

Zeitschrift: Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Soziologie = Revue suisse de sociologie
= Swiss journal of sociology

Herausgeber: Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Soziologie

Band: 6 (1980)

Heft: 1

Rubrik: Summaries in English

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SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

Modernization without Urbanization

Switzerland as a model of job development outside large urban areas

G. Clark

(Original contribution in English – page 1)

The Birth of the First Child

First Results of In-depth Interviews with Spouses in Zürich

C. Ryffel-Gericke

As in the majority of western industrialised countries, there has been a net decline in the birth rate in Switzerland. A research programme is planned in both French and German-speaking Switzerland for 1980 relating to the reasons for the decline in the Swiss birth rate. Within the framework of the preliminary work for this project, 34 wives and 10 husbands living in the Zürich region were interviewed shortly after the birth of their first child. The results of the interviews reveal how the pregnancy and birth were lived, what influences they had on the perception of the roles and functions of the parents as well as on modifying the relationship between the spouses. The data also shows the weight of these influences on the intention of having other children. Generally, it appears that the birth of a child brings more substantial modifications in the direction of the life of the woman than in that of the man. This tendency is linked to traditional and specific sex roles. As would be expected, the general decline in birth rate is reflected at the individual level as, with certain exceptions, the respondents to the survey were planning to have only two children. *(page 43)*

Problems of the Sociological Interpretation of the Phenomenon of Redundancy and Stereotypy in a System of Categories

D. Glauser

The problems considered are those arising from the interpretation of the results of a quantitative analysis of diagnostic categorisation of 1058 new cases in 1977 at the University of Geneva Psycho-social Centre. This categorisation is examined from the point of view of the noticeable phenomena of redundancy and stereotypy which could be objectivised through use of the system of analysis found in the Appendix. Illustration by empirical data is preceded by some remarks on the generally unexplained systems of classification which underly the object and which determine (1) the ethno-methodology when it aims to detach the real sense from the reality of every-day life; (2) the sociology of knowledge when it attempts to indicate the overall social determinants of cognitive processes; (3) the sociology of medicine when it treats the social factor as the risk factor. The observation made possible by the suggested operationalisation procedure are concentrated around the evidence of the social distance effect between the subject and object of an act of categorisation. The effects are recorded across the variations of the indices of redundancy and stereotypy, revealed by the isolation of different socio-demographic or clinical particularities, such as the socio-professional category,

the place of residence, the reason for being sent for treatment, which can be considered pertinent to the locating of new diagnostic cases in social or institutional space. (page 65)

Modernisation and Social Mobilisation Processes

J. Garcia-Petit and B. Schäfers

Since the death of Franco (1975), Spain has followed a path of democratisation which has caused surprise because of its character of “planned” social change. This article shows that the process of social mobilisation (change in value systems, numerous migrations) and modernisation (modifications of economic structure, urbanisation, the “scientific rationalisation” of economic decisions) have preceded changes in the political system. The problems of the “Spanish path” of democratisation must be put into perspective with the importance and the particular structures of regionalism, with the difficult processes of changing institutions and personnel and with the absence of synchronism between the stages of development of the different social areas. (page 87)

WORKSHOP

Social Identity and its Relations to Domination

J.-C. Deschamps

In respect to the concept of social identity in this article we start with the postulate according to which individuals, social beings in a defined culture, evolve in a relatively monist universe, or rather in a minimally common or shared symbolic world. However, social relations assign social beings, classes, groups, individuals, to specific places in the social formation, places which are not interchangeable but which take account of the asymmetrical relations between these social beings. We should note immediately that the social beings who possess material or symbolic capital see themselves above all as individual and singular beings, as Subjects, while the underprivileged think of themselves as undifferentiated Objects – a collection which can be defined in its entirety. If this shared norm is, in fact, the definition of individuals in terms of Subject, the individuals who cannot dispose of a minimum of power – those who can be provisionally designated as the “dominated” will have a greater uncertainty about themselves and about their identity than those who have power. Might this not be because they have to take into account both the general definition of the individual in terms of the Subject and the specific definition of themselves in the relation in terms of Object. The results of a number of empirical researches are presented in order to illustrate this thesis. (page 109)

Replies, Comments, Critiques

1. Hopes and Illusions of the Situation Concept

C. Montandon

2. Subject, Object, Plaything?

C. Aubert

3. And What Makes J.-C. Deschamps Run?

R. Hadorn