throughout the region in conflict in Chiapas, ejected most of the ruling party mayors of municipalities and installed instead pluralistic town councils. The Zapatista guerrilla movement that emerged in Chiapas in 1994 has triggered social movements in Mexico and abroad, to emphasize the increasing levels of poverty under the neoliberal economic policy and demanding a more equitable income distribution (Carr, 1997).

As a resistance movement, the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas have been successful using the slogan ¡Basta ya! (Enough!) and presenting their 11-word program to the Mexican government: "Trabajo, Tierra, Techo, Pan, Salud, Educación, Democracia, Libertad, Paz, Independencia, y Justicia" (work, land, shelter, bread, health, education, democracy, liberty, peace, independence, and justice) (Rosaldo, 2000: 20). Chiapas revolt remains an indigenous » revolt because it's the EZLN revolt supported with the rest of social movements in Mexico.

The Zapatista movement represents grassroots organizations, which can broaden and deepen without external alliances. The Zapatista movement is larger than the EZLN (Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional), involving numerous indigenous, peasants and civil organization. As a social movement, the EZLN is distinguishable from other popular movements in Mexico having actively mobilized not only the indigenous groups

but also other large groups of economic, social and political actors. Zapata has inspired movements in Mexico in their struggle to sustain and improve ways of livelihood.

The Zapatista movement seems to fit the definition of a new social movement because it concerns with ethnic identity underscores its total autonomy from organizations and political parties call for cultural liberation and survival as indigenous people and peasants of Chiapas, collective consumption and demand public services. The Zapatista movement seeks indigenous autonomy within the framework of the Mexican nation.

The Zapatista movement is a way that is easy to embrace: The Mayan peoples want voice, when movement between the villages is almost impossible at times. The Zapatistas call their reform movement "the revolution before the revolution." The threat of a pan-Mayan movement is conjured embracing both Southern Mexico and much of Central American. Mexican social movements with the overt appearances of gestures of revolt have raised the choice of Zapata as the revolutionary forebear of the movement that also served the cause of revolution as theater.

The essence of grassroots organizing movements grow outward and from the bottom up. The Zapatista movement does want to transform power relations through the creation of democratic spaces for consultation and collective decisions and does not want to take over state power. The process of the consultation implies movement. The movement grew directly from the alienation from the means of production.

Large-scale, cross-movement gatherings are embodied in the Zapatista-called "encounters". The Zapatista communities are islands of relative liberation for women and are one important source of the movement's appeal. Participation of indigenous women in movements since 1994, a decade of movement's political practices, supports the argument of the multi-dimensionality of identity and experiences of oppression by the Mexican State at creating dichotomies between women's rights and indigenous rights.

Two years after the Zapatista attacks, the movement Popular Revolutionary Army sprang from the poverty and oppression of Southern Mexico and attacked several Mexican cities, demanding a revolution in the state of Guerrero.

The National Indigenous Congress (CNI) began in 1996 to bring together the indigenous movements aligned with the Zapatistas under the assumption of creating an understanding of a collective sense of self. This is in contrast to homogenizing mestizaje (mixed-race) and identity categories so as to gain recognition as citizens (Rosaldo, 2000). Sustained indigenous social movements in Mexico and Indigenous peoples have an important role to achieve resolutions and demands of the National Indigenous Congress and social movements in Mexico aimed to nurturing and conserving natural and cultural biodiversity.

Since 1997, when 45 members were massacred in Acteal, human rights organizations support the use nonviolent methods of conflict resolution. The interactions among members, form a unique "glocal syncretic identity" which inspires the movement in its

collective action of resistance against displacement and military land invasion (Tavanti, 2000; Tavanti, 2003).

The Shining Path movement fought for land and territory in a dirty wars that caused genocide against indigenous peoples between 1980 and 2000.

After the “Color of the Earth” mobilization in 2001, the EZLN mobilized toward building autonomies. In August 2003 created the Caracoles to unite and consolidate local and regional self-government. Bolivian social movements have managed to put an indigenous man in the presidential office after the protests of “Water Wars” in 2000, and the “Natural Gas Wars” of 2003-05.

The first large indigenous mobilization in March 2006, after a long and arduous period of crisis in Ecuador, was against the free trade agreement with United States.

The struggle of indigenous peoples of Chihuahua, the Tarmaaras is articulated against illegal forestry practices, in particular, water and biodiversity. The Land Research Action Network was launched in Chiapas to mobilize people in support of popular movements who are struggling for access to land. Identity among communities provides emotional involvement in collective action.

According to Estrada (2003) the indigenous organizations include several well organized and legal movements, confederations, unions, fronts, etc. at regional and national levels, as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1 Indigenous Organizations

National Indigenous Movement of the National Peasant Confederation	Movimiento Nacional Indígena de la Confederación Nacional Campesina	MINI-CNC
National Confederation of Indigenous Peoples	Confederación Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas	CONAIN
National Union of Autonomous Regional Peasant Organizations	Unión Nacional de Organizaciones Regionales Campesinas Autónomas	UNORCA
Indigenous Peoples Independent Front	Frente Nacional de Pueblos Indígenas	FIPI
National Indigenous Council	Consejo Nacional Indígena	CNI

Source: Estrada (2003).

The indigenous communities are cohesively responding to the ethnic conflict as one of the most significant social movements in Mexico's history to the surprise of other social actors, such as government, politicians, analysts and academics. Regional indigenous movements in Mexico have been researched by Mejía-Pineros and Sarmiento-Silva (1987), Moguel, Botey, and Hernández, eds. (1992), and Warman and Argueta, eds. (1993), as well as the journals Ojarasca and Cuadernos Agrarios.

3. Indigenous political ecology

Indigenous ecology refers to alliances between environmental and indigenous social movement organizations. Internationalization of the indigenous ecology movement reveals ongoing tension between two contending social movement visions, one of which is the own social movement activity. Carruthers (1995) uses the term "indigenous political ecology" to refer to the consolidation of social movement alliances based in an effort to preserve, defend, apply and integrate traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) embedded in indigenous and peasant culture and practice into grassroots development efforts.

Human and indigenous rights's movements are an old form of political organization that is revitalized in new forms of social movements. The indigenous social movements gain access to the political sphere based on solidarity among members and the capacity to create new forms of social relations and practice, like shared antagonism towards others. Power is not central, defined as a "continuing overt relationship of conflict between collective actors and authorities" (Evers, 1985).

The struggle for the recognition of indigenous rights is one of the most important social movements in Mexico. Among the indigenous leadership, the cooperative work has sparked the emergence of a technobureaucry of human rights and ethnodevelopment from government and international financial institutions programs. Movement leaders in such positions may enhance prestige of his own movement, hold accountable to his supporters and maintain close ties with party leaders.

It is still early evaluate the extent to which the EZLN movement is achieving change of cultural politics through elements that are part of the movement's history, such as radical democratic and autonomy practices, claims to indigenous identity, traditions and dignity. The indigenous movement maintains some levels of autonomy and has increased their capacity to bargain with the state. CONACAMI's presence in Ecuador is the only indigenous, autonomous, and independent organization.

Social movement analysts overlooked the practice of indigenous political ecology and the social movement action that social movements crate for meaningful political spaces as a component of negotiation between social movements and the state to secure benefits and to enhance the capacity of social movement organizations vis-a-vis the state.

There have been sharp debates within environmental movements over what should be understood for sustainable development and a relative lack of research on contemporary movements to protect the environment initiated by non-indigenous actors (Silva, 1994).

The Mexican environmental and indigenous movements focused on agriculture and the quest for sustainable alternatives, struggle to revalidate, revitalize and integrate traditional ecological knowledge into grassroots development projects. The preservation of species diversity is intrinsic to sustainable development and to environmental movements and international indigenous rights movement. An environmental movement

in Southern Mexico and Central America pretends to preserve the wealth of biodiversity. Social movements in Mexico and around the world have raised the issues to control seeds and medicinal plants at different international conventions.

Agrarian and ethnic movements are conscious of the struggle for identity and began to state their demands as rights; land rights, labour rights or educational rights. Agroecological experimentation is fostered by state agencies that maintain linkages to activists in the peasant or environmental movements. Ecological social movements are intrinsically multi-sectoral, fostering linkages between indigenous, peasant, public health, labor, student, and urban popular movements. Ecological social movements articulate concerns and issues of other social movements.

Carruthers (1996) analyses cross-movement alliance formation between contemporary environmental groups, formed by the urban, educated middle class, which have found a convergence of interest with existing peasant and indigenous organizations of the most marginalized segment of Mexico's rural poor. Local indigenous and environmental movements are peaceful and unarmed, and draw on legal instruments, build ties with NGOs, churches and the scientific community.

The advocacy NGOs which are players on the border in the areas of environmental threats, the environmental justice movement, human rights, indigenous rights, and so forth. Alliances of environmental, agroecology and indigenous social movements fosters and strengthens linkages between grassroots organizations (GROs) that represent existing indigenous, peasant, and smallholders' organizations, and grassroots support organizations (GRSOs) which represent the applied face of the Mexican environmental and agroecology movements.

NAFTA has created mechanisms to deal with environmental hazards in the form of legal agreements and less formal non-binding agreements such as grass -roots movements on both sides of the border. NAFTA has precipitated an indigenous environmental movement while raising the level of awareness of environmental problems.

The ideology of indigenous movements switch between Neoliberalism and the Left. The Zapatistas have positioned themselves in dialogue with anti-neoliberal social movements in Mexico and around the world. The EZLN offers a coherent alternative to social movements in Mexico. For the Ecuadorian indigenous movement, social mobilizations achieved victories against the international financial organizations and their local allies, forcing the continuation of neoliberal economic policies.

During the Second Andean-Mesoamerican Conference, "The Indigenous Movement, Resistance, and the Alternative Project," indigenous leaders and academics discussed the problems that face indigenous movements in the political context. Indigenous movements like the Zapatistas have long rejected subordination to political party, struggling for self-definition and cultural practices.

4. Social movements for recognition of indigenous rights

Indigenous people created and participated in unions, political parties or cooperatives that, until the 1980s, did not articulate their demands in terms of their identity; rather they tended to identify themselves as peasant organizations (Yashar, 1998; Albó, 1999). After 1980, indigenous movements actively participated in the democratization process of Latin America (Diaz Polanco, 1997; Van Cott, 1994; Ramos, 1998; Horst, 1998; Warren, 1998). The renewal for indigenous movements across Mexico began with the 1987 publication of *México Profundo* (Deep Mexico: A Civilization Denied).

Movements at local levels are based on their ethnicity and community with limited mobilization. At regional level are integrated associations of ethnic groups and at national level the indigenous movement began in 1975 with indigenous organizations, such as the National Council of Indigenous People (NCPI) and the National Association of Bilingual Teachers.

Indigenous movements are shaped by the struggle for identity and the need to open a space for survival within the national political, economic and social environment. Class and ethnic conflicts are at the base of the struggle for identity of the indigenous movements. This struggle has its roots during the colonial period. Although indigenous movements have an ethnic component, they share common features with other social movements.

Indigenous movements' participation in the democratization movements adopts organizational forms to establish relationships of control and input with the political and judicial processes. The organization affects them in such a way that they can further their claims through political parties, NGOs, etc. with direct access to the decision-making processes at different levels of government. The inward strategic orientation of indigenous movements towards the national context depends on the level of control and input. The demographic weight of indigenous movements is nationally and regionally important.

Indigenous movements have resorted to ambiguous norms about human rights, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity. The Mexican environmental and indigenous movements focused on agriculture and the quest for sustainable alternatives, struggle to revalidate, revitalize and integrate traditional ecological knowledge into grassroots development projects.

The preservation of species diversity is intrinsic to sustainable development and to environmental movements and international indigenous rights movement. Agrarian and ethnic movements are conscious of the struggle for identity and began to state their demands as rights, land rights, labor rights or educational rights. Indigenous movements need to follow more of a multi-pronged strategy of lobbying, alliance making, appealing to courts, and public campaigns than a legal alternative which is besieged by traps and counterproductive results.

Carruthers (1995) uses the term "indigenous political ecology" to refer to the consolidation of social movement alliances based in an effort to preserve, defend, apply and integrate Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) embedded in indigenous and peasant culture and practice into grassroots development efforts. Indigenous ecology refers to alliances between environmental and indigenous social movement organizations. Internationalization of the indigenous ecology movement reveals ongoing tension between two contending social movement visions, one of which is the individual's social movement activity.

Carruthers (1996) analyses cross-movement alliance formation between contemporary environmental groups, formed by the urban, educated middle class, which have found a convergence of interest with existing peasant and indigenous organizations of the most marginalized segment of Mexico's rural poor.

A multi-pronged strategy includes alliances with other social movements is dependent on the existence of points of common interest. Indigenous communities ally with environmental and human rights movements to lobby and exert pressures on national governments. Alliance of Indigenous movements and alliances may have some possibilities of reshaping of current structures of governance.

Agroecology, as a social movement, seeks to rescue traditional practices, and protect biological and cultural diversity to bring together First World and Third World forms of environmentalism. The emergence of agroecology movement in Mexico is fuelled by high ecological costs of industrial agriculture. Agroecological experimentation is fostered by state agencies that maintain linkages to activists in the peasant or environmental movements.

Alliances of environmental, agroecology and indigenous social movements fosters and strengthens linkages between Grassroots Organizations (GROs) that represent existing indigenous, peasant, and smallholders' organizations, and Grassroots Support Organizations (GRSOs) which represent the applied face of the Mexican environmental and agroecology movements. A GRSO "is a developmental civic entity that provides services for and channels resources to local groups of disadvantaged rural or urban households and individuals" (Bendahmane, 1991, 31).

The indigenous communities are cohesively responding to the ethnic conflict as one of the most significant social movements in Mexico's history to the surprise of other social actors, such as government, politicians, analysts and academics. Mejía-Pineros and Sarmiento-Silva (1987), Moguel, Botey, and Hernández, Eds (1992) and Warman and Argueta, Eds. (1993) have researched regional indigenous movements in Mexico, as well as the journals *Ojarasca* and *Cuadernos Agrarios*. The priority of the indigenous movement is the bilingual educational programs or recovery of traditional cultures.

The 1980s was a time of social mobilization and expansion in Mexican social indigenous and peasant movements. Indigenous civil society, in some regions richly textured and thin, heavily structured by clienteles in others, reflect the historical legacies of both past

movements from below and openings from above (Fox, 1997). Some local movements are defections from the ruling corporatist party while others emerged from an opening within the ruling political class in the early 1970s and have independently promoted bottom-up strong ethnic identity-based mobilization, as in the case of the democratization of Oaxaca's Zapotec market town of Juchitán.

The local movement development increased with mobilization from below, from political alliances and from reform-oriented elites controlled state politics. Social movements often attempt to occupy the cracks in the system from below, demanding access to the state while articulating their own interests.

Different positions about the new relation between developmental and environmental concerns became more visible as different organizations, institutions and movements established connections with each other. Indigenous communities and their alliances with non-Indigenous communities and wider movements have transformative effects on the structures of governance. The contradiction between the growing pressures on international financial institutions and the state widened with the consolidation in the 1990s of the transnational environmentalist movement and the indigenous communities' rights to sustain their own life projects were legitimated and the international indigenous movement and environmentalism was consolidated.

Several facts have rising consciousness of the new indigenous movement. American indigenous movements started in 1992 with the legitimacy to the heightened indigenous issues and international awareness coming out from the boost of the 500th Anniversary of Columbus's "discovery" of the Americas. The 1992 have been a time of renewal for indigenous movements when Rigoberta Menchú, a Mayan Woman was awarded the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize for her role as a symbol of the rising consciousness of the new indigenous movement.

The celebrations reinvigorated organizations and Indian movement ties, creating new alliances between indigenous groups, pan-Indian movements, NGOs, environmental groups and others. This and other events created an environment in Mexico for the formation of new indigenous movement organizations and new alliances between indigenous movements

The indigenous social movements gain access to the political sphere based on solidarity among members and the capacity to create new forms of social relations and practice, like shared antagonism towards others. Power is not central, defined as a "continuing overt relationship of conflict between collective actors and authorities" (Evers, 1985). However, collective actors are prone to disperse, fragmented and atomized, into networks, which quickly disappear from political relevance into sects, emotional support circles and therapy groups.

An indigenous, religious and social movement, the Civil Society Las Abejas, emerged in 1992 as a coalition of local indigenous Maya-Tzotzil communities who united to solve land conflicts. The Land Research Action Network was launched in Chiapas to mobilize

people in support of popular movements who are struggling for access to land. Identity among communities provides emotional involvement in collective action. In January of 1994, the Zapatista uprising of Mayan indigenous communities in Chiapas received solidarity from indigenous and peasant movement organizations, networks, alliances, and coalitions. The Zapatista guerrilla movement that emerged in Chiapas in 1994 has triggered social movements in Mexico and abroad, to emphasize the increasing levels of poverty under the neoliberal economic policy and demanding a more equitable income distribution.

As a resistance movement, the Zapatista uprising in Chiapas have been successful using the slogan ¡Basta ya! (Enough!) and presenting their 11-word program to the Mexican government: “Trabajo, Tierra, Techo, Pan, Salud, Educación, Democracia, Libertad, Paz, Independencia, y Justicia” (work, land, shelter, bread, health, education, democracy, liberty, peace, independence, and justice).

Local indigenous and environmental movements are peaceful and unarmed, and draw on legal instruments, build ties with NGOs, churches and the scientific community. The Zapatista movement represents grassroots organizations, which can broaden and deepen without external alliances. In 1994, diverse local civic movements that included human rights movements, cooperatives, and ethnic rights emerged throughout the region in conflict in Chiapas, ejected most of the ruling party mayors of municipalities and instead installed pluralistic town councils.

Las Abejas movement is an expression of the "civil society" movement comprising of several peasant, indigenous and local non-governmental organizations. Since 1997, when 45 members were massacred in Acteal, human rights organizations support the use of nonviolent methods of conflict resolution. The interactions among members form a unique "global syncretic identity," which inspires the movement in its collective action of resistance against displacement and military land invasion.

As a social movement, the EZLN is distinguishable from other popular movements in Mexico having actively mobilized not only the indigenous groups but also other large groups of economic, social and political actors. Indigenous communities re-focus on traditional values and transform old meanings in order to continue with their land struggle. The EZLN can strategically develop either into a new political movement or into an indigenous autonomy movement.

The Zapatista movement is considered a transnational rhizomes or social networks weaving a global electronic fabric of struggle and mounting a social network against a state lagging at democratization. The Zapatista Rebellion is a prototype for social network in the 21st century, in which almost every aspect of modern computer communications have been used.

There is new capacity for this and other social movements to communicate across borders and to operate at a transnational level. The analyses of this movement have recognized how the content of the rhizomatic or networking forms of social mobilization, pulling

together grassroots movements against the current political and economic order in Mexico and the world and of facilitating alternative approaches to social organization. Governments should learn to counter such social movements and have to improve its ability to wage counter-netwar.

The unprecedented success of EZLN as a new social movement has been attributed to its post modernity. The EZLN as a new social movement has been characterized as the first “postmodern” peasant rebellion because of the sophisticated communication techniques. A Mexican analyst, Gustavo Esteva, posed the question, “Is ours the last Central American guerrilla war, or has the new postmodern revolutionary era begun?” (Cockburn, 1994: 404).

Through creative use of images and information, indigenous people have turned marginality and poverty into their greatest strength on the emergence of “internationalized,” identity-based movements. Kelley (2002: 9) states that “how oppressed we are or that merely chronicles the [folies] of radical movements doesn’t seem very useful... Progressive social movements do not simply produce statistics and narratives of oppression; rather, the best ones do what great poetry always does: transport us to another place, compel us to relive horrors and, more importantly, enable us to imagine a new society”

Chiapas revolt remains an indigenous » revolt because it's the EZLN revolt supported with the rest of social movements in Mexico. It is still early evaluate the extent to which the EZLN movement is achieving change of cultural politics through elements that are part of the movement’s history, such as radical democratic and autonomy practices, claims to indigenous identity, traditions and dignity. The indigenous movement maintains some levels of autonomy and has increased their capacity to bargain with the state

The Zapatistas have positioned themselves in dialogue with anti-neoliberal social movements in Mexico and around the world. The EZLN offers a coherent alternative to social movements in Mexico. The National Indigenous Congress (CNI) began in 1996 to bring the indigenous movements aligned with the Zapatistas together under the assumption of creating an understanding of a collective sense of self in movement. This was in contrast to homogenizing mestizaje (mixed-race) and identity categories so as to gain recognition as citizens (Rosaldo, 2000).

Sustained indigenous social movements in Mexico and Indigenous peoples have an important role to achieve resolutions and demands of the National Indigenous Congress and social movements in Mexico aimed to nurtur and conserve natural and cultural biodiversity. An environmental movement in Southern Mexico and Central America pretends to preserve the wealth of biodiversity. Social movements in Mexico and around the world have raised the issues to control seeds and medicinal plants at different international conventions.

Internationalization of the Mexican indigenous social movement finds support in around the world. The Binational Mixtec-Zapotec Front, (FM-ZB) based in California, organize

migrant farmworkers of Oaxacan origin and promotes indigenous resistance and worker and human rights and sustainable agricultural development projects.

There are other binational movements, such as the Frente Indígena Oaxaqueño Binacional, which is comprised of Mexican and U.S. based indigenous and migrant workers' organizations. These migrant organizations include the CCPM (Popular Mixtec Civic Committee), the ORO (Oaxacan Regional Organization), the COTLA (Tlaxcalan Community in Los Angeles), the OPEO (Organization of Exploited and Oppressed Peoples), etc.

Some of these movements maintain affiliations with the César Chávez's United Farmworkers of America, and the San Francisco based NGO AT-Work (The Appropriate Technology Working Group, of the Earth Island Institute). Neither the indigenous movement, nor other social movements in Mexico, has an ideological support for drug prohibition.

5. Indigenous movements in Latin America

Indigenous movements have recourse to ambiguous norms about human rights, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity. "Popular movements" of Latin America and the developing world are defined by new elements: The inclusion popular sectors within civil society and their ability to challenge the state, such as the case of indigenous movements (Cardoso and Correa, 1987).

Túpac Amaru was the indigenous intellectual who inspired and organized the indigenous movement and developed a political project to rebuild the Inca Empire. The rise of center-left governments in Latin America, supported by broad-based social and indigenous movements, weakened or caused crises in the prevailing neoliberal model and faced an array of new dilemmas and questions. The liberation theology movements in Latin America have declined and do not recognize its new expression in the indigenous theologies.

Governments have not demobilized popular movements, but caused new divisions or co-opted social movements such as the piqueteros in Argentina, the indigenous movements in Bolivia y Ecuador. However the landless movement of Brazil is eluding both positions. (Zibechi, 2004). The indigenous movement is formed and directed by the poor and marginalized people participating in a wide variety of political arenas with demands for the Plurinational State as the case of Ecuador, which allow making the transition from a social movement to a political entity.

Political alliance forged behind the base communities was the beginning of the steady, progressive weakening of a indigenous movement in Ecuador that at its height was the reference point for all Latin America (Zibechi, 2004).

The Peruvian indigenous movement is represented by two organizations that group together 42 ethnicities to negotiate with government under a low profile for self-affirmation due mainly to the diversity of dialects and the weak cultural ties among the indigenous people, the absence of committed intellectuals and liberation theology.

Latin American indigenous movements are facing new challenges at state and institutional level. Indigenous movements challenge to search equilibrium between cultural identity and political, economic and social achievement within capitalist society. The Zapatista movement in Mexico has challenged the status quo of international economic structures under the economic globalization process. Latinamerican governments considers indigenous peoples a threat to the governance, as for example the powerful the Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of Ecuador (CONAIE). International financial organizations finance projects to prevent indigenous movements' resistance and revolt.

6. Transnational networks of indigenous movements

Struggles of traditional movements have become blurred in the face of globalization intersecting with new demands and causes revolving around globalization, such as indigenous, women and human rights, environment, etc.

The internationalization of civil society refers to cross-border linkages established by social movement organizations in peace, human rights, and environmental, gender, and labor, indigenous and other social movements. The Zapatista movement offered civil society a chance to mobilize and the Mexican government cannot figure out how to put an end to a movement, which still enjoys considerable international support.

Internationalization of social movements is a spontaneous response to protect and defend vulnerable people and a strategy to enhance their capacity and to carve out autonomous space independent of the state. The Mexican indigenous movement is taking its case for a new indigenous law to the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Internationalization of movement linkages and cross-border solidarity are means to negotiate local changes with the state to secure benefits. Local activists of the Zapatista movement has pushed the conflict into the international arena mobilizing transnational movements against nation state policies and undermining local governments' efforts to obfuscate or hide the nature of the conflict.

Internationalization of the Mexican indigenous social movement finds support in around the world. The Binational Mixtec-Zapotec Front, (FM-ZB) based in California, organize migrant farmworkers of Oaxacan origin and promotes indigenous resistance and worker and human rights and sustainable agricultural development projects.

There are other binational movements, such as the Frente Indigena Oaxaqueno Binacional. It is comprised of Mexican and U.S. based indigenous and migrant workers'

organizations. Some of these organizations include the CCPM (Popular Mixtec Civic Committee), the ORO (Oaxacan Regional Organization), the COTLA (Tlaxcalan Community in Los Angeles), the OPEO (Organization of Exploited and Oppressed Peoples), etc.

The Frente Binacional Indígena Oaxaqueño maintains affiliations with the César Chávez's United Farmworkers of America, and the San Francisco based NGO AT-Work (The Appropriate Technology Working Group, of the Earth Island Institute). Neither the indigenous movement, nor other social movements in Mexico, has an ideological support for drug prohibition.

There is new capacity for this and other social movements to communicate across borders and to operate at a transnational level. The Zapatista movement is considered a transnational rhizome or social network weaving a global electronic fabric of struggle and mounting a social network against a state lagging at democratization. These networks have an active role in circulating information about the indigenous women enrolled in the Zapatista Movement.

Complex transnational networks across the boundaries between the state, the market and civil society carry on indigenous peoples, environmentalist and human rights movements. The network capacity movements has been studied in the indigenous organizational strength (McAdam, 1982), in the ability to create "weak ties" (Granovetter, 1973), creation of networks of communication between the movements and communities at both the local and global level (Schulz, 1998). However, collective actors are prone to disperse, fragment and atomize, into networks, which quickly disappear from political relevance into sects, emotional support circles and therapy groups.

There are emerging transnational networks of "information age activism" based on associations among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with modern and postmodern issues such as the environment, human rights, immigration, indigenous peoples and freedom in cyberspace (Fukuyama, 1998). Women's rights social movements have carried out extensive binational networking for mutual learning and exchange to support the empowerment of women workers and indigenous women.

A little known movement can project its claims by identifying itself as the anti transnational corporations' movement or blaming a common villain forges links between distant social movements. In Peru, 3,200 out of 5,600 municipalities have presented legal complaints against transnational mining corporations.

7. Strategies

The Zapatista Rebellion is a prototype for social network in the 21st century, in which almost every aspect of modern computer communications have been used. The analyses of this movement have recognizes how the content of the rhizomatic or networking forms of social mobilization, pulling together grassroots movements against the current political

and economic order in Mexico and the world and of facilitating alternative approaches to social organization. Governments should learn to counter such social movements and have to improve its ability to wage counter-netwar.

The unprecedented success of EZLN as a new social movement has been attributed to its post modernity. The EZLN as a new social movement has been characterized as the first “postmodern” peasant rebellion because the sophisticated communication techniques. A Mexican analyst, Gustavo Esteva, posed the question, “Is ours the last Central American guerrilla war, or has the new postmodern revolutionary era begun?” (Cockburn, 1994:404).

The inward strategic orientation of indigenous movements towards the national context depends of the level of control and input. The EZLN can strategically develop either into a new political movement or into an indigenous autonomy movement. There is a larger movement opposing to a top-down Plan Puebla-Panamá that could lead to a more inclusive strategy of alternative development. Many indigenous communities, social movements and NGOs have condemned the greenwash of the massive Plan Puebla Panama. The strategy designed to pursue their demands and management of relationship with state institutions are two factors for indigenous movements to succeed.

Indigenous movements need to follow more a multi-pronged strategy of lobbying, alliance making, appealing to courts, and public campaigns than a legal alternative which is besieged by traps and counterproductive results. A multi-pronged strategy includes alliances with other social movements is dependent on the existence of points of common interest. Indigenous communities ally with environmental and human rights movements to lobby and exert pressures on national governments. Alliance of Indigenous movements and alliances may have some possibilities of reshaping of current structures of governance.

Through creative use of images and information, indigenous people have turned marginality and poverty into their greatest strength on the emergence of “internationalized,” identity-based movements. Kelley (2002: 9) states that “how oppressed we are or that merely chronicles the [follies] of radical movements doesn’t seem very useful... Progressive social movements do not simply produce statistics and narratives of oppression; rather, the best ones do what great poetry always does: transport us to another place, compel us to relive horrors and, more importantly, enable us to imagine a new society”.

Inspired by the Zapatista's “Other Campaign” in Mexico, the indigenous movement CONAIE is centered on creating another policy.

8. Discussion

Indigenous social movements are means of developing social identity and democratic recovery while organizing political mobilization against dictatorship. Indigenous

movements' participation in the democratization movements adopt organizational forms to establish relationships of control and input with the political and judicial processes that affect them. In this way, the indigenous movements can further their claims through political parties, NGOs, etc., with direct access to the decision-making processes at the different levels of government.

Indigenous communities and their alliances with non-Indigenous communities and wider movements have transformative effects on the structures of governance. Indigenous communities re-focus on traditional values and transform old meanings in order to continue with their land struggle.

Globalization has played a more active participation in indigenous movements in the increasing global civil society. Indigenous civil society, in some regions richly textured and thin, heavily structured by clientelism in others, reflect the historical legacies of both past movements from below and openings from above (Fox, 1997). In bottom-up consolidation of civil society in indigenous regions, external allies may be crucial to the movement's capacity to survive. (Collier and Quaratiello, 1994; Fox, 1994; Harvey, 1994, and Hernández, 1994)

The demographic weight of indigenous movements is nationally and regionally important.

The contemporary indigenous movements are focused on differences while the liberal discourse homogenizes. However, the ethnic component of indigenous movements leads to the conclusion that they cannot be studied like other social movements under the theoretical approach of Social Movement Theory. Although indigenous movements have an ethnic component, they share common features with other social movements.

9. References

- Albó, X. (1999) 'Andean people in the twentieth century', in F. Salomon and Schwartz, S. (eds), *The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas*, vol. 3: South America—Part 2, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 765–869.
- Bendahmane, D. B. (1991). "Performance review for NGOs." *Grassroots Development* 15, no. 2: 31-37. America—Part 2, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 765–869.
- Brecher, J. and Costello, T. (1994). *Global Village or Global Pillage? Economic Reconstruction from the Bottom Up*. Boston: South End Press.
- Cardoso, R. C. L. (1987) "Movimentos sociais na América Latina". *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*, 3, vol I. São Paulo, Cortez, 1987: 27-37

- Carr, B. (1997). "‘From the mountains of the southeast:’ A review of recent writings on the Zapatistas of Chiapas." *Journal of Iberian and Latin American Studies* 3(2).
- Carruthers D. V. (1996) "Indigenous ecology and the politics of linkage in Mexican social movements". *Third World Quarterly*, Vol 17, No 5, pp 1007± 1028, 1996
- Carruthers, D. (1995). *The Political Ecology of Indigenous Mexico: Social Mobilization and State Reform*. Ph.D. diss., University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA.
- Cockburn, A. (1994) "Chiapas and the Americas." *Nation*, 28 March 1994, 404.
- Collier, G. and Lowery-Quaratiello, L. (1994). *Basta! Land and the Zapatista Rebellion in Chiapas*. Oakland: Institute for Food and Development Policy.
- Diaz-Polanco, H. (1997) *Indigenous Peoples in Latin America: The Quest for Self-Determination*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Estrada, G. (2003). "Profile of the Indigenous People of Mexico Political Movements and Indigenous Organizations" *Forest Resources*. Chapter 9 - Part 4-5.
- Evers, T. (1985) "Identity: The Hidden Side of New Social Movements in Latin America," in Slater, D. (ed.), *New Social Movements and the State in Latin America*. Amsterdam: CEDLA, 1985.
- Fox, J. (1997). "The difficult transition from clientelism to citizenship: Lessons from Mexico", in Chalmers, D. A., Vilas, C. M., Roberts-Hite, K., Martin, S. B., Piester, K. and Segarra, M. (Eds.) (1997). *The New Politics of Inequality in Latin America: Rethinking Participation and Representation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997. p. 391-420.
- Fox, J. (1994). "The Roots of Chiapas." *Boston Review* 19, 2 (April–May): 24–27.
- Fukuyama, F. (1998) Review of Activists Beyond Borders: Advocacy Networks in International Politics, in *Foreign Affairs*, Vol. 77, no. 4, July-August 1998, p. 123.
- Harvey, N. (1994). "Rebellion in Chiapas: Rural Reforms, Campesino Radicalism and the Limits to Salinismo." *Transformation of Rural Mexico*, no. 5. La Jolla: University of California, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.
- Hernandez Navarro, L. (1994) "The Chiapas Uprising" in Harvey, N (Ed.) *Rebellion in Chiapas*. Transformation of Rural Mexico Series, No. 5. La Jolla: Center for US - Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego. pp. 44-56.
- Horst, R. (1998) *Authoritarianism, Indigenous resistance and religious missions: Paraguay, 1958–1992*, Ph.D. thesis, Department of History, Indiana University.
- Keck, M. and Sikkink, K. (1992). *International issue networks in the environment and human rights*. Paper presented at the XVII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, (24-27 September), Los Angeles, CA.
- Kelley, R. D.G. (2002) *Freedom Dreams: The Black Radical Imagination*. Boston: Beacon Press.
- Maguire, D. (1996) *Irish Republicans since 1968: From Rebels to Reformers?* Sydney: University of Sydney.
- McAdam, D. (1982). *Political Process and the Development of Black Insurgency, 1930-1970*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Mejía-Pineros, M. C. and Sarmiento-Silva, S. (1987). *La lucha indígena: Un reto a la ortodoxia*. Mexico City: IIS/Siglo XXI.
- Moguel, J., Botey, C. and Hernández, L. (eds.) (1992). *Autonomía y nuevos sujetos sociales en el desarrollo rural*. Mexico City: Siglo XXI/CEHAM.

- Ramos, A.R. (1998) *Indigenism: Ethnic Politics in Brazil*, Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.
- Rosaldo, R. (2000) "La pertenencia no es un lujo: procesos de ciudadanía cultural dentro de una sociedad multicultural," in *Desacatos*. Ciudad de Mexico: CIESAS, Spring, pp. 39-49. Speed, Shannon.
- Schulz, M. S. (1998). "Collective actions across borders: Opportunity structures, network capacities, and communicative praxis in the age of advanced globalization." *Sociological Perspectives*. 41: 587-617.
- Silva E (1994). "Thinking politically about sustainable development in the tropical forests of Latin America." *Dev. Change* 25: 697-721.
- Tavanti, M. (2003). *Las abejas: pacifist resistance and syncretic identities in a globalizing Chiapa*. New York and London: Routledge.
- Tavanti, M. (2000) *Los vuelos de las abejas: constructing glocal syncretic identities of resistance in the highlands of Chiapas*, Mexico. Dissertation. Loyola University Chicago.
- Tarrow, S. (1996) "States and Opportunities: The Political Structuring of Social Movements" in McAdam, D.; McCarthy, J. D. & Zald, M. N. (eds) (1996) *Comparative Perspectives on Social Movements*. Cambridge University Press.
- Van Cott, D. (ed.) (1994) *Indigenous peoples and democracy in Latin America*, New York: St Martin's Press.
- Warman, A., and Argueta, A. (eds.) (1993). *Movimientos indígenas contemporáneos en México*. Mexico City: CIIH/UNAM/Miguel Angel Porrúa.
- Warren, K. B. (1998) *Indigenous Movements and Their Critics: Pan-Maya Activism in Guatemala*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Yashar, D. (1998) 'Indigenous movements and democracy in Latin America', *Comparative Politics*, vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 23-43.
- Zibechi, R. (2004) *A Panorama of Social Movements in South America. Dangerous Liaisons: Center-Left Governments & the Grassroots*. Americas Program, Interhemispheric Resource Center (IRC) December 7, 2004. www.americaspolicy.org.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Affinities in multicultural neighbourhoods: shared values and their differences

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required): Ellie Vasta

1. Name of corresponding author: Ellie Vasta

Email Address:
ellie.vasta@mq.edu.au

Abstract

The focus of this paper is based on research on the 'affinities' that exist between various ethnic groups (including long-established non-migrant communities). The research is concerned with what we have in common across groups, examining and comparing the values (concepts or beliefs that guide our behaviour and actions) people define as important for themselves, as individuals and members of ethnic groups. In many western democracies there is concern that some ethnic groups are not integrating because their cultures or values are 'too different' from the mainstream. Generally, the 'common values' expressed are those of the receiving society, such as in the 'Australian Value Statement' or 'the importance of British values' publicly noted by three British Prime Ministers since 9/11.

Abstract Template

TITLE: *Bourdieuian* framework for community health research: Introducing the concept of health capital.

Author/s: Dr. Irena C. Veljanova,

Email address: i.veljanova@uws.edu.au

Affiliation/s:

School of Social Sciences and Psychology,

University of Western Sydney

Start text of Abstract Here (*no more than 200 words with no figures or tables*):

The focus of this paper is twofold: [1] it introduces the concept of health capital and [2] demonstrates the relevance of said concept for community health research. While Bourdieu's theory of fields and capital would have it that the overall capital (capital volume) accumulated by agents defines their position in the social milieu, the accumulation of health capital seems rather neglected, both theoretically and in practice. Although physical capital (introduced by Bourdieu (1978, 1984[1979])), can be seen as health capital, this paper will introduce health capital as a more encompassing concept, relevant beyond the economic field, particularly in line with the broader understanding of health as an overall social, physical and psychological well-being. I will be proposed that health capital can exist in three forms: firstly, consistent with the cultural capital it can exist in an embodied state, i.e., 'in the form of long-lasting dispositions of the mind and body' (Bourdieu 1986[1983]: 3); secondly, it can exist as an objectified state, as an objective state of well-being of the individual; and lastly, it can exist as an equity state, the equity of an individual into the public or private health systems and the health related knowledge (Veljanova 2011).

Drawing from my methodological experience and the findings from a nation-wide study of the Macedonians in Australia (N=817) during the period of 2006-2010 in the context of identity, health and health capital, the second part of this paper will demonstrate the theoretical/conceptual relevance of health capital for community health research.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Julia Verdouw (University of Tasmania)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: Julia.Verdouw@utas.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper explores the meanings given to money by downshifters in their choice to engage in simpler lifestyle practices. Personal meanings of money have been overlooked in research investigating downshifter's attitudes and behaviours. This is because studies tend to focus on either money as implicated in anti-consumer behaviours associated with simplifying, or on the significant non-monetary values and behaviours prioritised by downshifters. Through a small qualitative study involving downshifter adults in Tasmania, the findings of this paper suggest the presence of a number of common money meanings including three narrative phases in the enactment of downshifting: 'challenge', 'reflection' and 'reorientation'. Consequently, it is argued that the structures of meaning given to money by these downshifters are far more consequential to their decision-making than simply a shift toward anti-consumer behaviour; and that a re-orientation in money meanings involves a *moral* shift through which a person's life priorities undergo significant reorganisation.

Gender inequalities: Enduring and emerging paradigms

Archana Preeti Voola

PhD Candidate

Faculty of Education and Social Work

University of Sydney

ajet3826@uni.sydney.edu.au

Abstract

This paper argues that dominant feminist critiques of microfinance are based on the *enduring inequalities* paradigm, Gender and Development (GAD). GAD evolved from a western liberal feminist perspective in the early 1970s, to a radical and social feminist perspective which it adheres to presently (Singh 2007). Using examples of GAD informed critiques, the paper highlights the limitations of this paradigm to undertake concrete, historical and socio-political analysis. While not dismissing the GAD paradigm's usefulness in studying how social institutions have been structured by gender relations and the need to address the inequitable power relations (Cook 2007), this paper centers the debate on the ways in which women as a category of analysis have been incorporated into GAD critiques of microfinance. In doing so, the paper seeks to put forth an *emerging inequalities* paradigm, Capability Approach (CA) which could potentially provide not only concrete, historical and socio-political analysis but also suggest concrete ways to organise for change. The paper is structured into three main parts. The first is an introduction of the GAD paradigm, its merits and limitation vis-a-vis the CA paradigm. The second uses primary research data to revisit dominant GAD informed critiques of microfinance programs. The final part summarises the incorporation of women as a category of analysis in GAD and CA paradigms concluding with examples of ways to move beyond the impasse of gender differences to capability expansion.

Key words: Gender inequalities, Capability Approach, Gender and Development, microfinance, conversion factors

Word count: 3,147 (including abstract and references, excluding table).

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: An Analysis of Malaysian-Chinese Parents' Negotiation of Identities as Their Children Begin Early Childhood Education in Australia and Malaysia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Shi Jing Voon, Institute of Early Childhood (IEC), Macquarie University, Sydney
2. Dr. Peter Whiteman, IEC, Macquarie University, Sydney
3. Assoc. Prof. Ellie Vasta, Department of Sociology, Macquarie University, Sydney

Name of corresponding author: Shi Jing Voon

Email address: shijing.voon@students.mq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In comparison to the benefits of a positive sense of identity, the underlying role that identity plays in helping parents make the "right" and "best" life choices, especially for the migrant community in Australia, has received little attention. A significant life choice for migrant parents is choosing and accessing early childhood education and care (ECEC) services for their young children. This study examines Malaysian-Chinese parents' perceptions of their evolving identities in Australia and Malaysia, as well as the impact of these on the decisions underpinning choice of and access to ECEC services. This paper is based on work-in-progress of the recently concluded first half of the data collection process. This process includes non-participant observations in nine formal prior-to-school settings, as well as interviews with 14 families in different parts of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This paper shares parts of the reflections of these families on how they meet, overcome and negotiate challenges to their beliefs, goals and understandings as parents making the "right" and "best" ECEC choices for their young children.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:****Crime, Governance and the Military**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Ben Wadham
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Ben Wadham

Email address: ben.wadham@flinders.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The Australian Defence Force is a massive institution in Australian society yet it goes largely ignored as a site of sociological enquiry. A history of sociology and the military is outlined. This paper outlines the profound influence of the military and militarism in the western liberal democracy. It draws on recent crime and governance activities such as the Skype Affair and the DLA Piper review into sexual abuse to argue that this field is rich for criminological and sociological research.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Helen Walton

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: helen.walton@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Keywords

Gender
Labour market
Parenting
Sole mothers
Welfare

The impact of gendered parenting roles in the enduring disadvantage of Australian sole mothers

Sole mother led households have long been recognised as one of the most financially impoverished cohorts in Australia. This gendered inequality persists despite government policies seeking to move sole parents (predominantly mothers) from welfare-to-work, with employment cited as the best route out of poverty. Drawing on qualitative research on the work-life experiences of Australian sole mothers, this paper argues that this inequality endures as these gender neutral policies fail to acknowledge embedded gendered parenting patterns within Australian families with dependent children *and* a labour market which privileges the ‘ideal

worker' who can work full-time free from caring responsibilities (Williams, 2000). Despite parenting discourses evolving somewhat to include a more active caring role for fathers, in practice Australian mothers continue to provide the bulk of family care giving to children, and adapt their labour market engagement accordingly. The most common employment pattern in Australian dual earning coupled families with dependent children is fathers performing as family providers via full-time employment, while mothers work part-time and act as primary caregivers. Post-separation, in the majority of families mothers remain primary caregivers, while many fathers resist paying child support and thus uncouple themselves from the role of family provider. This paper explores how state income support has played a key role for sole mothers struggling to perform as both primary carers and sole providers. However, as further restrictions on eligibility take effect, sole mothers become more vulnerable to enduring disadvantage.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The 'bogan': a sociological etymology of class in contemporary Australia**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Deborah Warr
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Deborah Warr

Email address: djwarr@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The word, 'bogan' is now officially recognised by the Oxford English Dictionary where it is defined as a "depreciative term for unfashionable, uncouth, or unsophisticated person, especially of low social status". This is an unsurprising development as the word has long been part of the vernacular, although its usage has arguably been growing over recent years. In the space of a few days, I came across it being used in a (broadsheet) newspaper to describe street scene, 'full of the familiar assortment of yahoos, hoons and bogans'; in a scathing review of a play by Shakespeare with a particularly 'unlovely bogan Cordelia'; and as aesthetic practice, 'bogan-bohemian'. This presentation considers the ways in which the word is being used in everyday language to reference class, and its applications signal potent shifts in the ways in which class is being portrayed and interpreted. In particular, the term reflects the ways in which contemporary experiences of class are increasingly recognised as a (devalued) cultural, rather than economic, category - as lacking taste, irresponsible, immoral or excessive. Critically, 'working class' also involves an increasingly stigmatized identity because an emphasis on cultural, rather than economic, meanings of class implies individual deficits and frailties rather than the socio-structural conditions. These issues are positioned within wider questions regarding representations of class and socio-economic disadvantage in the media (as poverty news), in research (as poverty knowledge), and in popular culture (poverty stories).

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Refugee Settlement in Rural Communities: Dimensions, Process, Experience**

Rebekah Watson, University of New England

Name of corresponding author: Rebekah Watson

Email address: rwatson5@une.edu.au

The resettlement of refugees is an increasingly pervasive and complex issue provoking systemic and policy-driven responses that potentially subsume refugee agency. This paper presents an analysis of refugee settlement in rural communities incorporating the lived-reality of individual refugees and the dynamics of community identity and process. Rural communities offer a unique context for settlement, as identities and interactions can be strictly bounded. Using a grounded theory methodology, refugees and service providers in Armidale and Tamworth NSW were surveyed, yielding a complex and inter-related picture that was best clarified within the framework of a grounded theory conditional matrix. A core category of *mediated representations* emerged that pervades all levels of settlement in a process that leads to the positioning of refugees as structurally and socially lacking in agency and capacity. The location and utilisation of power emerged as a central theme in the study, most prominently in the effects of gatekeeping on the part of service providers. Similarly the study yielded a picture of refugees' social networks with sparse bonding and bridging ties and constricted linking ties, which deleteriously affected access to social capital. The results of the research indicate that limiting policy and structural frameworks, which become reinforced through procedures of assistance, impact on the settlement of refugees in rural communities. The conclusions drawn in this paper suggest both policy and community discourses would benefit from a more agentic perspective on refugee settlement.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Working on Foreign Soil: Why Jamaican Farm Workers leave their Families and Farms for North America**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Allison Bailey Wedderburn, The University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica

Name of corresponding author: Allison Bailey Wedderburn

Email address: allison.baileywedderburn@uwimona.edu.jm

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Since 1943, the Overseas Employment Programme, administered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS), has provided employment opportunities for Jamaicans in the agricultural, manufacturing and hospitality sectors in North America. This study examines, through interviews with farm workers, the role of the US Farm Work Programme and Canadian Farm Work Programme in improving the socio-economic status of Jamaican farm workers, their families and the communities in which they reside.

The programme, which facilitates temporary migration to work on US and Canadian farms, has provided thousands of job opportunities for Jamaicans in the picking of apples, peaches, strawberries, blueberries and cherries, harvesting of tobacco and sugar cane, poultry and dairy farming, and in green houses. Participants are recruited on an annual basis, and workers who perform well may benefit from repeat contracts through specific requests from employers. In some cases, this results in grandparents and other relatives taking on the child rearing and nurturing responsibilities.

The workers are required to participate in a compulsory savings programme to support their families and to assist with their re-establishment on return. Workers also remit additional funds, bringing about an enhanced quality of life for their family and community, including being able to send their children to school and build a house for their family.

This study will examine whether Jamaican farm workers learn new techniques on the programme, whether they attempt to incorporate these techniques in their own small/community farming, and whether they share their skills with younger farmers in the community.

250 words

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Catherine Lane West-Newman, The University of Auckland
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: as above

Email address: l.westnewman@auckland.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Voluntary immigration and involuntary displacement bring together peoples of diverse origins and cultures to a degree not previously experienced in Aotearoa New Zealand. Attitudes and feelings towards strangers shape legal and popular responses to the arrival of asylum seekers and refugees. This paper explores why and how indigenous Maori attitudes to such arrivals may differ from majority views. Interview data gathered by indigenous researcher Chelsea Terei underpins this discussion which is set in the context of broad international changes in attitudes and strategies currently found in many countries. Maori views raise interesting questions about the hegemony of human rights discourse in New Zealand's legal and practical provisions for people seeking refuge.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Historical re-enacting and affective authority: How 'living' the American Civil War results in orthodox political activism

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. B West
2. Name of corresponding author: B West

Email Address:

Abstract (no more than 250 words with no figures or tables):

While there has been considerable literature written on the ideology of the new right in the United States, little is known about the process by which many of its 'average' proponents become political active. Sociology has tended to limit itself to attitudinal data in understanding such cultural conflict or go no further than seeing it as an illustration of postmodern social forces. Performance analysis as articulated within cultural sociology provides us with a way to understand how attitudes become converted into political action. While new social movements literature has emphasised the significance of embodied experience within the act of protest, this paper develops the concept of affective authority to explain how people become politically active. Focusing on interview data with American Civil War re-enactors, a notable group of white conservative males, this paper demonstrates the significance of them attaining a sense of 'living history' within re-enactments for motivating them to undertake voluntary educational activities, including at schools and museums, where orthodox understandings of the past are promoted. This particularly occurs through challenging the dominant belief that the war was fought over the issue of slavery.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Rethinking nationalism and global risk: A case study of the 2004 Asian Tsunami and the Australian Public Sphere**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Brad West, University of South Australia
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Brad West

Email address: durkheimian@hotmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Theorising of global risk society typically sees nationalism as an outdated form of identification that inhibits rational responses to 'borderless' social and environmental problems such as climate change. These 'cosmopolitan' theories, however, ignore the adaptable role of the nation in narrating foreign and transnational crisis events. Examining the Australian public sphere discourses around the 2004 Asian Tsunami, this paper outlines three ways in which the national was culturally significant in facilitating public empathy and charitable response to distant suffering: 1) media concern with eyewitness accounts by Australian tourists in the disaster zone; 2) emphasis on the universal threat of the disaster; 3) the championing of Australia's charitable response. Rather than these responses simply evidencing a 'politics of pity' I argue that such engagements provide insight into the central cultural role of the nation in adequately addressing new global risks and responding to their consequences.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gillian Whitehouse
2. Belinda Hewitt
3. Bill Martin
4. Marian Baird

Name of corresponding author: Professor Gillian Whitehouse

Email address: g.whitehouse@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

While the Australian government's introduction of a Paid Parental Leave (PPL) scheme in January 2011 is expected to deliver significant increases in paid leave usage, the policy came into effect in the context of an apparent steady rise in employer provision of paid parental leave. In this paper we focus on leave-taking trends among mothers between 2005 and 2010 and seek to identify the factors underlying changes prior to the introduction of PPL. Our data come from the 2005 Parental Leave in Australia Survey (PLAS) and the 2010 Baseline Survey from the PPL evaluation study (BaMS). They show an increasing uptake of paid parental leave over the period examined: in 2005, 36 percent of women who were employed at least one day/week prior to the birth of their child took some paid maternity leave, while in 2010 this figure had increased to 45 percent. Moreover, for mothers who took employer paid leave, average duration increased from around 2.5 months in 2005 to almost 4 months in 2010. Logistic regression indicates that some key determinants of paid leave usage have remained significant over the period of analysis, with employment in the public sector or in comparatively large firms associated with greater likelihood of leave usage, and employment on casual or fixed-term contracts associated with reduced likelihood. We analyse changes in the strength of determinants of leave-taking over the period and reflect on the implications of our findings for leave provision and usage under the PPL scheme.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Kevin White, Australian National University
2. Jeremy Moss, Melbourne University
3. Michael McGann, Melbourne University

Name of corresponding author: Kevin White

Email address: Kevin.White@anu.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Health Hazards of Insecure Work

This paper draws on data collected in interviews with 72 rural workers in rural Victoria. It documents the impact of insecure and casual work on the respondents health: that they come to work sick, that they continue working while injured, that they conceal OH&S accidents, and that they forgo health interventions. All of these actions are a direct consequence of the major transformation in the social organisation of work towards more flexible and less secure forms of employment such as temporary and contract work that exclude workers from many of the benefits enjoyed by fulltime, ongoing workers.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Do we in sociology know what we are doing when we do 'theory'?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Gary Wickham, Murdoch University
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Gary Wickham

Email address: G.Wickham@murdoch.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

After revisiting the scene of a minor sociological accident, in which attempts to impose a certain style of doing 'theory' undermine historical insights, I am prompted by a suggestion from Stephen Turner – that 'theorizing' is a type of *bricolage* – to ask whether we in sociology know what we are doing when we do theory. The terms of Turner's argument suggest that a yes answer is not a given and his Weberian way of dealing with this harsh truth is uncomfortable.

Keywords: theory, doing theory, being a theorist, sociology, Weber

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Producing ‘real’ public space or constructing the good citizen? Spaces of multiculturalism in the suburban library

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Rebecca Williamson, University of Sydney
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Rebecca Williamson

Email address: rwill2924@uni.sydney.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The paper addresses recent calls to spatialise understandings of multiculturalism, migration and difference in the city. Drawing on ethnographic research of a socio-culturally diverse suburb in south-western Sydney, the paper explores the production of spaces of multiculturalism in relation to the public space of the library. Based on an initial analysis of interviews and ethnographic observations of library staff and users, the multiple spaces of the library are examined. The library, it is argued, is a microcosm of local socio-spatial and cultural dynamics – a central node for the practice of everyday encounters across difference – that while recognised in local government discourse, often holds secondary place to more programmatic implementations of multiculturalism, such as multicultural festival. The library is simultaneously a de facto neighbourhood centre and living room, a space for socialising residents into local forms of citizenship, and a space of encounter or emergent socialities – among others; all of which involve continuous negotiation. It is argued that these spaces need to be contextualised within the wider spatialities of the suburb; they are embedded in and articulated in relation to the (privatised) surrounding urban landscape, local migrant geographies, discourses of multiculturalism, and urban planning trends. Moreover, analysing different ways of framing and experiencing library space not only points to possibilities for emergent spatialities, but also highlights possible tensions surrounding who is, and who gets to define, the legitimate dweller in public space.

Using the Empty Shops Index as a Measure of Climate Change Related Social Change in the Murray Darling Basin

This paper describes a new study that builds on a previous project using empty shops as an indicator of the wellbeing in rural and regional towns largely in Victoria. The present study applies the empty shops concept to a much larger sample of approximately two-hundred towns and townships in the Murray Darling Basin catchment. This concept is in most cases treated by locals within rural communities as having intuitive validity in capturing something of the wellbeing of their towns. At the same time, however, a variety of methodological issues are raised in attempting to systematically assess rural and regional wellbeing in this way. This paper discusses some of these issues in this first iteration of the new project.

Community research, empty shops, irrigation, Murray Darling Basin, rural wellbeing

Humankind faces an environmental problem, in complexity and magnitude, the likes of which have rarely been seen in human history. In the last few years, widespread if not unanimous acceptance has grown that a fundamental global environmental change is occurring, with many effects on society in general and human health, especially in the developing world. In a joint statement, medical journal *The Lancet* and University College London Institute for Global Health Commission argued, ‘Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century... the effects of climate change on health will affect most populations in the next decades and put the lives and wellbeing of billions of people at increased risk’ (Costello et al. 2009: 373).

For Sociology, climate change represents a fundamental challenge in general ways and in medical sociology in particular. Sociology came into being at time of rapid social and economic change associated with industrial and political revolutions. It appears likely that climate change will also result in fundamental social change. Sociology has a lot to offer in understanding and responding to these issues. As Furze (2012: 479) argues, environmental problems have to be understood as social problems. Yet social scientists in general and sociologists in particular have been slow to come to the study of climate change. Only very

recently has there begin to appear a specific social science literature such as the anthropologically oriented Baer and Singer (2009) contribution. Tracey (2009: 445) attributes this 'strange silence' in mainstream sociology to an uneasy tension in sociology about environment around the epistemological basis concerning constructivism versus realism:

most sociologists, outside the specialism of environmental sociology, have had surprisingly little to say about the possible future social trajectories they may portend. Wary of accepting the truth claims of natural science, but aware of our own inability to judge the validity of their claims, we have generally preferred to look the other way, although these developments can affect the very core of our discipline's concerns.

A more ecological view of health is slowly emerging, utilising some of the classical insights of early medical sociology, especially the work of Dubos (1987). He conceptualised health as a state of balance with the natural environment. Such an approach would provide the basis for social science research that integrates social, natural and medical systems.

This theme has been taken up more generally by McMichael (2003:1-3), who argues

The long-term good health of populations depends on the continued stability and functioning of the biosphere's ecological and physical systems, often referred to as life-support systems. We ignore this long-established historical truth at our peril: yet it is all too easy to overlook this dependency, particularly at a time when the human species is becoming increasingly urbanized and distanced from these natural systems.... Appreciation of this scale and type of influence on human health entails an *ecological* perspective. This perspective recognises that the foundations of long term good health in populations reside in the continued stability and functioning of the biosphere's life-supporting ecological and physical systems.

As climatic conditions change in the general direction of warming, researching sustainability receives greater emphasis. Under these conditions how are human communities to be sustainable? The paradigm that has emerged is one of 'triple bottom line sustainability' involving the interrelated features of environmental/ ecological, economic and social sustainability. The catchy phrase was 'people, planet and profit' (Elkington 1997).

The Australian context: the case of the Murray Darling Basin

The issue to be evaluated were foreshadowed in the decade-long drought from 2000–2010 in Eastern Australia. The effects on the Basin can be considered one of the canaries in the global

goldmine of climate change related social change. Caused by the climatic effect known as ‘La Nina’, the drought provided a foretaste of challenges ahead in the twin processes of mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. Peaking in 2006-07, the drying of the climate sharpened the issue of sustainability especially of rural communities, and received new impetus with government action to study human adaption processes.

The Basin formed by the catchment of the Murray and Darling rivers is about a quarter of the Australian land mass, approximately the size of France. It has long been an important part of Australian agricultural production. The largest engineering scheme ever undertaken in Australia was the Snowy River Scheme. Built from 1949 to 1974, with 16 major dams, the scheme turned spring snow melt-water inland into storage lakes to be released down-river over the agricultural growing season. As a result, the Murray Darling Basin (MDB) grew to be the premier agricultural production area of the continent. As the report (2012: 8) on the proposed basin plan summarises:

Agriculture is a defining feature for many of the Basin’s communities. Production from the Basin accounts for 40 percent of Australia’s agricultural production and is estimated to be worth \$15 billion annually, while around \$5 billion of this production is produced with the assistance of irrigation. Of the 60,000 agricultural businesses operating in the Basin in 2005–06, almost one third (18,600) applied water in some form as part of their production processes.

Many regional and rural communities service these agricultural pursuits (MBP 2012: 8).

The Murray–Darling Basin is home to over 2 million people... who rely directly or indirectly on its water resources. The majority of the Basin population (over 70 percent) live in either Canberra or the inner regional areas in the south-east and east of the Basin. ...In 2006, there were 922,000 people employed in the Basin, with over 21 percent of this employment located in Canberra. The distribution of employed persons across the industries of the Basin is not too dissimilar to the national distribution. The significant exception is agriculture, forestry and fishing which is a dominant industry in the Basin.

The significance of individual communities is then set out:

Agriculture and the communities of the Basin that rely on it have been undergoing significant change for many decades. Particularly since the 1980s, economic reforms and market changes have exerted pressure on agricultural producers. In response, agricultural producers have increased their productivity, farms have grown larger and

labour intensity has declined. This has led to significant demographic and social change for Basin communities. More recently the millennium drought had significant impacts on many communities in the Basin.

Then the connection between agriculture and communities is described (2012: 8-9):

Over the longer-term, the proportion of those employed in agriculture has declined. For example, recent Census figures show that between 1996 and 2006, the number of people identifying themselves as ‘farmer’ or ‘farm manager’ in the Murray–Darling Basin declined by 10 percent—from 74,000 to 67,000... Many larger communities in the Basin have grown significantly. Analysis by the ABS has shown that 10 major urban centres in the Basin grew by more than 30 percent over the period 1976–2001. However, some smaller rural communities have grown relatively slowly, or may even have experienced population decline.

The decade-long drought, then, has posed a serious issue in terms of the future viability of the Basin. However, conversely, reduction in the quantity of water flowing down river also serious challenges future viability and sustainability of some agricultural production and associated communities.

Inevitably then in this context of reduced flow—to the point where for many years the mouth of the huge system into the sea has only been kept open by dredging—contestation over water has arisen. This contestation has been exacerbated by the fact that the river flows through four of the seven states of Australia and indeed is used as a boundary between states in many places. The issue of how to share river water so the triple bottom line of sustainability can be achieved is now highly contested and politicised. Not all accept the reality the river is not like the Australian children’s story of the magic pudding, endlessly producing. This is a critical argument if the ecological health of the river system, its wetlands and forests, are to be maintained to protect the flora and fauna of the basin against threats of salinity, etc. The health of the ecosystem that all settlement ultimately depends on depends on increasing the water-flow down the river system such that less is available for other purposes, especially irrigation.

The latest in a decade-long attempt to find a solution to these issues has been a government report published first in 2010, and then in revised form in November 2011

(<http://www.mdba.gov.au/proposed-basin-plan>). The original target of water kept in the system to meet the aim of environmental sustainability was argued by some major stakeholder's—big irrigators—as too high, and a lower saving figure substituted, much to the chagrin of environmental scientists, and ongoing controversy. Consultations between states representatives have revealed further differences. The eventual outcome is far from settled.

Studying Climate change induced Social change

Returning from the Murray Basin example to more general issues, it is clear that climate change in the direction of global warming, the drying of the climate, will bring about social change of a magnitude deserving of sociological research and analysis. Already some social changes are evident, most particularly the voluntary decision of two irrigator groups in different regions to cease irrigation-based agriculture and move away, or engage in dry-land farming. Dairy farmers at Rochester (Ker 2010) in Victoria, and rice and cereal farmer irrigators at Wakool in NSW (Jopson 2010), have voluntarily made decisions accepting that continuing irrigated agriculture is too difficult for their marginal farms—with all the attendant consequences at community level that will follow as a result of less population.

But the question of 'how do we know' what the effect of these social changes will be, is a difficult one. How can the effects of climate change on society in general and rural communities in particular be studied? What measures might be used to assess MBP impact in whatever form it is eventually finalised? How can social sustainability be investigated and assessed? These questions are likely to frame sociological research in this field for the foreseeable future.

The Empty Shops index as one way forward?

In the final part of this paper, one such measure for assessing the impact of climate change related social change is considered. A decade ago a three-year research and training project

called the empty shops project was conducted based on Albury-Wodonga. The purpose of that project was to ground analysis of regional and rural issues in the lived experiences of tertiary students who became co-researchers for the project at the same time. The original aim with the research was as a teaching exercise to orient students to broad epistemological questions about ‘how can we know about the social world’ as well as standard methodological questions of validity and reliability. This work has been written up from several angles including the training perspective (Willis and Burns 2011a), the collation of data (Burns and Willis 2011), and communication and community significance of rural social research (Willis and Burns 2011b). The study applied the logic of the empty shops concept as intuitively and symbolically recognisable by rural communities in capturing wellbeing or community health, even resilience.

Now as the debate rages over the likely impact of the eventual implementation of the MBP, this relatively simple measure is again being embarked upon as a research tool for assessing the impact on rural communities and ultimately shedding light on the issues of sustainability especially social sustainability.

Questions of validity and reliability

Data collection consists of counting publicly visible and accessible shop frontages in small town main streets—visiting, collecting and recording the numbers and ratios of empty shops to occupied shops in each community. This conforms to unobtrusive research protocols (Bryman 2012: 325-326).

The sampling strategy we have developed is a combination of opportunistic and selective. The research exercise was again set as an option for social research methods students in the first semester of 2012 resulting in approximately 60 towns being surveyed. Then a more

systematic data gathering exercise has been conducted by colleagues and RA's¹; the aim being a total in excess of 200 towns in Eastern Australia both inside and outside the Basin. In discussing this research strategy, particular attention was paid to the consultancy report commissioned for the MBP (EBC et al. 2011) which constructed a vulnerability index depending on reliance on irrigation water, using the concepts of 'social catchments' and community vulnerability. Four levels of vulnerability were identified and the sampling strategy incorporated all of these.

The present project was operated from La Trobe University campuses. At the time of writing the data is still being collected from the research trips undertaken. At this stage the intention is to use the information collected in 2012 as longitudinal base line data to compare in subsequent years as the MBP takes effect.

Research objectives

A number of research questions are contemplated that the data may provide evidence for at least partial answers to be presented in subsequent research reports.

1. Whether there is a Murray-Darling Basin effect compared to other towns outside the basin?
2. Whether there is a State effect in terms of empty shops.
3. What irrigation/not irrigation effects can be discerned in the data?
4. How useful is the vulnerability index as a heuristic device to assess community impact over time?

Other questions like these are likely to emerge from the data set generated.

We plan where possible to consider other possible explanations, such as the following:

1. How valid a measure of community sustainability and wellbeing is the empty shops measure? Arguments against its validity would include changes in the nature of

¹ Thanks to Brigitte Glossop, Tom Harding, Edmee Kenny, Pam Wallace, Richard Willis, Mary Jo Fortuna and Sean Leaver; as well as the students in the 2102 Social Research methods subject.

retailing generally including the concentration of businesses in larger units (supermarkets replacing butchers) and the growth of internet shopping; also changes in agriculture towards broad-acre farming and transport economics.

2. Issues of reliability in counting empty shops as indicators of rural wellbeing from year to year.
3. What alternative measures might also be useful assessing rural communities' health. Might amalgamation of sporting teams with neighbouring towns, or schools closures, be better measures? Or perhaps the involvement of towns in alternative activities such as tourism, 'book towns' etc?

Conclusion

Having planned at the time of our previous final publication (Willis and Burns 2011b) that if circumstances allowed it would be valuable to apply the empty shops concept to a wider set of empirical data, the present Murray-Darling Basin baseline study offers an opportunity to do just that. Firstly, the enormous importance of the Basin for agriculture and the communities within the Basin, and indeed for Australia as a whole, can hardly be underestimated. Secondly, in terms of water recovery, and ecological sustainability, the political contestation over water and land use is likely to become more intense not less intense in coming decades. It may take another drought to regain the political will to tackle the unpalatable realities that nature and social desire are at point at odds with each other. Thirdly, in the light of possible patterns of social and farming community disruption, whether empty shops or any other measure can provide adequate measurement of the change processes must wait. But attempting such research, as one potential contribution to the multi-faceted issues facing the Basin, is an imperative worth pursuing.

References

- Baer, H. and M. Singer (2009) *Global Warming and the Political Ecology of Health: Emerging Crises and Systemic Solutions*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press.
- Burns, E.A. and E. Willis (2011) 'Empty Shops in Australian Regional Towns as an Index of Rural Wellbeing', *Rural Society* 21(1): 21-31.
- Bryman, A. (2012) *Social Research Methods* (4th edn). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Costello, A. et al. (2009) 'Managing the health effects of Climate Change', *The Lancet*, 373(9676): 1693-1733.
- Dubos, R. (1987) *Mirage of Health: Utopias, Progress, and Biological Change*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- EBC, RMCg, Marsden Jacob Associates, EconSearch, Geoff McLeod, Tim Cummins, Guy Roth and David Cornish (2011) *Community Impacts of the Guide to the Proposed Murray-Darling Basin Plan. Volume 3: Community Impacts. Report to the Murray-Darling Basin Authority*, May, viewed 3 May 2012
<<http://www.mdba.gov.au/files/bp-kid/257-EBC-Vol3-community-impacts.pdf>>.
- Furze, B. (2012) 'Environmental Sustainability', pp. 479-498 in Furze, B. et al. *Sociology in Today's World*, 2nd edn. Melbourne: Cengage.
- Elkington, J. (1997) *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. New York: Wiley.
- Jopson, D. (2010, 30 March) 'Desperate Farmers Volunteer to Sell Water Entitlements', *Sydney Morning Herald*.
- Ker, P. (2010, 26 March) 'Parched Farmers Vote to Abandon Irrigation', *Melbourne Age*.
- Lever-Tracy, C. (2008) 'Global Warming and Sociology', *Current Sociology* 56(3): 445-466.
- McMichael, A.J., Woodruff, R. and S. Hales (2006, 11 March) 'Climate Change and Human Health: Present and Future Risks', *The Lancet* 367(9513): 859-869.

MBP (Murray–Darling Basin Authority) (2012, May) The Socio-economic Implications of the Proposed Basin Plan, <<http://www.mdba.gov.au/proposed-basin-plan/socio-economic-implications>>.

Willis, E. and E.A. Burns (2011a) 'The Empty Shops Project: Developing Rural Students' Sociological Insight', *Teaching Sociology* 39(1): 27-41.

Willis, E. and E.A. Burns (2011b) 'Empty Shops in Australian Regional Towns as an Index of Rural Wellbeing: Reflecting on How Research and Communicating Research are Framed', pp. 185-206 in J. Martin and T. Budge (eds.) *The Sustainability of Australia's Country Towns*. Ballarat, Vic: VURRN Press.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: CHALLENGING TRADITION – An exploration of men’s narratives of domesticity and the construction masculine self-image (Working title).

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Deborah Wilmore
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Deborah Wilmore

Email address: d.wilmore@uws.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The diversification of families from the 1980s onwards has been well documented in Australia. Statistical data consistently indicates that families are increasingly diverging from the traditional male breadwinner/female homemaker nuclear model. Such changes are argued to reflect the emergence of what Beck and Beck-Gernsheim (2002) call the 'democratic family' – the familial materialisation of 'individualisation' – which posits that family life is no longer dictated by 'tradition' but is opened up to negotiation and informed decision-making between the individuals who make up that family. Domestic labour however has proven to be particularly resilient to changing family dynamics with the majority of it still being completed by women. Drawing on data collected from 7 online focus groups, the current study explored to what extent men who identify as being 'at-home' negotiated and discussed the division of domestic labour in their homes. Men who identify as being 'at-home' increased from 5% to 9% between 1994 and 2010. Results indicated that the men's relationship with domestic work was primarily constituted by their relationship with the direct care of their children and their role as 'father'. All other forms of domestic labour were generally not negotiated or discussed unless initiated by partners. These tasks were invariably expressed as being trivial. Although on the outside these families present as the model of democracy as presented by Beck and Beck-Gernsheim, such responses are argued to reflect a continuation of traditional ideas regarding the relationship of domestic work as irrelevant to masculine identity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: The erosion of civic rights in South Australia

1. Dr Lou Wilson
2. Dr Keri Chiveralls
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Dr Lou Wilson

Email address: lou.wilson@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Inequalities of race, class, gender and place might be exacerbated by the diminution of civic democratic rights that have in the past given less dominant communities input into how they are governed in urban settings. These inequalities could potentially be further exacerbated by the reduction in democratic oversight over the urban planning process which is likely to result from current policies enacted by the South Australian government. This paper examines recent changes to the planning laws in South Australia that reduce or remove rights of appeal over developments that can affect the amenity of community members or reduce the value of their homes. Case studies are offered of the St. Claire Reserve development, the Newport Quays redevelopment and changes to the planning laws in the City of Adelaide that remove appeal rights. Insights are offered into how these changes, which are often driven by economic imperatives, might affect social and environmental outcomes and exclude less fortunate citizens from a right to the city.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE:

Transgender and transsexual people and their close personal relationships: A work in progress

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Elspeth Wilson

Department of Social Work and Human Services, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

Name of corresponding author:

2. Elspeth Wilson

Email Address:

elspeth.wilson@pg.canterbury.co.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The research focuses on approximately 50 male-to-female (MtF) participants who self define as transgender and transsexual people including those who are non-operative [non-op], pre-operative [pre-op] or post operative [post op]; part time or full time; women with a transsexual history, whakawāhine, fa'afafine, fakaleiti, cross dressers, genderqueer and others. The aim of the study is to explore the extent to which trans peoples' gender identities impact on their friendship and social networks, and also on their sexual and intimate practices. It investigates the strategies, pathways and options available to trans in their search for close personal relationships using a qualitative ethnographic methodology including participant observation, semi structured asynchronous email and face-to-face interviews. This study provides a forum for trans voices and their lived experiences of maintaining, resisting, assembling and reassembling their networks of relationships. It also creates an opportunity for those trans who would like their opinions and positions recorded and distributed as a political act that will help others, to take part in the research. The project will contribute to knowledge about trans practices of affective relationships in New Zealand.

Provisional findings will be presented.

Studying Precarious Labour from a precarious position. Why can't we join up the dots?

TASA abstract.

One of the emerging areas of study for the social sciences in the last few years has been the continuing growth of part time, casual and insecure work in advanced economies. Various terms have been coined, of which precarity is now the most common. One new and significant contribution [Guy Standing (2011) The Precariat] even argues that this phenomenon has amounted to the creation of a new class called the Precariat who will potentially come to realise their interests collectively. The linking of precarity and alienation has also been a relevant strand in both the sociology of work and the sociology of youth culture. The author's interest in this area has been deepened by taking part in an ARC-funded project which studied young people from low SES backgrounds trying to enter the creative industries. The irony of studying their entry into potential precarity from the position of a precarious academic researcher was too glaring to ignore. This was the impetus to starting some empirical research amongst academics. The paper represents an initial exploration of this data. It draws upon interview material gathered from academics working in the social science faculties of some Australian universities. The paper positions itself as a contribution to an emerging debate about academic precarity and the future of Australia's intellectual workforce.

Julian Wood

University of Sydney

August 2012

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The Rise of the Temporal Precariat: Conceptualising Inequality among Young People in the Context of Labour-Market Change**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dan Woodman (University of Melbourne)

Name of corresponding author: Dan Woodman

Email address: dan.woodman@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Casual, insecure and non-standard work patterns are rising across the developed world. Guy Standing (2011) argues that increasingly precarious employment conditions are changing the experience of work and provide the foundations for the emergence of a new class, the 'precariat'. Young people are among the most likely to find themselves part of this group. Focusing in particular on increasing variability in the scheduling of work hours, this paper discusses the value of the concept of the precariat for conceptualising patterns of inequality among young people. Drawing on an example from an interview study of 50 young people in Australia (aged 18-20), I show how variable work patterns impact on young people's lives and relationships. Many, but not all, participants were in employment where the hours varied, sometimes each week and often with little notice. This meant that the timetables shaping their everyday lives were inconsistent and individual, making it difficult to find regular periods of time together with significant others. The growth of variability in the scheduling of work, as a dimension of the rise of precarious employment, points to a new mechanism by which control over time is functioning in the production of inequality.

(Word count for paper 2902)

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Applying recovery theory to involuntary mental health admissions : the importance of control, relationships and hope**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Marianne Wyder, School of Social Work and Human Services, University of Queensland
2. Robert Bland, School of Social Work and Human Services, University of Queensland
3. David Crompton, Metro South Mental Health Services, Queensland Health

Name of corresponding author: Marianne Wyder

Email address: m.wyder@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Involuntary mental health admissions remain a highly contested area in law, policy and practice. There are growing concerns about the effectiveness and potential harms of using coercion to enable treatment. These concerns are heightened by the worldwide shift to “recovery oriented care”, which emphasizes the importance for mental health consumers to experience self-sufficiency, control and having input into their own treatment. Personal recovery (as opposed to clinical recovery) is defined as the ability to live well in the presence or absence of one’s mental health symptoms and is generally viewed as a process or a journey, in which the individual finds meaning and build a life beyond their illness. During this journey a person takes more responsibility over their illness, gains a sense of control over their life as well as hope for the possibility of a better future. Involuntary mental health admissions, at face value, are a distinct contradiction to personal recovery. Involuntary treatment can, by definition, be a denial of agency and citizenship, a destruction of hope as well as reinforcing stigma associated with a mental illness. Yet involuntary treatment can also be a point from which the personal recovery journey can gain direction and momentum. This paper presents preliminary findings from a qualitative study investigating the experiences of 25 consumers who have experienced an involuntary mental health admission. It focuses on the interplay between external factors such as institutional control and the mental health law on a persons’ sense of hope, empowerment and self- identity.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: The impact of informal payments on quality and equality in the Chinese health care system: A study from the perspective of doctors

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jingqing YANG (University of Technology, Sydney)
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Jingqing Yang

Email address: jingqing.yang@uts.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Informal payments are prevalent in the health care systems in the post-communist economies. Some scholars attribute the emergence of the phenomenon to the tension between patients' rising expectations for quality and the shortage of quality caused by government failure, and accuse it for exacerbating inequality in health care. However, existing literature does not distinguish the quality of which part of medical services is most likely to be affected. Drawing on evidence from interviews with Chinese doctors, this research shows that the informal payment has only limited impact on the technical core of medical procedures while can considerably improve the quality of the peripheral components of medical procedures. It further argues that the influence of informal payments on inequality is also limited because evidence indicates that Chinese doctors maintain the bottom line of professionalism.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Geographical Flexibility in Australia: Gendered strategies for combining work and care?

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mara A. Yerkes, University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Mara A. Yerkes

Email address: m.yerkes@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Workers are on the move. Workers increasingly travel domestically and internationally as part of their job. But travel demands are dynamic. What does it mean for employees to be both geographically mobile as well as flexible in their work-related travel? Little is known about the way in which the combination of these two factors, mobility and flexibility, or *geographical flexibility*, affects employees, in particular the ways in which it affects households and their ability to combine work and care. Gender is expected to be related to these issues, as men are more likely to undertake work-related travel. This paper will provide initial findings from a pilot study of couples that investigates: 1) how and in what way managers employed in the private sector are geographically flexible at work; and 2) how and in what way this geographical flexibility affects the strategies they and their partner adopt for combining work and care. This paper will explore possible gendered patterns of geographical flexibility and whether this is related to creating and/or sustaining gendered strategies for combining work and care.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: The Introduction of Paid Parental Leave in Australia: Gender Equity and Work-Family Policy**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mara Yerkes, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland
2. Janeen Baxter, School of Social Science and Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland
3. Bill Martin, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland
4. Judy Rose, Institute for Social Science Research, The University of Queensland

Name of corresponding author: Mara Yerkes

Email address: m.yerkes@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

In this paper, we take a closer look at one of the central goals of the Paid Parental Leave legislation: to increase gender equity in combining work and care. In the paper we briefly introduce how the legislation came about, what it entails and the main goals, considering the Australian legislation in a broad comparison with paid parental leave in other countries. Primarily, however, the paper focuses on the goal of increased gender equity through Paid Parental Leave provision. What does gender equity mean in this context? Is gender equity achievable through work-family “balance”? Will the legislation encourage gender equity or will it primarily assist women to achieve a more sustainable balance between work and family responsibilities? Will the legislation have stronger effects on gender equity in paid work, through encouraging more women to remain in employment, or will there be discernable effects in the division of labour in unpaid care work? Further, gender equity may be examined at different levels, both societal and individual. In this paper we unpack whether the legislation is more likely to lead to one rather than the other and discuss possible future consequences for individual level experiences and perceptions.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Public provision, private care? The experiences of new mothers following discharge from public and private birthing facilities in Queensland.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Associate Professor Maria Zadoroznyj
2. Dr. Wendy Brodribb

Name of corresponding author: Maria Zadoroznyj

Email address: m.zadoroznyj@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Australia's parallel public and private systems of health care provision have resulted in the stratification of maternity care experience for women who birth in each sector. Amongst the now well documented patterns of stratification are higher rates of intervention in birth, and longer hospital stays for women who birth in the private health care sector (*Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, 2011*). Less well known are the implications of these stratified systems of care for the post-birth experience of new mothers following discharge from hospital. Current trends toward shorter postnatal hospital stays, particularly in the public sector, raise questions about how to best provide home and community based health care for new mothers and their infants. In this paper, we report on analyses from two Queensland studies of care in the community following childbirth. We report findings from a survey of new mothers in Queensland ($N = 6,400$) and assess the effects of birth sector on women's confidence, satisfaction and experiences of care following discharge from hospital. We further examine the effects of sector through the analysis of qualitative interviews with 70 new mothers and 49 health care professionals providing post-birth care in public and private health care sectors in Queensland. Together, these analyses demonstrate inequities in health care provision resulting from the current stratification between public and private systems of maternity care.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland

Abstract Template

TITLE: Managing motherhood and paid work: the experiences of Australian women

1. Associate Professor Maria Zadoroznyj, Institute for Social Science Research, School of Social Science, The University of Queensland
2. Dr. Ning Xiang

Name of corresponding author: Assoc Professor Maria Zadoroznyj

Email address: m.zadoroznyj@uq.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Trends in Australia and internationally reveal increasingly early return to paid employment following the birth of a child. In this paper, we report the experiences of early parenting women's return to paid employment, and analyse their implications for the health and wellbeing of mothers and their families. Our analyses are based on data collected as part of the evaluation of Australia's first Paid Parental Leave Scheme. Our analyses focus primarily on qualitative interviews conducted with 108 mothers, and also draw on a survey of a nationally representative sample of mothers ($N = 2,398$) of infants approximately 12 months of age. We find significant variations in women's experiences and outcomes linked to cultural norms, social support, and flexibility in paid work arrangements.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Narratives of older women's working lives.

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Associate Professor Marilyn Poole, Deakin University
2. Associate Professor Grazyna Zajdow, Deakin University

Name of corresponding author:

Associate Professor Grazyna Zajdow, Deakin University

Email address: grazyna.zajdow@deakin.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

This paper is based on a study which interviewed 25 women aged 66-92 in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. The interviews concentrated on their paid working experiences throughout their lifetimes.

Contrary to many studies, we found that, with the exception of one woman, all the women worked throughout their lives after marriage and childbirth. Even during the epoch when the expectation was that women would leave paid employment on marriage, or the birth of the first child, women in fact continued working throughout their lives.

These women's stories challenge the findings in many studies that assume women were not in the paid workforce after marriage. Studies, which rely on official statistics and survey data, may not reveal the work (often in the black economy) that most women were involved in. It was the narrative method of the research, which asked the interviewees to chronologically detail their lives, including birth of their children and family responsibilities, that uncovered many memories of paid work that at first were denied or dismissed. These paid work experiences were fundamental to understanding women's life stories and thus should be taken much more seriously by researchers into women's lives.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE:**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Zangger, Catherine, PhD Candidate, University of British Columbia, Canada
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Zangger, Catherine

Email address: czangger@gmail.com

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Organizing Sexual Labour: Violence, Safety, and Empowerment for Indoor Sex Workers in Auckland, New Zealand

Despite common perceptions, violence and exploitation are not inherent aspects of sex work but rather a consequence of the social, economic, and political context in which it operates. The current literature surrounding work conditions in the sex industry is focused on conditions in different types of sex work (Benoit and Millar 2001: Raphael and Shapiro 2004: Plumridge and Abel 2001). Findings show that workers experience different types of violence at different rates in different work settings. Based on 30 in-dept interviews with indoor sex workers, this paper will unpack the particulars in relation to violence and safety for indoor workers in the Auckland sex industry. Firstly, I will outline the type of violence faced by indoor workers. Secondly, I will discuss safety strategies implemented by workers. Thirdly, I will highlight the importance of control over work conditions in relation to worker empowerment and their overall well-being. Finally, I use these empirical findings to demonstrate how in addition to policies that promote the

employment and human rights, and citizenship of sex workers, changes in the organizational and cultural conditions of the indoor sex industry can yield a safer work environment for all.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: Migrant Grandparents, Inter-generational Reciprocity, and Quality of Life

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jingjing Zhang
2. Department of Sociology
3. The University of Auckland, New Zealand

Name of corresponding author:

Email address: jzha374@aucklanduni.ac.nz

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The number of elderly Chinese migrants has increased notably in the past decade in New Zealand, as in many other countries. Most of these migrants leave China out of family obligation, in order to provide care for their grandchildren and domestic support for their children's household in New Zealand. This paper, which is based on qualitative interviews with 20 elderly Chinese migrants living in Auckland, explores their post-migration experiences and the informal support they provide and receive. Childcare and housework performed by grandparents often helps their children enter the labour market, work longer hours and earn more money. In return, the children typically help their elderly parents with the English language and social activities, facilitating their adjustment to the host society. This paper argues that more reciprocal support is exchanged between generations when they share living arrangements but the support provided by elderly migrants to their children's household does not equal the support they receive. Furthermore, the significance of children's support declines over time, especially when living arrangements change due to the children's further migration. Generally, social benefits and support from the host society appear to be more significant to the quality of life of these elderly Chinese migrants than support from their children.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Soldiers, Work and Emotions – Perspectives from the Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Jens O. Zinn, University of Melbourne
- 2.
- 3.

Name of corresponding author: Jens O. Zinn

Email address: jzinn@unimelb.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Since the seminal work of Hochschild (1983) on the emotion management of flight attendants, the early focus on women's work in the service industry has been broadened. More occupations and different dimensions of emotion management have been examined. This article contributes to the research using the sociology of risk and uncertainty to advance understanding of emotion management. It argues that the distinction between reason and emotions is still central to the feeling rules in many occupations, such as for soldiers who are trained to overcome exhaustion and existential anxiety to function even under extreme and hostile conditions. Two case studies documenting different strategies to deal with emotions will be discussed to illustrate the contradictions between organisational and societal feeling rules, and between the public presentation of soldiering and the experienced reality of combat. The article concludes with questions about the price societies and soldiers have to pay for training people to kill.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template****TITLE: Emotions and Homelessness**

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Mr Christopher Horsell, Phd candidate, Flinders University
2. Dr Carole Zufferey, Lecturer, School of Psychology, Social work and Social Policy, University of SA

Name of corresponding author: Dr Carole Zufferey

Email address: carole.zufferey@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

Homelessness evokes a broad range of emotional responses yet emotions are an underexplored dimension in the field of homelessness. Drawing on the data from 17 interviews with policy actors, this paper explores the role of emotions in representations and relationships of power embedded in social policy making in the area of homelessness. It argues that emotions such as compassion, fear, shame, disappointment, frustration and anger are central to the policy and service delivery process. Compassion can inform charitable representations of and responses to homelessness. However, negative emotions such as frustration, disappointment and anger can also highlight relationships of power between non-government and government policy actors, as well as between service providers and service users. Examining the role and function of emotions in the policy making process is a neglected area of research, worthy of further consideration.

TASA 2012 Conference, The University of Queensland**Abstract Template**

TITLE: 'Not on people's radar': Women's experiences of intimate partner violence

Author/s and affiliation (add more as required):

1. Dr Carole Zufferey, University of South Australia
2. Prof Donna Chung, University of Western Australia
3. Prof Suzanne Franzway, University of South Australia

Name of corresponding author: Dr Carole Zufferey

Email address: carole.zufferey@unisa.edu.au

Abstract (*no more than 250 words with no figures or tables*):

The impact of intimate partner violence on women's employment is a serious, emerging public issue. This paper presents research findings about intimate partner violence on women's employment. Findings demonstrate the invisibility of intimate partner violence in the workplace, the tactics of perpetrators which disrupt, jeopardise and end women's employment and the discrediting of women's testimonies of violence. The research findings highlight the importance of making gender and power inequalities visible and addressing the institutional denial of the impact intimate partner violence has on women and their work.