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Title of Session: Gender, Generations and Identity: The Challenges of Intersectionality II

Name of Session Convener(s): Sofia Aboim and Lia Pappámikail

University/Organization incl. City: University of Lisbon

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I) Title of Selected Paper: Gender change and the reproductive revolution

Name/s of Author/s: John MacInnes

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Abstract: Although it has often been recognized in sociology that the concept of gender (and thus gender identities) must ultimately be rooted in sexual difference and the biological and social relations of reproduction, this recognition has hitherto led to little direct empirical or theoretical consideration of the changing role of population reproduction in contemporary societies. This gap is all the more surprising as there are good reasons for seeing demographic change as a fundamental causal factor in the advances of 'second wave' feminism in particular, and the slow but substantial global shift towards greater gender equality in general. It is argued that such change can usefully be seen as a 'reproductive revolution' analogous to the better known industrial and political revolutions generally accepted as constitutive of modern society. The reproductive revolution, comprises a historically unrepeatable shift in the efficiency of human reproduction which for the first time brings demographic security to societies. As well as highlighting the contribution of demographic change to the rise of modernity, the concept of the reproductive revolution offers a better way to integrate sociology and demography. The former has tended to pay insufficient heed to sexual reproduction, individual mortality and the generational replacement of population, while the latter has undervalued its own distinctive theoretical contribution, portraying demographic change as the effect of causes lying elsewhere. The paper outlines the theory of the reproductive revolution, reviews some relevant supporting empirical evidence and discuss its implications for selected aspects of social change: the decline of patriarchy and feminisation of the public sphere, the

deregulation and privatisation of sexuality, family diversification, and the shift away from sex and towards generation as a major axis of social inequality.

II) Title of Selected Paper: Gender across the Generations: family lineages and social change in Portugal

Name/s of Author/s: Pedro Vasconcelos

University/Organization incl. City: Lisbon University Institute

Abstract: This paper aims to analyse processes of social change in gender roles and the gender order in Portugal throughout most of the 20th century, doing so through a family lineage intergenerational perspective. The main point of the presentation is not so much methodological (narratives of intergenerational family lineages of women or men), but, theoretical and empirical. On the one hand, we aim to theoretically access the importance and contributions of a methodology that enables us to reconstruct discourses of different but connected generations within the same interaction and socialization groups (thus connecting individuals to their own family and gender histories in the wider historical context of social change). On the other hand, we try to account for and understand changes in gender roles and relations in Portugal not only as a result of macro-social or structural determination, but as a result of peoples' intergenerational family histories – where agency in redefining one's gendered self and its possibilities for action throughout the life course is of paramount importance. This will be done on the basis of 60 in-depth life narratives of 10 male and 10 female three-generation lineages from urban Lisbon and rural, semi-industrialized, Mondim de Basto (northern Portugal).

III) Title of Selected Paper: Redoing gender: narratives of masculinity in three-generation family lineages

Name/s of Author/s: Sofia Aboim

University/Organization incl. City: University of Lisbon

Abstract: West and Zimmerman's (1987) landmark article highlighted the importance of social interaction to understand the making of gender differences, thus showing some limitations of structuralist theorizations on the imperatives of socialization. Gender is not something that men, and women, are, but something that is done in daily interaction. Therefore, gender, as emerging from performance, is variable according to social contexts and relations. Symbolic categories associated to masculinity are not only changeable throughout the life time, but also mobilized according to circumstances. Drawing upon the biographical narratives of three generations of Portuguese men from the same family lineages (grandfather, son and grandson), which encompass most of the 20th century in Portugal, we discover a complex scenario. Instead of linear transmission of gender values from former to latter generations, there are processes of family ressocialization over time, where the meanings of masculinity are permanently being rebuilt. In these processes of "redoing gender" men's life trajectories are of great importance, in each generation. Migrations from rural settings to the city, non-linear family trajectories (divorce, for instance),

changes in sexuality and family life have led men to embrace change in the codes for constructing masculinity. On the other hand, the persistence of a breadwinner culture, especially when associated with closure in small villages or the pressure of male peer groups, still contribute, among other factors, to reproduce traditionalism, in spite of the great changes operating in Portuguese society. Among the younger generation of men, plurality of gender references is clearly much wider, but, even so, the material possibilities for doing gender (that is the plurality of modern contexts where they interact) still makes a difference, although modernization of gender values (from politics to mass-media) has allowed for a growing awareness of the plural forms of being a man, in all generations.

IV) Title of Selected Paper: Intersectionality and the Protest Generation(s):

Intersections of Disadvantage across Generations and Political Protest in Central and Eastern Europe

Name/s of Author/s: Joshua Dubrow

University/Organization incl. City: Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

Abstract: Research in political protest behavior consistently shows that disadvantaged groups – measured in terms of their gender, ethnicity, and class -- participate less, and thus have lesser influence over government decisions. Age has a curvilinear effect, where protest propensity is weakest in the young and the old. This literature largely ignores intersectionality and accounting for generational effects is relatively rare. Using the European Social Survey (2006) data and various statistical procedures that account for intersectionality effects (Dubrow 2008), this paper addresses the following general research question: *To what extent do intersections of disadvantage within gender, ethnicity and class groups across generations influence political protest?* I test two main hypotheses. First, intersectional identities influence political participation, in that participation will be lower for those with cumulative disadvantage. Cumulative disadvantage implies that the more disadvantaged categories represented by the individual, the lower the probability of political protest. Second, generational effects are likely to intervene in the relationship between disadvantaged intersections and political protest behavior. By “protest generation” I understand a generational unit whose experience with major protest events influences their political behavior. In this paper, I examine for Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Poland the effects of two protest generations. The first protest generation is defined as those who were 18 to 25 years of age during a major communist era protest event in their country of origin: for Hungarians, it was the Hungarian Revolution in 1956; for Slovaks, it was Czechoslovakia’s Prague Spring in 1968; for Romanians, it was Romania’s Jiu Valley Miner’s Strike in 1977; and for Poles, it was Poland’s Solidarity strikes in 1980. The second protest generation consists of those who were 18 to 25 during the transition of 1989. Being in a protest generation should increase peoples’ propensity to protest independently of the extent of their cumulative disadvantage.

V) Title of Selected Paper: Immigrant Women, Immigrant Men: A Way to Changing National Identity?

Name/s of Author/s: Lülüfer Körükmez

University/Organization incl. City: Ege University, Izmir

Abstract: Armenia is one of the countries which have given out-migration. After 1989 when Soviet Union collapsed out-migration has increased in Armenia as it does in other post-Soviet countries. However majority of migrants preferred Russia and the rest migrated to America and European Countries. Proportion of migrants who preferred migrating to Turkey is lower than others but it has increased after the 2000. Armenian migrants' main purpose in Turkey is finding a job to make money to send to the relatives who stay in Armenia. However the migrants could be categorized as temporary and permanent migrants; they are all illegal workers and some of them are illegal migrants. Men's and women's opportunities to find a job and to make money and their working conditions are so distinct from each other. Women have a chance to make more money and help their family, relatives in Armenia. Thus, gender roles and statuses are undergoing a change in host country, in Turkey, since women gain strength by making money. Therefore women and men give different responses and maintain an attitude in a society which is not as any other country considering political and historical relations with Armenia. In this paper, it will be tried to analyze the relation between changing gender roles and national identity from to point of gender roles as conveyor of national identity. Gender is a way of expressing emotions, ideas and even loyalty to nation/nationality. Analyses will be made on the basis of qualitative data that gathered from a district in Istanbul where the inhabitants consist of illegal migrants from all over the world.