Contents and Abstracts in English

Current Contents

Having it all and being happy: Mumpreneurs in the age of productivity and affects

Hanna-Mari Ikonen, D.Soc.Sc.,
Adjunct Professor, University Lecturer,
University of Jyväskylä

The article explores the contradictions of and solutions for employment and motherhood through the framework of neoliberal postfeminism. Empirically, the article focuses on the phenomenon of mumpreneurship, which means entrepreneurship that is parallel to a woman's role as a mother or subordinate to it. Mumpreneurship enables a mother to "have it all": she can solve the affective struggle within an ideology that calls for productive work and emphasizes intensive maternal care in a way that brings a sense of happiness and balance. An analysis of 21 interviews with mothers working as entrepreneurs identifies three overlapping discourses in which mothers position themselves: *a working mother is the best mother for her child*; *children first*; and *mother first*, where the mother's best is not always best for the child but it does not cause serious harm. Mumpreneurship is found to reflect Finnish gender history, a goal-oriented relation to working life that fits the neoliberal and postfeminist ethos of productivity, and affects circulated by the ideology of intensive motherhood.

KEYWORDS: motherhood, working life, mumpreneurship, affects, postfeminism

Occupational pride and rationality of action in manual labor

Tiina Saari, D.Soc.Sc., University Teacher, Tampere University
Tuija Koivunen, D.Soc.Sc., Adjunct Professor, University Researcher, Work Research Centre, Tampere University
Pasi Pyöriä, D.Soc.Sc., University Lecturer, Tampere University
Harri Melin, D.Soc.Sc., Professor, Tampere University

Occupational pride is a positive attitude towards one's own work and occupation. It is based on employees' own skills and work performance. In this article we analyse to what extent occupational pride is experienced in manual work and in what kind of circumstances this pride is experienced. The data were collected via an internet survey (N=1 242). Most of the respondents were almost or fully proud of their work. Pride evolves from skills, a job well done and positive feedback, which all promote an individual's know-how and make it visible. Pride is also promoted by the ability to help clients, one's own organization and the whole society. Pride is also connected to survival in strenuous, poorly paid and poorly managed work conditions. Occupational pride is mostly based on a responsibility driven work orientation, which is based on serving the needs of the clients and the goals of the work organization.

Symbolic violence in urban schools in disadvantaged neighbourhoods

Heidi Huilla, MA, M.Ed, Doctoral Candidate, University of Helsinki
Marja Peltola, D.Soc.Sc., University Lecturer, Tampere University
Sonja Kosunen, PhD, Adjunct Professor, Assistant Professor, University of Helsinki

In this article we analyse how symbolic violence manifests and is challenged in three schools in disadvantaged neighbourhoods. Symbolic violence is understood as an important part of schools' institutional habitus and defined as pathologizing disadvantaged pupils and their families. A middle-class status thus becomes normalized. Interviews with the schools' staff (N=36) were analysed with thematic content analysis method to understand discussions on disadvantages from the point of view of symbolic violence. The staff members are sensitive in their discourse about their pupils, but the families become often pathologized. The role of comprehensive schools in maintaining the middle-class norm is often misrecognized. A crucial finding is the conflict between the schools' need to guide pupils towards a middle-class status and the inconsistency of the families' capitals with this aim. An important part of institutional habitus is how comprehensive schools aim at resolving this conflict, as the children and families of disadvantaged neighbourhoods are not like "fish in the water" (Bourdieu & Wacquant 1995) in their schools.

Justification networks: How to analyse the interrelations of justifications in public debate

Markku Lonkila, D.Soc.Sc.,
Professor, University of Jyväskylä
Eeva Luhtakallio, D.Soc.Sc.,
Professor, University of Helsinki
Tuomas Ylä-Anttila, D.Soc.Sc.,
Assistant Professor,
University of Helsinki
Pertti Jokivuori, D.Soc.Sc.,
Senior University Lecturer,
University of Jyväskylä
Alexander Semenov, PhD,
Assistant Research Professor,
University of Florida

The theory of moral justification developed by Luc Boltanski and Laurent Thévenot in 1991 is one of the main achievements of the post-Bourdieusian "pragmatic" sociology. In this article we present, based on justification theory and public justification analysis developed by Eeva Luhtakallio and Tuomas Ylä-Anttila, a method which demonstrates and visualizes the networking of the categories of justification theory. We illustrate the method with the help of data on the climate debate in *The New York Times*, but it can be applied to all textual data on public disputes. The method can be considered a special case of discourse network analysis in which the coding of data has been conducted with public justification analysis, the nodes of the network graph correspond to the categories of justification theory and the links to the relations between these categories.

KEYWORDS: justification theory, public justification analysis, network analysis