Registro 1 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
WASTED LIVES: MODERNITY AND ITS OUTCASTS
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Modernity; *Globalization; *Economic Development; *Modernization;
*Marginality; *Social Closure; *World Problems
AB: Resumen
Unravels the impact of the global spread of modernity on contemporary
culture & politics & shows that the problem of coping with
"human waste" ("superfluous" populations of
migrants, refugees, & other outcasts) provides a key for
understanding some otherwise baffling features of our shared life,
from the strategies of global domination to the most intimate aspects
of human relationships. Adapted from the source document.

Registro 2 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
EUROPE: AN UNFINISHED ADVENTURE
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Europe; *Cultural Identity; *Capitalism; *Globalization; *Historical
Development; *Modernity
AB: Resumen
Europe has offered the world a model of civilization that has
dominated the course of history. Even when it appears that Europe is
losing its identity in the midst of global capitalism & modernity,
ie, a shift from a social welfare-state to a security-focused state,
Bauman offers an optimistic view that Europe can once again rebound.
Adapted from the source document

Registro 3 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
IDENTITY: CONVERSATIONS WITH BENEDETTO VECCHI
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
In this compilation of interviews with Zygmunt Bauman, conducted by Benedetto Vecchi, Bauman argues that our sociopolitical, cultural, professional, religious, & sexual identities are undergoing a process of continual transformation in response to rapid global social change. Adapted from the source document.

Registro 4 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
CULTURE AS PRAXIS
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Culture; *Praxis; *Social Theories; *Concepts; *Social Structure; *Social Order
AB: Resumen
A Vol in the Theory, Culture & Society series (Mike Featherstone, series editor) is a new edition of a book originally published in 1973 that interrogates the various meanings of the term culture. Culture takes on different meanings when used in different contexts, eg, as a concept structure, & form of praxis. The use of culture as concept, which stems from the notion that culture bears the capacity to rise above the ordinary, stands in direct opposition to the use of culture as structure, which is rooted in anthropology & stands for regularity & pattern. In the last century, the anthropological definition has prevailed. During the 1960s, a notion of culture as a form of practice began to emerge, & it has been on the ascendant ever since. The notion of culture as practice follows from an inside/outside understanding of the term. Culture distinguished people into groups & thus is a primary mechanism by which groups are subordinated. All of these senses of the term contain the implicit assumption that culture is a force of order imposing itself on an apparently random social world. However, it is suggested that there is an inherent contradiction in the notion of culture: originally developed out of a passion for order, it has been a source of constant change. In this manner, culture has repeatedly thwarted all efforts to use it in the service of social stability. The text contains a new Introduction & 3 Chpts with Notes. D. Ryfe

Registro 5 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
IN SEARCH OF POLITICS
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Democracy; *Citizen Participation; *Political Participation;
*Politics; *Social Disorganization; *Individual Collective
Relationship; *Collective Action; *Social Participation
AB: Resumen
Considers the possibilites of a democratic politics in a contemporary
age marked by insecurity, anxiety, & a sense of futility. The
present is described in terms of a paradoxical combination of the
presumption of individual freedom & the assumption that no
individual or group of individuals can make an impact on the world.
This condition is taken to register the deep fear & insecurity of
modern individuals, who are literally paralyzed from acting in
concert
with others for fear of the risk involved. Extant political
institutions, supposedly designed to reduce this risk, are caught in
a
globalizing world in which they are unable to offer security or
certainty. Moreover, when political institutions succeed in taking
action to reduce fear, it is usually by creating division & sowing
suspicion among social groups. The result is that civic spaces have
become impoverished. To reverse this situation, it is proposed as a
basic principle that individual freedom can be only a product of
collective action. Moreover, because uncertainty & fear are the
basic building blocks in inaction, it is suggested that a basic
income
net ought to be created for the global population. This will have the
effect of freeing individuals from their insecurity & allow them
to participate in collective action. This kind of policy will require
the existence of a supranational institution capable of developing
& enforcing it. While the appearance of this institution is not on
the immediate horizon, it is crucial for the recovery of a politics
that leads individuals across the globe to work together to solve
common problems. An Introduction precedes the book's 3 Chpts with
Notes. D. Ryfe

Registro 6 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
WORK, CONSUMERISM AND THE NEW POOR
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Poverty; *Low Income Groups; *Consumerism; *Protestant Ethic; *Work;
*Welfare State; *Underclass
AB: Resumen
A Vol in the series, Issues in Society (Tim May, series editor),
examines the rationale for the following transformation: whereas the
poor were once defined in the context of a producing society, indigent
persons are currently defined in relation to a consumer society. An
overview of the notion of the "work ethic" in modern history
& a summary of factors that contributed to the transformation of producer societies into ones based on consumption are provided. It is asserted that poor people in consumer societies have been denied opportunities for improvement because they no longer function as labor replacements. The establishment & subsequent decline of the welfare state is explored, highlighting movements that either supported or rejected collective responsibility for indigence. The modern representation of poor persons as the "underclass" is criticized for delineating all indigent people as possessing similar problems & characteristics. The future for poor individuals & families is predicted, & a novel understanding of the work ethic is recommended. This text contains a Foreword by May, an Introduction, 5 Chpts organized into III PARTS, & Notes. J. W. Parker

Registo 7 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
POSTMODERNITY AND ITS DISCONTENTS
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Postmodernism; *Sociological Theory; *Modern Society; *Social Justice; *Discontent; *Consumerism
AB: Resumen
Drawing on the work of a variety of thinkers, including Sigmund Freud, Michel Foucault, Emmanuel Levinas, Hans Jonas, & Richard Rorty, modern society is defined by the repression of individual sexual expression & contrasted with postmodern society, which is characterized by the individual's quest for happiness at the expense of security. Thus stated, the discontents of postmodernity are described as a result of the individual pursuit of the freedom for pleasure seeking that tolerates too little individual security. Because postmodern purity is defined in terms of consumerism, it is suggested that the expulsion of impurity in this society has taken the form of aggression against flawed consumers, namely, the poor, who are most often urban ethnic & racial residents. Consequences of this aggression include dismantling of the welfare state, the tendency to criminalize poverty, & is the emergence of two polarized social characters, the tourist as hero & the vagabond as victim, of the postmodern world. The status of artist & novelist is taken to be symptomatic of the gains & losses provided by postmodernity: they have attained a degree of independence previously unheard of, but at the expense of renouncing their claim to provide alternative models for the world. Similarly, for the individual-as-consumer, the freedom of choice is championed & protected at the expense of having any particular choice made meaningful. One response to this discontent has been fundamentalism, with power stemming from its promise to emancipate the individual from agonies of choice. It is argued that
amelioration of this document will not come from restraining freedom, but from conceptualizing community in such a way that it becomes apparent just how solidarity contributes to rather restrains that freedom. An Introduction precedes 14 Chpts & an Afterword. Notes.

D. M. Smith

Registro 8 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
  CSA Sociological Abstracts

TI: Título
  TOURISTS AND VAGABONDS: HEROES AND VICTIMS OF POSTMODERNITY

AU: Autor
  Bauman, Zygmunt

SO: Fuente

DE: Descriptores
  *Tourism; *Postmodernism; *Homelessness; *Social Stratification;
  *Social Status

AB: Resumen
  The opposition between the tourists & the vagabonds is the major, principal division of the postmodern society. We are all plotted on a continuum stretched between the poles of the "perfect tourist" & the "vagabond beyond remedy" -- & our respective places between the poles are plotted according to the degree of freedom we possess in choosing our life itineraries.

Freedom of choice is in the postmodern society by far the most seminal among the stratifying factors. The more freedom of choice one has, the higher is his or her rank in the postmodern social hierarchy. Adapted from the source document.

Registro 9 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
  CSA Sociological Abstracts

TI: Título
  POSTMODERN ETHICS

AU: Autor
  Bauman, Zygmunt

SO: Fuente

DE: Descriptores
  *Postmodernism; *Ethics

AB: Resumen
  A leading sociological theorist examines the postmodern perspective on ethics, arguing that our era could very well represent the dawning of a new kind of ethics stripped of the illusions of modernity. It is proposed that to live in the postmodern condition is to be afloat in a social world that lacks clear ethical or moral foundations, & that postmodernity constitutes the reenchantment of the world after the protracted modern struggle to disenchant it. The concept of universality is examined, arguing that morality is endemically & irredeemably nonrational, in the sense of not being either calculable or universalizable. Ways in which modernity atomized society through the legislating power of the state are discussed, & reflections
are offered on a range of topics, including love, death, freedom, social space, & the contemporary divorce between state-centered politics & the moral existence of the citizenry. A postmodern ethics -- which is at the same time foundational & deracinated, an ethics of being-with-the other -- is advocated. The book is presented in 8 Chpts with an Introduction: Morality in Modern and Postmodern Perspective. (1) Moral Responsibilities, Ethical Rules. (2) The Elusive Universality. (3) The Elusive Foundations. (4) The Moral Party of Two. (5) Beyond the Moral Party. (6) Social Spaces: Cognitive, Aesthetic, Moral. (7) Private Morals, Public Risks. (8) An Overview: In the End Is the Beginning. References are footnoted. W. Howard

Registro 10 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
INTIMATIONS OF POSTMODERNITY
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Intellectuals; *Modernity; *Postmodernism; *Sociological Theory
AB: Resumen
A discussion of the significance of postmodernity, especially to sociology, in understanding the new role of intellectuals, as well as in interpreting daily life, presented in 9 Chpts with an Appendix & an Introduction: The Re-Enchantment of the World, or, How Can One Narrate Postmodernity? (1) Legislators and Interpreters: Culture as the Ideology of Intellectuals -- argues that current reorientations of cultural discourse reflect the changing experience of intellectuals seeking to reestablish their social function in a changed world. (2) Sociological Responses to Postmodernity -- discusses topics to be researched & theoretical tasks to be undertaken for a postmodern sociology. Questions & problems relevant to postmodern sociology & the sociology of postmodernism are explored. (3) The Changing Discursive Formation of Sociology -- draws on Michel Foucault's notion of discursive formation to argue that disciplines & social scientific paradigms are really nothing more than "interwoven communicative practices" (Smith, A. M. Sheridan [Tr], The Archeology of Knowledge, London: Tavistock, 1974), rather than unified around objects of study that are external to the discipline. From this notion, the social locations of sociological discourse are explored, as well as the interconnections between sociology & its subject matter. (4) Is There a Postmodern Sociology? -- discusses the value of postmodernity & of a postmodern sociology. It is argued that the concept of postmodernity connotes the new self-awareness of the intellectuals & a questioning of their legitimacy, & further, that should sociology choose not to be conscious of its postmodern condition, it will risk irrelevance. (5) Philosophical Affinities of
Postmodern Sociology -- examines the debate on the relationship between sociology & philosophy. It is argued that, as intellectual activities, "neither philosophy nor sociology is integrated to an extent that would enable them to confront each other as homogeneous subjects, each marked by a distinctive profile & defined purpose." (6) The World According to Jean Baudrillard -- provides a brief exploration of the postmodern, critical worldview of Jean Baudrillard, with reference to his book Selected Writings (Poster, Mark [Ed], Cambridge: Polity Press, 1988). Also explored are his views of US culture as chaotic & increasingly reliant on technology. (7) Communism: A Postmortem -- discusses the recent systemic revolutions in Eastern Europe, the chances of democracy in systemic revolutions in general, & difficulties facing the Eastern bloc in the future. Also discussed are the challenges of developing a capitalist system in a postmodern world. (8) Living without an Alternative -- explores the collapse of communism in its historical context & its political significance. Also discussed are the implications of the collapse of the alternative to a free-market system, since capitalism, lacking a rival system, must now become self-critical. (9) A Sociological Theory of Postmodernity -- discusses the essence of modernity & postmodernity & contrasts the two, offering a justification for a sociological theory of postmodernism, & an overview of the assumptions & necessities of such a theory. Postmodern politics & postmodern ethics are also explored. Appendix: Richard Kilminster & Ian Varcoe -- An Interview with Zygmunt Bauman -- explores the author's personal intellectual history & current ideas about such topics as consumerism, culture, & Jewish identity. Notes &/or references are provided for each Chpt. D. Dennis

Registro 11 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
MORTALITY, IMMORTALITY AND OTHER LIFE STRATEGIES
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Death; *Social Determination of Meaning; *Sociology of Knowledge; *Hermeneutics; *Postmodernism
AB: Resumen
This vol, offered in 5 Chpts, with a Postscript, presents a sociological/hermeneutical analysis of death & dying, & develops a theory of the ways in which human mortality is dealt with in social institutions & culture. An underlying assumption of the book is that human beings' awareness of death accounts for crucial aspects of the social organization of all known societies. (1) Living with Death -- explores how humans cope with the knowledge of their own mortality, develops the thesis of the existential ambivalence of being, & discusses the quotidianity of social existence. (2)
Bidding for Immortality -- argues that immortality is a culturally conferred social relation, & that, given the proliferation of popular culture & the "death of the universal intellectual," it is likely that in the future immortality will be more ephemeral & difficult to attain. (3) The Selfish Species -- argues that modern society's expropriation of sociability & its displacement of fellowhood by administration have replaced the traditional anxiety about death with the specifically modern anxiety about the meaninglessness of life itself. (4) Modernity, or Deconstructing Mortality -- explores how modern society & medicine have "removed" death from everyday life, & examines how the discourse of science functions to relieve people of the anxiety of death by popularizing strategies of hygiene by which death can be postponed. (5) Postmodernity, or Deconstructing Immortality -- discusses the deconstruction of immortality in the age of postmodernity, examines the sociality of postmodern communities, & discusses the relationship of popular culture & death. Postscript: "To Die for ...," or Death and Morality. References are footnoted.

Registro 12 de 13

DN: Nombre de base de datos
CSA Sociological Abstracts
TI: Título
THINKING SOCIOLOGICALLY
AU: Autor
Bauman, Zygmunt
SO: Fuente
DE: Descriptores
*Sociological Theory; *Everyday Life; *Sociological Research
AB: Resumen
An examination of concepts of everyday life & interaction, & an overview of the sociological way of thinking & understanding human experience, using a circular, rather than linear, narrative to explore the unspoken assumptions & tacit expectations that structure our view of the world around us, presented in 12 Chpts with an Introduction: Sociology -- What For?, & a Bibliography: Where to Find More: Further Reading. (1) Freedom and Dependence -- addresses the apparent contradiction of being free & unfree at the same time & concludes that the ratio between freedom & dependence is an indicator of the relative position that a person, or a whole category of persons, occupies in society. (2) Us and Them -- examines differing theoretical positions relative to social interaction & an individual's place in society, presenting ideas from Adam Smith, Alfred Schutz, Norbert Elias, & Gregory Bateson, & discussing the notions of fellow-feeling, in- & outgroups, family, & prejudice. (3) Strangers -- explores the significance, meaning, & role of strangers in social life, touches on theories by Georg Simmel, & uses urban life to discuss social intercourse as it has become reduced to the level of exchange. (4) Together and Apart -- discusses the concept & function of "community" & examines the self-preservation & continuity of a group as a distinct entity.
(5) Gift and Exchange -- views human interaction relative to exchange transactions, especially the principles of equivalent exchange & of gift, drawing on theories by Talcott Parsons, Georg Simmel, Niklas Luhmann, & Richard Sennett. (6) Power and Choice -- discusses human conduct relative to what we do & how we explain it, addressing decision-making processes, habitual & affective actions, rational action, power, legitimation, etc. (7) Self-Preservation and Moral Duty -- explores the interconnection between motivations of need, self-preservation, ownership, exclusion, power, competition, monopoly, moral duty, bureaucracy, & moral obligations, drawing on theories of Max Weber. (8) Nature and Culture -- discusses issues of culture & nature, defining the former as that which can be changed by people & the latter as that which is beyond human power, & considers concepts of order, cultural codes, redundancy, communication, languages, & the hegemonic goals of culture. (9) State and Nation -- presents sociological positions relative to nationality, citizenship, pastoral power, nations, nationalisms, imagined community, ethnocentrism, & assimilation. (10) Order and Chaos -- briefly examines the social order from a sociological perspective. (11) Going about the Business of Life -- uses realistic examples of our dependence on technology to discuss consumer behavior & attitudes, styles of consumption & inequality of consumers. (12) The Ways and Means of Sociology -- presents an overview of the purpose of sociology from the position that sociology offers a never-ending commentary on society, examines the formation of sociology, discussing the integration of Emile Durkheim's & Weber's theories with practical application, which contributed to the development of the discipline, & concludes with a brief overview of the nature of sociology. D. Dennis
Sociogenesis of Freedom -- explores in greater depth the definition of freedom through historical analysis of the uses & enactments of freedom, power, & privilege, & discusses the two-tiered model of rational society found in Bentham's & Weber's organizational analyses & the functions of freedom in society. (3) Profits and Costs of Freedom -- argues that the desire for freedom comes from the experience of oppression: the desire to escape doing what one would rather not do, but cannot refrain from doing without exposing oneself to penalty. The nature of freedom in a consumer society & in private interpersonal relations is explored. (4) Freedom, Society, and Social System -- discusses the central role of work in society & the internal organization of the consumer-capitalist organization of social life, arguing that freedom in a consumer society is paradoxical, in that such freedom of expression in no way subjects the system, or its political organization, to control by those whose lives it still determines; consumer & expressive freedoms are not interfered with politically so long as they remain politically ineffective. (5) The Future of Freedom. Some Conclusions -- suggests that the role of sociology is relevant in considering the future only in the context of choice; it cannot offer certainty as to the future shape of society, but it can inform our choices by making us aware of tendencies already evident, & of what these tendencies will lead to if left unchecked. 66 References. M. Crowdes