

## Abstracts

Stefan Hirschauer

### **The discrimination discourse and the gallantry model of female promotion in academia**

The article examines the goals and premises as well as the measures and effects of universities' gender equality policies. In the light of numerous empirical studies which locate the main reasons for career disadvantages of women within the sphere of private life, the focus of gender equality policies on discrimination at an organisational level seems misplaced. This does not only explain the policies' lack of efficacy, it also increases the damage. The gallantry model of female promotion victimises and stigmatises women, puts men at a disadvantage and places appointment procedures under suspicion, questioning the professional neutrality and endangering the social acceptance of such procedures. As with other social technologies, academic gender equality policy has become part of the very problem it is trying to solve. This problem can only be alleviated by replacing the paternalistic discourse of discrimination with a compensatory balancing of unequally distributed burdens within families.

Florian Vietze

### **Party Media Agenda-Setting: The Parties' Influence on the Media Discourse about Social Justice in Zeit and Spiegel since 1946**

This paper examines the impact political parties have on the media coverage about social justice. First, it shows that parties are cited and named more often in articles about social justice if they also focus on social justice in their election programs. Secondly, it shows that by addressing the issue parties influence the understanding of social justice in the media. These findings allow the conclusion that media discourses about social justice are heavily influenced by political parties. Thus, the perception and legitimization of social inequality depends largely on whether the parties concentrate on social justice and which interpretations of social justice the parties place in the media. This paper uses qualitative content analysis of election programs of the Party Manifesto Project and a quantitative analysis of all articles the German newspapers *Die Zeit* and *Der Spiegel* have published since 1946. The media coverage is analysed by co-occurrence analysis.

Christine Weinbach

### **Limited Inclusion as the General Case: Ascriptive Person Categories in the Political System of the Functional Differentiated Society**

The present article asks from the perspective of differentiation theory for the function of ascriptive person categories within the political system of the functionally differentiated society. For this purpose it takes the Federal German as a case study. The article starts with the fact of money dependence of organisations and that this leads to the generally limited inclusion of the individuals into the functional systems, which are life course relevant. The national welfare state refers to the limited inclusion and regulates excess to the labour market via the

ascriptive person categories national affiliation and gender, and by this it produces own modes of limited inclusion. The Europeanised welfare state expands the excess to the labour market. Simultaneously it replaces the national person categories by the person category of the rational actor with individual agency who puts his or her own willingness into the contract logics of labour marked and activating welfare state. Despite all differences between the national and the Europeanised welfare state the article conceives ascriptive person categories as normative structures of a secondary order formation which is slot between the levels of functional and organisational systems. On this secondary order level categories of social inequality are reproduced.

Nancy Kracke

### **Overeducation of University Graduates in Germany. The effect of Gender, Migration Status and Family Background and their Interactions**

The present paper explores the risk of academics in Germany to be overeducated. The focus is on the impact of the characteristics of gender, migration status and family background and their interdependencies. Overeducation exists if the formal educational level of a person is higher than that required for the occupation held on the labour market. Based on data from the survey among adults of the National Educational Panel Study (NEPS) it can be argued that women, migrants and persons with an educationally disadvantaged family background have a higher risk of being overeducated than the respective comparison groups. Taking into account the interactions of these three factors, there is no particular disadvantage for female migrants compared to male migrants. Also the family background does not increase (or decrease) significantly the risk of being overeducated for migrants. However, the impact of the family background does vary with gender: The risk of being overeducated increases multiplicatively for women who have an educationally disadvantaged family background. The most privileged group are men with academically educated parents, regardless of whether or not a migration background exists.

Yannick Barthe et al.

### **Pragmatic Sociology: A User's Guide**

During the last thirty years, “pragmatic sociology” has produced a considerable amount of empirical investigations relating to all areas of social life. In accordance with the theoretical and methodological assumptions pragmatic sociology intended to defend, it has developed significantly new ways to conduct inquiries, collect data, explore their fields, think through the cases and controversies it used as entry points to explore the social order and its always problematic reproduction. The aim of this paper is to characterize the pragmatic style in sociology by highlighting its methodological requisites and practical implications in the conduct of research.