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7 Towards a New Regular Employment Relationship of Part-Time Work? Different Part-Time Employment Types in Switzerland [G] | A. Doris Baumgartner

In the last decades part-time work has expanded in Switzerland, too, and is developing more and more to a continuous form of gainful employment. This is particularly applied to mothers re-entering working life part-timely after a baby-break and remaining economically active persistently in part-time. But which qualities belong to part-time work? And which socio-structural characteristics are typical for part-time working people? We try to answer to these questions with a proposal to distinguish between different types of part-time work developing the differences between transitional part-time work, part-time as adaptation strategy of competing demands and part-time work as continuous skilled work. Furthermore, each employment type is examined in view of its content of modernisation and its career opportunities.

35 Between Standardisation, Individualisation and Gendering: An Analysis of Personal Life Courses in Switzerland [F] | Eric Widmer, René Levy, Alexandre Pollien, Raphaël Hammer and Jacques-Antoine Gauthier

This article aims at exploring the adequacy of theses about standardisation, individualisation and gendering of life courses in order to understand the personal trajectories of individuals living in couples in Switzerland. Using the sample of the sociological study of the project network "Family Life in Switzerland" of the program "Switzerland: Towards the Future", a series of multivariate and optimal matching analyses show that a great majority of the male trajectories correspond to a single, highly standardised type of trajectory, whereas the female trajectories fall into four distinct, well-caracterised models of similar importance. Current hypotheses about standardisation, individualisation and gendering are insufficient to account for the variations we have found. We offer a complementary hypothesis about the influence of profiles of social participation and of sex-specific master-statuses.

69 **Exclusion and Usurpation: Multiculturalism and Social Exclusion from the Point of View of the Theory of Social Closure** [G] | Jürgen Mackert

Based on the distinction between social integration and system integration, social integration refers to the inclusion of individuals into social groups, organisations, institutions, or even national communities. However, inclusion is not an inevitable process. Rather, the access to groups that monopolize resources, rights, power or prestige is restricted. Contrary to the dualist classifications of inclusion or exclusion I suggest to analyze processes of inclusion and exclusion on the basis of the theory of social closure. In highlighting both the asymmetrical power relations of social actors and the social conflicts they are engaged in, this approach explains inclusion and exclusion as the outcome of closure struggles. I show this clearly in the case of multiculturalism and the debate on social exclusion.

93 **The Induced Migration of Swiss to Brazil during the 19th Century. The Exclusion of personae non gratae** [F] | Sílvio Marcus de Souza Correa

This article aims to test the analytical potential of the concept of exclusion/inclusion within the context of the induced emigration of Swiss people to Nova Friburgo in Brazil. This emigration was important for the social cohesion of several cantons in Switzerland. The cantonal policy after the new emerging social values of achievement was successful in sending their unwanted citizens away. The integration of migrants from Switzerland in the Brazilian society at the beginning of the 19th century was generally made possible by public welfare. Therefore the emigrants' inclusion has to be understood as a "minimal integration".

115 **"Desintegration" or "Successful Integration" of the Second Generation of Foreigners?** [G] | Anne Juhasz and Eva Mey

The present article focuses on the following question: How can a dichotomised view of *integrated* versus *non-integrated* be overcome in order to adequately describe the life situations and biographies of youths with alien origins? As an answer, a cross-over is suggested between approaches from the inequality theory and concepts from the biography theory. Three case studies help to show how and to what extent social mechanisms and processes dictate the positioning of a person in the social space, thus enabling a differentiated view of exclusion and integration processes. The article is based upon an empirical in-depth study recently conducted in Switzerland on the life situations of youths with alien origins.

141 **Some Effects of the Notion of Proximity in the Evolution of Social Work** [F] | Marc Breviglieri, Luca Pattaroni and Joan Stavo-Debauge

The various attempts to adapt social policies to the recent transformations of society, in particular in relation to the phenomenon categorized as "exclusion", led to the emergence of specific welfare relations known in French as "relations de proximité". In order to specify this evolution, it seemed important to inquire about the daily practise of social workers and to analyze the pragmatic conditions of the building of those new forms of encounter with "excluded". The empirical investigation shows the work done to get closer to the beneficiares of help, what is allowed by doing this and the new tensions entailed.

These tensions are du in particular to the necessity of composing between various modes of engagement that should allow at the same time the recognition of the singularity of the lived situation and the equal treatment of different situations according to the principle of public service. By alleviating somewhat the call for a critical stance, it was possible to give a sociological description of what is at stake in the "proximity relations". At the end of the article, it is then possible to provide some elements of a new critic able to take into account the importance of those new forms of social work and to analyse their limits and negative aspects.

159 Social Conditions of People with Disabilities in Switzerland [G] | Heinrich Zwicky

The article presents the results of a reanalysis of the Swiss Labour Market survey 2001 and the Swiss Health Survey 1997. Based on the theoretical concepts of 'social condition' and 'life condition' it is shown that people with disabilities in Switzerland are deprived on different levels such as education, material conditions and social participation. This deprivation is most distinctive for people with disabilities who get a rent of the invalidity insurance. This leads to the conclusion that the invalidity insurance gets to the right people but does not fully succeed to compensate their deprivation.

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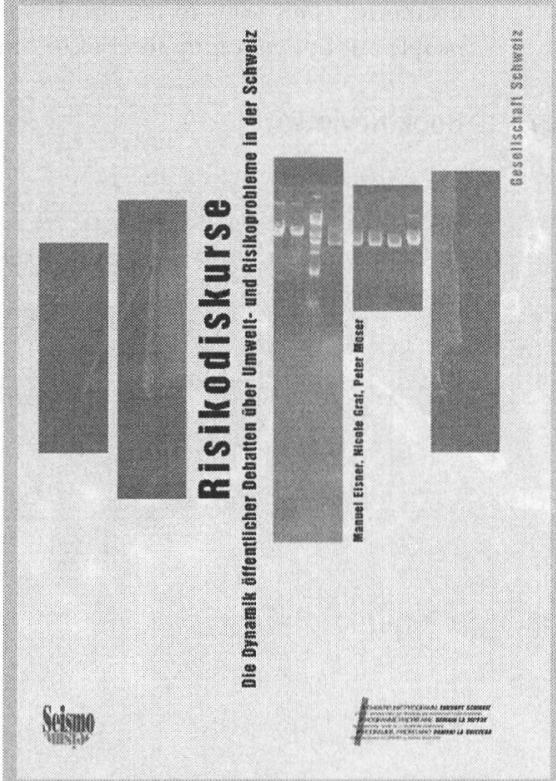
Gesellschaft Schweiz

Manuel Eisner, Nicole Graf und Peter Moser

Risikodiskurse

Die Dynamik öffentlicher Debatten über Umwelt- und Risikoprobleme in der Schweiz

Umwelt- und Risikoprobleme entstehen nicht von sich aus – sie sind gemacht. Ihre gesellschaftliche Aktualität und Dringlichkeit hängt von der Bildung eines öffentlichen Problembewusstseins ab. Dahinter stehen, ebenso wie hinter dem Verschwinden eines Problems aus der Agenda von Politik und Medien, komplexe gesellschaftliche Prozesse und Interessen. Diese Zusammenhänge werden auf der Grundlage einer Datenbank mit mehr als 20'000 Zeitungsartikeln untersucht. Vier Fallstudien liefern dabei vertiefte Einsichten in das Funktionieren von Umwelt- und Risikodiskursen während des vergangenen halben Jahrhunderts: die Gewässerschutzdebatte, die Auseinandersetzung um die Atomenergie, Aufstieg und Niedergang des Themas «Waldsterben» sowie die Konflikte um die Reproduktions- und Gentechnologie.



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