

Though community members are identified as some of the main actors in conserving the ecosystem, their roles are limited to the targets in environmental education, profit beneficiaries, or special laborers. Most of the local people are not regarded as decision makers who control natural resources—especially when they affect the ecosystem by using the natural resources in an “unsustainable” manner. I have conducted the research on people-wildlife relationships by anthropological approaches in the conservation areas, Ethiopia from 1996. The objective of this paper is to describe the local “needs” and community-based approaches to wildlife conservation & to discuss how conservationists should integrate livelihood into community-based wildlife management planning; by analyzing the case studies in Ethiopia. Further, the study examined the transition of wildlife conservation policies after the decentralization.

2010S01893

Nistor, Laura (Sapientia University, Department of Social Sciences, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 400112 [e-mail: mailtonistor@yahoo.com]), **Environmental Values And Attitudes In Romania. A Longitudinal and Contextual Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The paper brings a number of evidence about the post-1990 evolutions and the actual state of Romanians' environmental values and attitudes. Data are based on available waves of the European Values Survey (dependent variables: attitudes towards financial sacrifice for pollution prevention), Eurobarometer (dependent: attitudes concerning pollution, environmental values), respectively smaller scale surveys undertaken in a Romanian city & town (dependent: attitudes towards pollution & financial sacrifice for pollution prevention & eco-conscious consumption). Empirical evidence based on regression analysis suggest that the profile of environmentally concerned Romanians became clearer as we departed from the 1990s, but mostly in terms of social-demographical variables, while there are still important gaps in terms of more specific environmental perception, value, or attitude determinants of the considered dependent variables. This finding motivates the affirmation that Romanians' environmental belief system is fragmented & their environmental concern is much more grounded in their status than in their pro-environmental values.

2010S01894

Nizynska, Alexandra (University of Warsaw [e-mail: a.nizynska@student.uw.edu.pl]), **Pupil Master: Teacher, Mentor or Employer? Consolidation or Transformation of Non-Religiosity Among Younger Cancer Patients**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ Background: It is said that both adolescent & emerging adulthood is a time of religious transformation & consolidation. The same is said about life-crisis such as serious illnesses. But in a secular society religiosity may take different forms & expressions than in a more religious setting where most of the study in religiosity during illness has taken place. Aim: In this paper I will show how young Danish cancer patients view their non-religiosity & atheism as something that can be negotiated & changed. As such their religiosity is present & non-present at the same time. Religion is a matter of personal choice & something they can draw upon. In my study of young Danes with cancer I will try to explore how the secular & plural society influences the patients' religiosity and create a two-dimensional religiosity. Thus the patients' religiosity as outlined above may be seen as a result of both age and the surrounding society's secularism. Based on theories about religiosity & secularization in the contemporary society I will discuss whether or not we are to expect a religious transformation and change among these younger Danish cancer patients. Method: The results are based on a qualitative study of 21 young severely ill cancer patients' religiosity & existential thoughts during their treatment at a leading hospital in Copenhagen.

2010S01895

Noboa Silva, Alejandro (Asociación Iberoamericana de Sociología de las Organizaciones, C/ Rector Royo Vilanova nAo 10 portal 8, 1AoB. 28040 Madrid. España. [e-mail: anoboa@unorte.edu.uy]), **Gestión pública local: el caso de los presupuestos participativos de Salto y Paysandú (Uruguay)** (Local Governance: The Case of Participatory Budgeting in Salto and Paysandu (Uruguay)), *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden, (SPA)*

¶ Las diferentes modalidades de implementación de los presupuestos participativos dan lugar a impactos distintos en sus poblaciones. Los casos que nos ocupan tienen diferencias importantes en sus estrategias de aproximación: concursos por un lado y búsquedas de consensos por otro. Además de características históricas de las sociedades a las que acceden también

distintas y que promueven acciones diferentes en los actores y resultados también distintos. El departamento de Paysandú cuya sociedad tiene un perfil de participación relevante y una densa red de organizaciones de la sociedad civil y el departamento de Salto donde la red social es más débil. En el primer caso se diseñó una propuesta concursable de proyectos que fueron evaluados y seleccionados por el Municipio, en tanto en Salto se promovió por parte de la Intendencia la construcción de consensos en torno a proyectos comunes. Las implicancias organizacionales, sociales y psicológicas de tales procesos es lo que se trata de analizar en la investigación, observando ventajas y desventajas de las propuestas y sus resultados. Para ello se realizaron 40 entrevistas entre los actores que participaron de los procesos recogiendo información sobre las diferentes dimensiones de los posibles impactos de los procesos mencionados.

2010S01896

Noe, Egon & Alrøe, Hugo F. (Department of Agroecology and Environment, Aarhus University, PO Box 50, 8830 Tjele, Denmark [tel: +45 8999 1207; e-mail: egon.no@agrsci.dk]), **The Problem of Problem Making - A Perspectivist Path to Problem Solving**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ The problem of problem-solving in terms of integrating scientific disciplines is also a problem of problem-making. In order to analyse how different disciplines can contribute in solving complex problems, we first have to analyse how problems come into being as problems. Using the semiotic concepts of Charles S. Peirce, we distinguish between the dynamic or 'really efficient' problem, which our problem-solving efforts are directed at, & the immediate problem as it is perceived & represented in a certain cognitive system or perspective. A dynamic problem is an irritation; like an itch, a pain or a general discomfort. Before any problem solving can take place, the problem must be observed and constructed as a specific, immediate problem. But different disciplines necessarily see different types of immediate problems due to their different methods & instruments of observations, different concepts, & different concerns. There are thus two kinds of problems in integrating different disciplines in problem solving: that different disciplines will construct different problems, & that different disciplines will observe a given problem from different perspectives & therefore provide different solutions. These problems can only be adequately addressed in second order problem-solving processes, polyocular processes that observe & communicate the observations of disciplinary, first order problem-solving processes.

2010S01897

Noelke, Clemens (University of Mannheim, MZES, A5, 6, 68159 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 6221 181 2816; e-mail: cnoelke@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Employment Protection and the Distribution of Job Security**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ European countries differ in how labor market risks are distributed among different demographic groups. Over the past four decades, young people in particular have been affected by rising unemployment and spreading temporary employment. This paper addresses the causes of age-based inequalities in job insecurity and tries to explain their evolution across European countries. The empirical analysis focuses on the causal effects of a particular set of legal regulations, employment protection legislation. It draws on data from the European Union Labor Force Survey for 15 Western European countries for the period from 1992 to 2006, as well as aggregate data from 21 OECD countries from 1985 to 2007. Using differences-in-differences, we estimate the effect of changes in employment protection legislation on the distribution of unemployment risks and fixed-term employment between young and adult workers. The analyses distinguish between changes in job security provisions on regular contracts as well as regulations on the usage of temporary contracts, and assess whether the relationship between both types of regulations and age-based inequalities varies across genders and education groups as well as institutional contexts.

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Noelke, Clemens & Horn, Daniel (University of Mannheim, MZES, A5, 6, 68159 Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49 6221 181 2816; e-mail: cnoelke@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Vocational Education and the Transition From School to Work in Post-Socialist Hungary, 1992-2006**, *International Sociological Association, Gothenburg, Sweden*,

¶ In this paper, we analyze the changing labor market prospects of young people with secondary education in post-socialist Hungary. Hungary has maintained a strong vocational orientation in secondary education. In