



International Conference (2013)
Cities, risks and disasters:
new experiences in Europe and in China



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CASS Forum (2013·Sociology)

Attendee Guide

International Research Laboratory (LIA) CNRS/INSHS - CASS

“Post-Western Sociologies and Research Fieldwork

in China and in France”

November 9-10, 2013, Beijing

Organizers: CASS, Institute of Sociology, Peking

CNRS, Triangle « Action, discourses, economic and political thought »

Ecole Normale Supérieure of Lyon



International Conference (2013)
Cities, risks and disasters:
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Introduction

<1> Chinese LIA Opening Ceremony——Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China

This LIA International Research Laboratory (LIA) CNRS/INSHS – CASS “*Post-Western Sociologies and Research Fieldwork in China and in France*”, created in 2013, is the result of a very dynamic and excellent scientific cooperation between CNRS and Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The aim of this LIA is to contribute to analysis of the ways in which sociological knowledge is produced and deployed over time in France and in China. The intellectual engagement resulting from a very intensive programme of cooperation between Chinese sociologists and French sociologists since 2006.

Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and Triangle (Action, discourse, political and economic thought) UMR 5062 CNRS are supporting the LIA. Professor Li Peilin, Director of the Institute of Sociology, Vice-President of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) and Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon are co-Directors of the LIA.

The department of sociology of Peking University, the department of sociology of Nanking University, the department of sociology of Shanghai University are LIA’s partners and signatory institutions.

We thought that a comparative approach to the ways in which paradigms and theoretical methodologies are put into practice in France and China, taking as a starting point clearly defined research situations, would lead to the production of new sociological knowledge. The aim of this LIA is to contribute to analysis of the ways in which academic knowledge is produced and deployed over time. Taking as its starting point sociological research over the past 30 years and, more specifically, a comparison of academic trajectories and research practices in France and China, the program aims to produce, on the basis of Chinese and French sociology, a common and conceptual space.

Our central hypothesis is :

The processes by which sociological knowledge is produced in France and in China vary in academic trajectory, posture and theoretical methodologies, which define specific spaces and shared spaces on the basis of research practices. As sociology becomes internationalised, so the specific spaces and the shared spaces come into being on the basis of situated intellectual traditions, exchanges, borrowings and the appropriation of produced and inherited knowledge as well through the rejection, effacement or re-exporting of sociological knowledge that sometimes



appears to be universal and sometimes becomes specific. Specific spaces and shared spaces in France and in China are producing Post-Western sociologies and transnational knowledge.

The LIA aims to reveal the dynamics of knowledge exchange, evaluation and hybridisation that have developed beyond the hegemonic Western models, disrupting and challenging them. This approach will enable us to identify the points at which sociologies constructed in France and those produced in China meet, overlap and cross-fertilise each other. The challenge that has developed over the past 20 years is a major one, revolving as it does around the question of the international visibility of non-Western knowledge in order to make progress in the production of new knowledge about local societies and global society. As knowledge circulates and becomes globalised, so new centres and new peripheries are formed, giving rise in turn to new hierarchies that emerge discreetly and in which rivals compete to develop innovative knowledge.

In our LIA 's program we have defined five thematics :

1. Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China
2. Issues around designation and categorization in sociology
3. Societies narratives, individuation and biography
4. Contexts, situations and cross-cultural perspectives
5. Academic knowledge and common knowledge

So we will open the LIA with the topic *Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China* and will begin to develop cross-cultural perspectives on the topic *Cities, risks and disasters : new experiences in China and in France*.



<2> Conference on Cities, risks and disasters : new experiences in Europe and in China

New risks of health, food, flood, environment and ecological disasters have produced uncertain situations, new public spaces and new inequalities in European and Chinese Cities. Risks and disasters are social phenomena rather than natural events striking societies from the outside and are caused by social and economic vulnerabilities.

In these contexts of more or less uncertainty and of high social and physical liability, collective action and social mobilizations emerge and reveal new forms of citizenship in a new local and global public space. In this respect, we would like to analyze how new forms of citizenships are productive of new social exchanges, new solidarities, new moral economies, related to social inequalities in contemporary societies in turmoil. How are States and institutions, how are individuals and social groups involved in the fabrication of new moral economies when they are confronted to risks of health, food, flood, environment ? How are new forms of citizenships emerging in the assemblages of institutional actors, individuals, social groups ? Individuals and social groups compete for material and social goods, emergent moral economies produce new social and economic frontiers, new social and moral orders where individuals and groups have to occupy new positions and statuses.

In the case of disasters we will consider continuities and discontinuities by introducing a before and an after; disaster is to be understood as a specific moment within social and societal processes and is to be reinscribed as a specific moment within social temporality vulnerability will be viewed as a socio-historical process of production and distribution of social fragility. Does ecological violence produce economic, social and moral violence or not? In certain places, times and situations it could be so, but the theoretical challenge is to understand how after disaster forms of social and moral destruction, recreation, conflict and conciliation coexist together, and the social dynamics co-emergent with these interactions. Victims suffer from physical and emotional trauma. Therefore, social restoration and re-creation after natural disasters involve physical dimension as well as moral dimensions, including spirituality. Beliefs and religious organizations play an important part in the processes of restoration and re-creation of society.

In this respect, this conference is a program which seeks to understand, in uncertain contexts, the complexity of the process of recreation of Society, in European and Asian contexts, by articulating an approach of new social life, collective mobilizations and public space in Cities Presentations are about the following topics:

- **Session 1:** Risks, disasters and crisis;
- **Session 2:** Risks, spatial and social differentiation;
- **Session 3:** Risks , disasters and mobilizations
- **Session 4:** Life exposed and new inequalities;



Information

1. General information

Arrival: 2013/11/8 (you may arrive earlier as you wish.)
Departure: 2013/11/10 (you may depart later as you wish.)
Conference: 2013/11/8-2013/11/9

2. Transportation

Take taxi to Beijing International Hotel from Beijing International Airport (map attached below). The price is about 100RMB.

3 Registration & Check In

Time & date: 2013/11/8
Address: 23rd floor, Beijing International Hotel, 9 Jianguomen NeiDaJie, Beijing. (建国门内大街 9 号北京国际饭店 23 层)
Contact Person:
Mobile:

4. Accommodation

Beijing International Hotel
For More information of Beijing International Hotel please visit <http://www.bih.com.cn/>.

5. Meals

Time & date: 12:30am, **November 9th**
Location: International Hotel

Time & date: 6:30pm, **November 9th**
Location: International Hotel

Time & date: 12:30am, **November 10th**
Location: International Hotel

Time & date: 6:30pm, **November 10th**
Location: International Hotel



6. Exchange Rate

Currency Name	Buying Rate	Cash Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Middle Rate	Pub Time
GBP	949.95	920.63	957.58	962.59	2013-09-06 17:36:13
CAD	582.82	564.82	587.5	588.39	2013-09-06 17:36:13
EUR	799.97	775.27	806.39	809.96	2013-09-06 17:36:13
USD	610.68	605.78	613.12	617.28	2013-09-06 17:36:13

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.boc.cn/en/bocinfo/>

7. Weather

Usually, the temperature in Beijing during November is around 4.0°C. For more weather information and detailed local forecast, please visit:

http://weather.yahoo.com/china/beijing/beijing-international-convention-centre-12906653/_ylt=ApFQvqR5lbK_J_hUycUmlBsiYfME

8. Maps



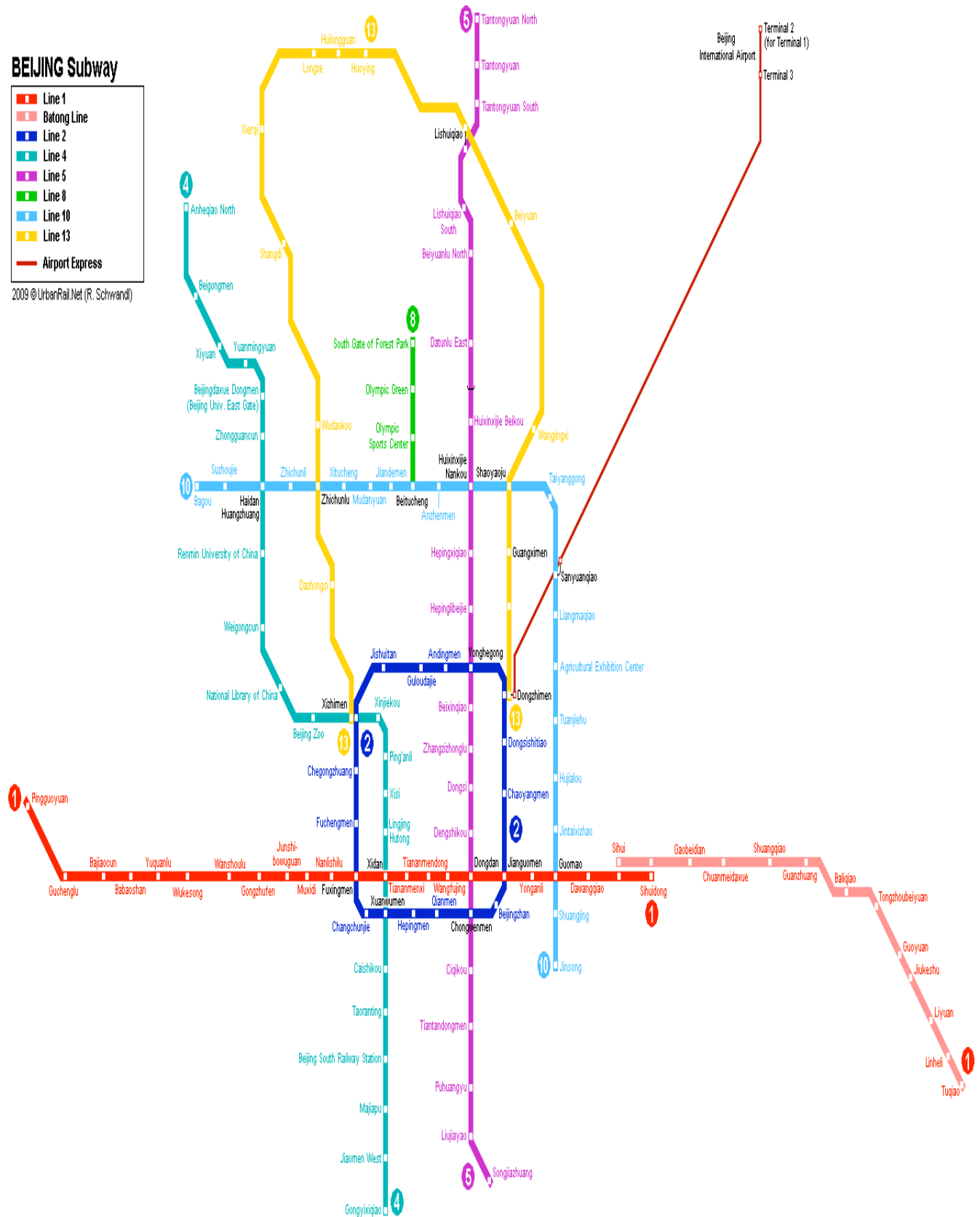




BEIJING Subway



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Conference Program

Saturday, november the 9th 2013		Venue :
Chinese LIA Opening Ceremony—— Traditions, controversies and trajectories of sociologies in France and in China (09 : 00——16 : 15)		
Chairperson :		
09 : 00-09 : 15	Speech 1 : Speeches of Vice-President of CASS and INSHS-CNRS Director	
09 : 15-09 : 45	Speech 2 : Presentation of the LIA by Li Peilin and Laurence Roulleau-Berger	
09 : 45-10 : 15	Speaker 1 : Professor Li Peilin, Director of Institute of Sociology, CASS Title : Sociology and Chinese Society	
10 : 15-10 : 45	Speaker 2 : Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon Title : Post-Western sociologies and global knowledge	
10 : 45-11 : 15	Speaker 3: Professor Xie Lizhong, Director of the Department of Sociology, Peking University Title : New theoretical tendencies in Chinese Sociology for thirty years	
10 : 15-11 : 45	Speaker 4: Professor Stephane Dufoix ,Director of Sophiapol,(Université Paris Ouest Nanterre), Title : Between Charybdis and Scylla : French Social Thought Faces Globalization	
11 : 45-12 : 15	Discussion	
12 : 15-13 : 45	Lunch	
13 : 45-14 : 15	Speaker 5: Professor Zhou Xiaohong Title : Chinese theory and methodology in sociology	



14 : 15-14 : 45	Speaker 6: Professor Michel Kokoreff, University of Paris 8 Title : How to rebuild the society?
14 : 45-15 : 15	Speaker 7: Professor Zhang Jing, Peking University Title : How to understand Western Sociology from China
15 : 15-15 : 45	Speaker 8: Professor Li Youmei, Shanghai University Title : Chinese sociology and internationalization
15 : 45-16 : 15	Discussion
Conference on Cities, risks and disasters : new experiences in Europe and in China Introduction by Li Peilin and Laurence Roulleau-Berger Session 1 : Risks, disasters and crisis (16:15——18:15)	
16 : 15-16 : 45	Speaker 1: Professor Claude Gilbert, Research Director CNRS, PACTE, Grenoble Title : Risks and collective crisis. From the extraordinary to the ordinary life.
16 : 45-17 : 15	Speaker 2 : Prof. Luo Hongguang and Liu Zhengai, Director of department of social anthropology , Institute of Sociology, CASS Title : Social network support in the social reconstruction of Wenchuan earthquake in China
17 : 15-17 : 45	Speaker 3: Zhao Yandong, Director of institute of social development, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development Title: Rebuilding the social Trust during the post-Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction
17 : 45-18 : 15	Discussion
Sunday, november the 10th 2013	
Venue :	
Session 2 :Risks, spatial and social diffentiation (09 : 00——10:40)	
Chairperson :	
09 : 00-09 : 30	Speaker 1 : Professor Valérie November, Research Director at CNRS, LATTS



	Title : Spatial inequalities, social differentiation and individual strategies
09 : 30-10 : 00	<p>Speaker 2 : Professor He Guangxi , Institute of social development, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development</p> <p>Title : Urban Public perception of the risk of GM food in China</p>
10 : 00-10 : 30	Discussion
10 : 30-10 : 45	Tea Break
Session 3 : Risks , disasters and mobilizations (10:45——12:45)	
10 : 45-11 : 15	<p>Speaker1: Dr. Sander Meijerink, Radboud University Nijmegen</p> <p>Title : Flood risks and citizens in international comparative perspective</p>
11 : 15-11 : 45	<p>Speaker 2 : Xun Lili , department of industry and rural sociology, Institute of Sociology, CASS</p> <p>Title : Drought and climate change in Inner Mongolia in China</p>
11 : 45-12 : 15	<p>Speaker 3: Associate Professor Motohiko Nagata, Kyoto University</p> <p>Title : A bottom-up counterpart assistance for revitalization of community after Great East Japan Earthquake</p>
12 : 15-12 : 45	Discussion
12 : 45-14 : 15	Lunch
Session 4 : Life exposed and new inequalities (14:15——16:15)	
Chairperson :	
14 : 15-14 : 45	Speaker 1 : J Doctor Loïs Bastide, Triangle, ENS Lyon



	Title : The moral side of disaster: religion and post-quake recognition regimes in Java
14 : 45-15 : 15	Speaker 2 : Wang Xiaoyi and Li Peilin , Institute of sociology.CASS Title : Lack of water, Poverty and Ecological migration in Ningxia Hui antonomous Region in China
15 : 15-15 : 45	Speaker 3 : Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon Title : Life exposed, care economies and new inequalities after disasters in China, Japan, and Indonesia
15 : 45-16 : 15	Discussion
16 : 15-17 : 15	Conclusion and assessment



Abstracts of the Conference Papers

Introduction by Professor Li Peilin, Director of Institute of Sociology, CASS and Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, Research Director at CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon

Session 1 : Risks, disasters and crisis

Risks and collective crisis. From the extraordinary to the ordinary life

Professor Claude Gilbert, Research Director CNRS, PACTE, Grenoble

In France as in many countries, collective risks and crisis are usual topics in human and social sciences. Many scholars have associated the occurrence of accidents and disasters to the possibility of sudden failures in the normal management of natural hazards and risky human activities (ruptures related to technical failures, human errors or organizational problems). Various types of scenarios, future-oriented, are developed in this direction. Another approach is to focus instead on processes that, every day, maintain the continuity of human activities despite the many and usual failures of complex and unstable systems. In this perspective, the risks and crises are indicators of limits of management methods usually based on compromises between conflicting requirements. In this way, strong link is established between risks and ordinary life.

Social network support in the social reconstruction of Wenchuan earthquake in China

Prof. Luo Hongguang and Liu Zhengai, Director of department of social anthropology, Institute of Sociology, CASS

This study, based on the field work's investigation, discusses the formation and mobilization process of social capital and social support network in post-disaster reconstruction from viewpoints of relatives, interpersonal communication, the government's mobilization, using of culture resources, rituals, and beliefs, referring the related studies of social support and social resource made by the research team led by Zhao Yandong, in order to find the formation and mobilization mechanism. It also pays attention to the emotion and changes of lives of those people experiencing the disaster. It explores the issue of trust in the post-disaster period.

Rebuilding the social Trust during the post-Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction

Zhao Yandong, Director of institute of social development, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development



Based on the data of a three-round survey on Sichuan earthquake-affected population, the paper described the structure of people's social trust, the change pattern of trust and the social factors influencing the change of social trust.

According to the result of factor analysis, people's social trust can be divided into four dimensions, namely trust in familiar people, trust in strangers, trust in social institutions and trust in government. While the structure of trust remained stable during the post-disaster reconstruction period, the level of trust varied overtime. Compared to the pre-disaster trust level, people's trust in stranger apparently increased during the earthquake, and kept in a relatively high level afterwards. However, the change of people's trust in social institutions and governments took the shape of "inverted U curves". They suddenly reached the highest peak right after the earthquake, and then dropped dramatically during the post-disaster reconstruction. The paper further discussed the social determinants of trust, including social inequality, social networks, and social participation, etc. In the end of the paper, the theoretical and policy implications of the study were discussed.

The survey data is from a three-round questionnaire survey conducted in 2008, 2009 and 2011 respectively in Sichuan earthquake-affected area. Each survey covered around 4 000 households with a multi-stage cluster sampling method. The surveys were conducted by Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development, China and Fafo Institute of Applied International Studies, Norway.

Session 2 : Risks , disasters and mobilizations

Flood risks and citizens in international comparative perspective

Prof. Sander Meijerink, Radboud University Nijmegen

This communication will compare the role of citizens in flood risk management in the Netherlands, the UK and the USA. It will be shown that the Dutch have focused almost exclusively on strategies to reduce the probability of flooding, such as the construction of dams and dikes, and that flood risk management is generally perceived as a governmental responsibility. Citizens strongly rely on the government, and are hardly aware of flood risks. Unlike in the Netherlands, in the UK and the USA flood risk management not only aims to reduce the probability of flooding, but also to reduce flood exposure (by building restrictions in flood prone areas) or flood vulnerability (by relying on a system of flood insurance and evacuation plans). What is more, flood risk management in these countries is a shared responsibility between the government, citizens and insurance companies. Societal actors play a more active role in flood risk management than in the Netherlands. The differences between the different institutional paths taken in the past, the different roles of citizens, as well as the potential explanations for these differences will be discussed.

Drought and climate change in Inner Mongolia in China



Xun Lili , department of industry and rural sociology, Institute of Sociology, CASS

The Ordos Plateau of China is an ecological vulnerable and environmental endangered zone characterized by dry climate and sandy land. Although the Ordos witnessed economic growth miracle of Inner Mongolia based on the coal exploitation and energy industry in recent years, it suffered the increasing drought threat and water resource crisis. This paper examines the land use transformation of this area since 1949 and explains the social causes of environmental degradation and water crisis. In the face of increasingly severe drought disaster, with the establishment of " Intensive resources development regime" , the government had became the only active actor in response to environmental risk and the resilience of the social organizations and local communities was weakened . The community capacity building toward high resilience to disasters is a better choice of risk management in the future.

A bottom-up counterpart assistance for revitalization of community after Great East Japan Earthquake

Associate Professor Motohiko Nagata, Kyoto University

Super extensive disaster such as Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011 requires long-term support from the outside of the devastated area so that the damaged communities can be revitalized. The counterpart assistance program by the Chinese government after 2008 Sichuan Earthquake is an effective framework of such a long-term support. This study is based on a case study of a volunteer network named 'Team Northrias' which has engaged in support activities in Noda village devastated by the East Japan Earthquake since immediately after the disaster. Support activities of the volunteer network can be regarded as a bottom-up type of counterpart assistance which is effective in the Japanese context. It is discussed that this movement can stimulate endogenous revitalization of community.

Session 3 : Risks, spatial and social differentiation

Spatial inequalities, social differentiation and individual strategies

Professor Valérie November, Research Director at CNRS, LATTS

Risks play an important role in the production of geographical spaces (neighborhoods, cities, states, departments, regions, etc). However, not all spaces are equally equipped to handle risks, as the risk-space relationship is highly complex as some studies have shown. More often than not, this relationship is understood in a fairly classical manner: space is seen as a support for risk prevention and protection measures. Avalanche barriers in the mountains, dams to protect against flooding, and secured residences in urban areas are all measures that reflect risks that have been identified and transformed into urban forms and engineering feats—a given space's response to a given threat. But spaces themselves can also be regarded as active participants in risk dynamics which are, in fact, location specific. Urban policy, however, despite the imperative to incorporate



risks in their planning, struggle to offer a range of measures that take into account a broad understanding of the dynamics of risk and their spatiality. Moreover, this lack of comprehension may reinforce inequalities in a given space. In order to improve this understanding, my paper will show how risks are active in changing a space's intrinsic qualities and, second, at the individual level, how risk management strategies can either reinforce or compensate for inequalities depending on the choices made when facing a given risk.

Urban Public perception of the risk of GM food in China

Professor Zhang Wenxia and Professor He Guangxi , Institute of social development, Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development

Based on datasets drawn from two sampling surveys in 2008 and 2011, this paper described public attitudes, measured in knowledge, risk perception, acceptance, and consumption, towards the genetically modified foods (GMF) in China. Factors that might influence the public attitude were also explored via multivariable analysis. The result shows that most Chinese know little about GMF. However, most of them feel worried that GMF might do harm to their health. Around half of Chinese say “yes” to the commercial planting of GM rice, while the rest say “no” . According to the result of multi-regression analysis, the degree of people's acceptance of GMF is influenced by knowledge, risk perception, education, age, and other factors. Based on these findings, we propose that people who have a smattering of knowledge about a high and new technology are most likely to over-estimate its risk and least likely to accept it.

Session 4 : Life exposed and new inequalities

The moral side of disaster: religion and post-quake recognition regimes in Java

Doctor Loïs Bastide, Triangle, ENS Lyon

The 2006 earthquake in Central Java left 6000 people dead, more than 30 000 injured, and about 1.5 million homeless. In order to deal with these different types of losses and hardship, affected individuals and communities drew on different types of social and cultural resources, mobilizing local knowledge and social relations in order to provide for material and moral support. In this context, religious beliefs contributed prominently to shape an incipient moral economy of disaster: the earthquake has been widely interpreted as a divine message, as is often the case in Indonesia. Thus, the most affected are often seen as having been punished for a hidden sin; on the opposite, those for whom the earthquake allowed an upward social mobility sometimes assume that the earthquake served to reshuffle the social order according to religious merit rather than established wealth or lineage. Drawing on a fieldwork conducted in a village south of Yogyakarta, I will then proceed to show how this emerging moral economy affects social relations and participate to produce new regimes of recognition, non-recognition and misrecognition among



villagers, and how they seem to affect the distribution of social prestige seven years after disaster.

Lack of water, Poverty and Ecological : migration in Ningxia Hui antonomous Region in China

Wang Xiaoyi and Li Peilin , Institute of sociology.CASS

Life exposed and new inequalities after disasters in China, Japan, and Indonesia

Professor Laurence Roulleau-Berger, CNRS, Triangle, ENS Lyon

In post-disaster contexts in China, Japan and Indonesia, albeit individual subjectivities are traumatized, individuals are nevertheless able to assemble competences of survival, social and economic organizations. New horizons of coexistence and coordination unfold and public arenas are opened by institutional actors, intermediate actors and citizens. Care economies produce new social inequalities and new moral boundaries; they also sustain collective actions and new practices . Individuals are involved in emerging processes of re-socialization and in the re-creation of what makes society.