

Les Nouvelles Sociologies

Nancy Fraser, New School for Social Research --

The emerging field of body ecology offers fresh insights into how the body engages with its surrounding environment through consciousness, perception, knowledge and emotion. In this groundbreaking collection, leading scholars of sport, leisure and philosophy draw on research on topics as diverse as surfing, freediving, slacklining, parkour, bodybuilding, dance and circus arts to flesh out the concept of body ecology and its potential for helping us understand our connection with the world around us. Touching on theories of subjectivity, embodiment, pleasure and play, this book explores different approaches to studying body ecology as a way of conceptualising the experience of being immersed in nature, in the elements and in one's own body through the power of awareness. An experience becomes emersive when it involves the production of new emotions in the body: emersion is the activation of what is living within the body itself. Shedding new light on the possibilities of physical cultural studies, *Body Ecology and Emersive Leisure* is fascinating reading for all students and scholars with an interest in sport, leisure, philosophy and the body.

This open access book bridges the disciplinary boundaries within the social sciences to explore the role of social institutions in shaping geographical contexts, and in creating new knowledge. It includes theorizations as well as original empirical case studies on the emergence, maintenance and change of institutions as well as on their constraining and enabling effects on innovation, entrepreneurship, art and cultural heritage, often at regional scales across Europe and North America. Rooted in the disciplines of management and organization studies, sociology, geography, political science, and economics the contributors all take comprehensive approaches to carve out the specific contextuality of institutions as well as their impact on societal outcomes. Not only does this book offer detailed insights into current debates in institutional theory, it also provides background for scholars, students, and professionals at the intersection between regional development, policy-making, and regulation.

A classic text about the social study of food, this is the first English language edition of Jean-Pierre Poulain's seminal work. Tracing the history of food scholarship, *The Sociology of Food* provides an overview of sociological theory and its relevance to the field of food. Divided into two parts, Poulain begins by exploring the continuities and changes in the modern diet. From the effect of globalization on food production and supply, to evolving cultural responses to food – including cooking and eating practices, the management of consumer anxieties, and concerns over obesity and the medicalization of food – the first part examines how changing food practices have shaped and are shaped by wider social trends. The second part provides an overview of the emergence of food as an academic focus for sociologists and anthropologists. Revealing the obstacles that lay in the way of this new field of study, Poulain shows how the discipline was first established and explains its development over the last forty years. Destined to become a key text for students and scholars, *The Sociology of Food* makes a major contribution to food studies and sociology. This edition features a brand new chapter focusing on the development of food studies in the English-speaking world

and a preface, specifically written for the edition.

Pierre Bourdieu was one of the most influential social thinkers of the past half-century, known for both his theoretical and methodological contributions and his wide-ranging empirical investigations into colonial power in Algeria, the educational system in France, the forms of state power, and the history of artistic and scientific fields-among many other topics. Despite the depth and breadth of his influence, however, Bourdieu's legacy has yet to be assessed in a comprehensive manner. The Oxford Handbook of Pierre Bourdieu fills this gap by offering a sweeping overview of Bourdieu's impact on the social sciences and humanities. Thomas Medvetz and Jeffrey J. Sallaz have gathered a diverse array of leading scholars who place Bourdieu's work in the wider scope of intellectual history, trace the development of his thought, offer original interpretations and critical engagement, and discuss the likely impact of his ideas on future social research. The Handbook highlights Bourdieu's contributions to established areas of research-including the study of markets, the law, cultural production, and politics-and illustrates how his concepts have generated new fields and objects of study.

Established in 1895 as the first U.S. scholarly journal in its field, AJS remains a leading voice for analysis and research in the social sciences, presenting work on the theory, methods, practice, and history of sociology. AJS also seeks the application of perspectives from other social sciences and publishes papers by psychologists, anthropologists, statisticians, economists, educators, historians, and political scientists.

In a departure, author Régis Debray redefines communication as the inescapable conditioning of civilization's meanings and messages by their technologies of transmission and lays the groundwork for a science of the transmission of cultural forms. This timely volume discusses the debates concerning sustainable consumption and the environment. Sustainable consumption stands as a wide objective that attracts a growing attention within sustainable development policy circles and academic research. The contributors examine a range of interesting and relevant case studies including: household energy consumption, sustainable welfare, Fair Trade, Oxfam Worldshops, cotton farming and consumer organizations. Sustainable Consumption takes an interdisciplinary approach and is well-balanced, presenting theoretical debates as well as empirical evidence in order to: characterize the basic problems and determiners of an evolution towards, and the obstacles to, more sustainable consumption patterns produce knowledge on the profile of consumers sensitive, and not sensitive, to these issues explore realistic modes of interaction and innovation for changes in which consumers are involved. This text will be of interest to students and scholars of politics, environment studies and sociology.

This innovative publication maps out the broad and interdisciplinary field of contemporary European social theory. It covers sociological theory, the wider theoretical traditions in the social sciences including cultural and political theory, anthropological theory, social philosophy and social thought in the broadest sense of the term. This volume surveys the classical heritage, the major national traditions and the fate of social theory in a post-national and post-disciplinary era. It also identifies what is distinctive about European social theory in terms of themes and traditions. It is divided into five parts: disciplinary traditions, national traditions, major schools, key themes and the reception of European social theory in American and Asia. Thirty-five contributors from nineteen countries across Europe, Russia, the Americas and Asian Pacific have been commissioned to utilize the most up-to-date research available to provide a critical, international analysis of their area of expertise.

Overall, this is an indispensable book for students, teachers and researchers in sociology, cultural studies, politics, philosophy and human geography and will set the tone for future research in the social sciences.

Subjectivity and Identity is a philosophical and interdisciplinary study that critically evaluates critically the most important philosophical, sociological, psychological and literary debates on subjectivity and the subject. Starting from a history of the concept of the subject from modernity to postmodernity - from Descartes and Kant to Adorno and Lyotard - Peter V. Zima distinguishes between individual, collective, mythical and other subjects. Most texts on subjectivity and the subject present the topic from the point of view of a single discipline: philosophy, sociology, psychology or theory of literature. In Subjectivity and Identity Zima links philosophical approaches to those of sociology, psychology and literary criticism. The link between philosophy and sociology is social philosophy (e.g. Althusser, Marcuse, Habermas), the link between philosophy and literary criticism is aesthetics (e.g. Adorno, Lyotard, Vattimo). Philosophy and psychology can be related thanks to the psychological implications of several philosophical concepts of subjectivity (Hobbes, Stirner, Sartre).

Before the immense changes of the 2011 'Arab Spring', it was Sunni-Shia sectarian rivalry that preoccupied most political analyses of the Middle East. This book presents wide-ranging and up-to-date research that sheds light on the political, sociological and ideological processes that are affecting the dynamics within the Shia and Sunni worlds.

The triangular relationship between the social, the political and the cultural has opened up social and political theory to new challenges. The social can no longer be reduced to the category of society, and the political extends beyond the traditional concerns of the nature of the state and political authority. This Handbook will address a range of issues that have recently emerged from the disciplines of social and political theory, focusing on key themes as opposed to schools of thought or major theorists. It is divided into three sections which address: the most influential theoretical traditions that have emerged from the legacy of the twentieth century the most important new and emerging frameworks of analysis today the major theoretical problems in recent social and political theory. The Routledge International Handbook of Contemporary Social and Political Theory encompasses the most up-to-date developments in contemporary social and political theory, and as such is an essential research tool for both undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as researchers, working in the fields of political theory, social and political philosophy, contemporary social theory, and cultural theory.

The shadow cast by Pierre Bourdieu's theory is large and well documented, but his early ethnographic work in Algeria is less well known and often overlooked. This volume, the first critical examination of Bourdieu's early fieldwork and its impact on his larger body of social theory, represents an original and much-needed contribution to the field. Its six essays reappraise Bourdieu's original research in light of contemporary processes and make substantial contributions to the ethnography of North Africa. The contributors are scholars of North Africa and France, and each is actively engaged wi.

The French social theorist Pierre Bourdieu was a key thinker about education and educational processes in the second half of the twentieth century. He made his name in seminal texts such as *The Inheritors* and *Reproduction* in which he analysed academic discourse and showed how differences in cultural capital led to different outcomes for those who passed through school and university. His concepts of Habitus and Field have since been used extensively in educational research. This book begins by setting his intellectual development within his own biography and then discusses each of his major works on education in turn: from the early studies of students and their learning to later analyses of the French academic space and the elite training colleges. There is also critical discussion of a range of commentators' views on this approach. The book concludes with a series of applications of Bourdieusian thinking on various educational topics: teacher education,

classroom discourse, higher education and policy. No educational discussion is complete without consideration from a Bourdieusian perspective. This book shows how and why.

Où en sont les débats sociologiques dans la France des années 1980-2010 ? Partant de l'opposition centrale pour la sociologie entre le collectif et l'individuel, cet ouvrage propose un tableau des façons renouvelées d'envisager le problème au moyen des notions de relations sociales et de construction sociale. Il répond à quelques questions majeures : comment passer des structures sociales aux interactions de face-à-face et vice-versa ? comment analyser la formation des groupes et des catégories ? comment rendre compte des individus singuliers et pluriels de nos sociétés individualistes ? Cette 2e édition, entièrement refondue, présente des ressources inédites et pose des questions originales au sein des sciences sociales dynamiques en dialogue permanent avec la philosophie.

Les nouvelles sociologies entre le collectif et l'individuel

On parle de plus en plus d'une sociologie de l'activité ou d'une sociologie pragmatique du travail. Des expressions cherchent à rendre compte de ce qui se veut une sociologie attentive au travail en train de se faire. Des théories et des pratiques de recherche assez diverses, presque hétérogènes, renouvellent l'analyse sociologique du travail depuis les années 1990. Au fil du temps, une unité a fini par se dégager ou, du moins, par leur être prêtée. L'ensemble ainsi constitué a en commun de se démarquer d'une définition de la sociologie du travail autour des rapports sociaux. Les analyses correspondantes s'intéressent moins aux rapports de domination ou aux effets des rationalisations sur les qualifications et l'autonomie des salariés qu'à la façon dont les personnes s'y prennent pour faire, s'engagent corporellement, cognitivement et subjectivement dans le travail. Ces nouvelles sociologies du travail s'efforcent de rendre compte finement de la façon dont individus et collectifs s'y prennent pour s'acquitter des tâches. Elles s'intéressent aux appuis ou à l'équipement de l'action. L'ouvrage présente ces renouvellements, suggère que cela recompose les relations avec les autres disciplines spécialisées sur le travail et s'interroge sur la façon dont les problématiques plus classiques de la sociologie du travail peuvent en tirer bénéfice.

French Sociology offers a uniquely comprehensive view of the oldest and still one of the most vibrant national traditions in sociology. Johan Heilbron covers the development of sociology in France from its beginnings in the early nineteenth century through the discipline's expansion in the late twentieth century, tracing the careers of figures from Auguste Comte to Pierre Bourdieu. Presenting fresh interpretations of how renowned thinkers such as Émile Durkheim and his collaborators defined the contours and content of the discipline and contributed to intellectual renewals in a wide range of other human sciences, Heilbron's sophisticated book is both an innovative sociological study and a major reference work in the history of the social sciences. Heilbron recounts the halting process by which sociology evolved from a new and improbable science into a legitimate academic discipline. Having entered the academic field at the end of the nineteenth century, sociology developed along two separate tracks: one in the Faculty of Letters, engendering an enduring dependence on philosophy and the humanities, the other in research institutes outside of the university, in which sociology evolved within and across more specialized research areas. Distinguishing

different dynamics and various cycles of change, Heilbron portrays the ways in which individuals and groups maneuvered within this changing structure, seizing opportunities as they arose. French Sociology vividly depicts the promises and pitfalls of a discipline that up to this day remains one of the most interdisciplinary endeavors among the human sciences in France.

Où en sont les débats sociologiques dans la France des années 1980-2010 ? Partant de l'opposition centrale pour la sociologie entre le collectif et l'individuel, cet ouvrage propose un tableau des façons renouvelées d'envisager le problème au moyen des notions de relations sociales et de construction sociale de la réalité, dans un dialogue avec la philosophie. Il répond à quelques questions majeures : comment passer des structures sociales aux interactions de face-à-face et vice-versa ? comment analyser la formation des groupes et des catégories ? comment rendre compte des individus singuliers et pluriels de nos sociétés individualistes ? Cette 3e édition actualise les références majeures et fait état de l'amorce de nouveaux rapports entre la sociologie de l'action et la critique sociologique. Philippe Corcuff est maître de conférences de science politique à l'IEP de Lyon.

First published in 1952, the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology) is well established as a major bibliographic reference for students, researchers and librarians in the social sciences worldwide. Key features: * Authority: Rigorous standards are applied to make the IBSS the most authoritative selective bibliography ever produced. Articles and books are selected on merit by some of the world's most expert librarians and academics. *Breadth: today the IBSS covers over 2000 journals - more than any other comparable resource. The latest monograph publications are also included. *International coverage: the IBSS reviews scholarship published in over 30 languages, including publications from Eastern Europe and the developing world. *User friendly organization: all non-English titles are word sections. Extensive author, subject and place name indexes are provided in both English and French. Place your standing order now for the 2001 volumes of the IBSS. Anthropology: 2001 Vol.47 December 2002: 234x156: 584pp Hb: 0-415-28400-7: £195.00 Economics: 2001 Vol.50 December 2002: 234x156: 656pp Hb: 0-415-28401-5: £195.00 Political Science: 2001 Vol.50 December 2002: 234x156: 648pp Hb: 0-415-28402-3: £195.00 Sociology: 2001 Vol.51 December 2002: 234x156: 672pp Hb: 0-415-28403-1: £195.00

This book explores the key conceptual features of the development of the Sociology of Work (SoW) in Europe since 1945, using eleven country case studies. An original contribution to our understanding of the trajectory of the SoW, the chapters map the current state of the theoretical background of the sub-discipline's development to broader socio-political and economic changes, traced across a heterogeneous set of national contexts. Different definitions of the SoW in each country often reflect variations in the focus of analysis, and these chapters link the subject definition and focus to other social science disciplines, the state, as well as social class interests and ideologies. The book contends that the ways in which the sub-discipline makes sense of changes in work is itself a response to the type of society in which the sub-discipline is practiced, whether in the post-war social democratic West, the Soviet East, or today's societies, dominated by variant forms of neo-liberalism. It will be of use to scholars and students interested in the transnational history of the discipline of sociology, with a specific focus on the nexus between the sociology of

labour, ideology, economics and politics.

What are the relations between sociology and the different religions--Christianity with its various branches, Judaism, Islam, Oriental religions, sects and New Religious Movements? That is the question which this work, conceived on the occasion of the XXVth Conference of the International Society for the Sociology of Religion/Société Internationale de Sociologie des Religions (SISR), wishes to clarify. The book retraces the varied and troubled history of these relations and also reveals how in opening up its research to other religions besides the Christian, sociology is forced to redefine the very object of its field of study. What is the religious? This question, which until recently was considered impertinent, informs this book throughout. It confronts the necessity of rethinking theories and methodological approaches which, constructed in the context of 19th and early 20th century Western Europe, prove to be rather inadequate for encompassing contemporary religious phenomena and religious manifestations in other contexts. To these new theoretical and methodological demands is added, for the sociologist, a deontological imperative, which takes on all the more importance today as the religious provokes passionate social debate.

This volume presents original writings and interviews with prominent thinkers on the front lines of an international intellectual effort to reconsider the fundamental terms of modernity and promote a philosophical design that reconsiders the significance of modernity itself. Depuis 25 ans, la sociologie du travail n'a cessé d'évoluer. Des théories et des pratiques de recherche renouvellent les analyses en s'intéressant au travail en train de se faire. Autour de notions comme l'action située, la cognition distribuée, les pratiques, les prises, les appuis de l'action, ces approches enrichissent les problématiques et transforment le regard sociologique sur le travail. Quelles sont ces théories ? Qu'appelle-t-on les workplace studies ? Quel est le rôle de la sociologie des sciences dans ces nouveaux apports ? Y a-t-il une unité dans ces courants ? L'ouvrage répond à ces questions, s'interroge sur ce que cette sociologie de l'activité émergente change dans les rapports avec les autres disciplines et envisage aussi les relations avec une sociologie du travail plus classique. Loin d'être condamnées à rester enfermées dans de minutieuses descriptions de micro-situations, ces perspectives peuvent remonter vers les enjeux professionnels et organisationnels, envisager la division du travail, la subordination et la prescription du travail et révéler leur utilité dans l'intervention ou la recherche-action. Destiné au public étudiant et aux spécialistes des autres branches de la sociologie désireux de comprendre les apports d'une analyse par l'activité, il pourra donc également être mis à profit par les praticiens.

Welfare offices usually attract negative descriptions of bureaucracy with their queues, routines, and impersonal nature. Are they anonymous machines or the locus of neutral service relationships? Showing how people experience state public administration, *The Bureaucrat and the Poor* provides a realistic view of French welfare policies, institutions and reforms and, in doing so, dispels both of these myths. Combining Lipsky's street-level bureaucracy theory with the sociology of Bourdieu and Goffman, this research analyses face-to-face encounters and demonstrates the complex relationship between welfare agents, torn between their institutional role and their personal feelings, and welfare applicants, required to translate their personal experience into bureaucratic categories. Placing these interactions within the broader context of social structures and class, race and gender, the author unveils both the social determinations of these interpersonal relationships and their social functions. Increasing numbers of welfare applicants, coupled with mass unemployment, family transformations and the so-called 'integration problem' of migrants into French society deeply affect these encounters. Staff manage tense situations with no additional resources - some become personally involved, while others stick to their bureaucratic role; most of them alternate between involvement and detachment, assistance and domination. Welfare offices have become a place for 're-socialisation', where people can talk about their

personal problems and ask for advice. On the other hand, bureaucratic encounters are increasingly violent, symbolically if not physically. More than ever, they are now a means of regulating the poor.

Où en sont les débats sociologiques dans la France des années 2000 ? Les travaux d'Elias, Goffman, Berger et Luckmann, Bourdieu, Giddens, Boltanski et Thévenot, entre autres, dessinent un nouvel espace de questions appelé ici constructivisme social. Ces auteurs tentent de sortir des oppositions traditionnelles devenues stérilisantes (comme objectif/subjectif ou collectif/individuel) en considérant la réalité sociale comme le produit de construction et non comme une donnée. Pour la première fois, ces auteurs sont étudiés dans un même ouvrage. Destiné aux étudiants, il sera également utile à ceux qui sont en quête de grilles d'analyse pour déchiffrer le monde dans lequel ils vivent. Elite schools have an intriguing capacity to endure and adapt in the face of social, cultural and political change. They help both to reproduce power, privilege and status and also to regularly produce them afresh. The intricacies involved, over time and place, have attracted the abiding empirical, methodological and conceptual interest of sociologists and historians; recently, anthropologists and geographers have also responded to their allure. Collectively, the focus of such studies is usually on class making and the manner in which gender and race/ethnicity, place and mobility overlap and are part of the mix. This edited collection is framed around the notion of a 'new sociology of elite education', but it speaks into this wider space of inquiry in which studies of such schools are becoming more interdisciplinary. In so doing it brings together a new array of conceptual and theoretical tools while also deepening those that already exist. The contributions examine various configurations of contemporary class making and their attendant politics. These explorations are situated in the specificities of geographical locales where the complex dynamics of both national/local educational priorities and global/transnational forces are played out. In addition to showing how these dynamics put pressure on elite schools to redefine them, the book's diverse international focus shines a light on new and emerging global patterns. This book was originally published as a special issue of British Journal of Sociology of Education.

This book, in its second edition, continues to present the main models of Sociology that have been conceptualised to apprehend the world of organisations. From the theories of bureaucracy and human relations to contemporary approaches, this book focuses on all the key aspects of Sociology of an organisation. The concepts defined are marked by the consideration of modes of rationality, types of cooperation, of networks and power games, of systems of decision-making and logics of action. The book cites the contributions made and the definitions given by the great Sociologists like Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Michel Crozier, Renaud Sainsanlieu, to help the students understand the topics more clearly. This second edition is enriched with studies of discussed cases, charts, and of extracts of texts pertinent to the productive system, to the public sphere and the associative fact. The book is intended for the undergraduate students of sociology. It will also be of interest to those who, on a personal or professional level, wish to understand better how companies, administrations, etc. function.

After Western hegemony in Social Sciences we are living in a global change. From the Chinese experience in sociology the author is opening a transnational space to produce a Post-Western Sociology. This is a scientific revolution in the social sciences.

All cultures appear to share the belief that they do things 'correctly', while others, until proven otherwise, are assumed to be ignorant or barbaric. When people from different cultures work together and cannot take shared meanings for granted, managers face serious challenges. An individual's parsing of an experience and its meaning may vary

according to several cultural scales – national, professional, industrial and local. Awareness of cultural differences and the willingness to view them as a positive are therefore crucial assets. This edited textbook sets itself apart from existing cross-cultural management texts by highlighting to the reader the need to avoid both ethnocentrism and the belief in the universality of his or her own values and ways of thinking: the success of international negotiations and intercultural management depends on such openness and acceptance of real differences. It encourages the development of ‘nomadic intelligence’ and the creative use of a culture’s resources, according to a symbolic anthropology perspective. Through the essays and case studies in the chapters, readers will become aware of the intercultural dimension of business activities and better understand how they affect work. Cross-Cultural Management will help interested parties – students of business management, international relations and other disciplines, and business managers and other professionals – develop their ability to interact, take action and give direction in an intercultural context.

This latest edition to the ISA handbook series actively engages with the many traditions of sociology in the world. Twenty-nine chapters from prominent international contributors discuss, challenge and re-conceptualize the global discipline of sociology; evaluating the diversities within and between sociological traditions of many regions and nation-states. They assess all aspects of the discipline: ideas and theories; scholars and scholarship; practices and traditions; ruptures and continuities through an international perspective. Its goal is to become a text for debating the contours of international sociology.

Questioning the resistance to change of the West in constant crisis, and framed by early writings of Max Horkheimer and others, John E. O’Brien’s historical-materialist method explores the contested perspectives of Voltaire, Schiller, Baudrillard, Foucault, Eagleton and Hayden White.

In the World Library of Educationalists series, international experts themselves compile career-long collections of what they judge to be their finest pieces – extracts from books, key articles, salient research findings, major theoretical and practical contributions – so the world can read them in a single manageable volume. Readers will be able to follow the themes and strands and see how their work contributes to the development of the field. In a collection of her most influential work spanning nearly four decades, Patricia Broadfoot applies her trademark sociological and comparative perspective to empirical studies at every level of the educational system. From her classic long-term study of the impact of changing national assessment policies on pupils and teachers in the classrooms of England and France to her sustained championship of the need for a better understanding of the impact of assessment on learning, Broadfoot has consistently championed the need for a more developed sociological understanding of assessment. Broadfoot’s accessible writing offers insights that are as novel as they are important for the education of future generations. This

book allows readers to follow themes and strands across Patricia Broadfoot's career and will be of interest to all followers of her work and any reader interested in the development of teaching, learning and assessment.

Testing for genetic diseases or traits is a rapidly developing practice, the most widely used form of testing currently in use being newborn screening. Based on a five-year research project and winner of the Prix 'Le Monde' for academic research in France, *The Birth of a Genetics Policy* analyses the three dimensions - scientific, political and moral - of the social issues raised by a policy of screening for the genetic disease of cystic fibrosis amongst babies. Drawing on extensive interview material and observational research, it explores the conditions under which a screening policy is decided upon and implemented, the types of political logic underlying it, and the effects it has on norms and values. Revealing the ties that exist between forms of biomedical knowledge and political techniques, whilst showing how the notion of biomedical abnormality is being extended, this book sheds light on judgements surrounding the idea of the 'quality (of) life'. A rigorous examination of the discourses and practices of medical genetics in the early twenty-first century, *The Birth of a Genetics Policy* will appeal to sociologists and anthropologists with interests in medicine and the body, evidence-based care and questions of biopolitics and governmentality.

[Copyright: fad645c12005221b185610a169bc81d0](#)