Core/Peripheral Differences in Taken-for Grantedness of Occupational Prestige Ranking

Hiroshi TAROHMARU

The social order is maintained not only by sanctions such as punishment and reward, but also by its legitimacy or naturalness. If the members of a society take the social order for granted, it may easily be maintained. This well-known thesis can be applied to class structure as well. If the members of a society take occupational prestige ranking for granted, the class structure will be easily maintained. The aims of this paper are (1) to develop a scale to measure the taken-for-grantedness of occupational prestige ranking, (2) to describe the trend between 1975 and 2016, and (3) to show the differences of the taken-for-grantedness between core and peripheral members in Japan. After demonstrating a cross-classified random effects model and intra-class correlations are better instruments to measure how the ranking is taken for granted, we argue: (1) the taken-for-grantedness of occupational prestige ranking rose from 1975 to 1995, but it fell from 1995 to 2016; (2) it is higher among youth than among elders; and (3) it is higher among privileged people (core) than among unprivileged people (periphery). These results imply that the legitimacy or taken-for-grantedness of the class structure varies across social groups.

Measuring the Impact of Japanese Social Science Books Using Google Scholar/Books

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This paper is an attempt to measure the impact of Japanese social science books using Google Scholar and Google Books. While it has often been noted that Japanese social scientists are likely to use books rather than journal articles as their tool for scholarly communication, there have been few attempts to measure the impact of books such as by citation counts. One obstacle to those attempts is that there has been no database that enables us to gather information about different types of scholarly publications other than journal articles. Google Scholar and Google Books, that index information of a much wider range of scholarly publications than existing databases like Science Citation Index, are expected to provide a clue to solve this problem.

To explore how many times they are cited, and what types of document contribute to their citation counts, this paper counts the number of citations to eight representative books of *Kakusa Shakai-ron* (social inequality studies) which were published between 1995 and 2012 using Google Scholar and Google Books. The citing documents are classified into four categories: book, journal article, bulletin paper, and other types of publication (e.g. conference paper). Citation counts from journal articles and those from bulletin papers correlate strongly with total citation counts, while those from books do not Citations from bulletin papers contribute to the growth rate of total citation counts more than those from journal articles do. Overall, the types of publication which are not indexed in the existing database such as bulletin papers have a substantial effect on the impact of social science books. This result indicates the need to pay attention to the wide range of scholarly publications indexed in Google Scholar/Books.

Rethinking Multiculturalism:
Towards Comprehensive Understanding from a Social Theoretical Point of View

Takeo SUZUKI

Since the dawn of the 21st century, it has become a cliché that multiculturalism has 'retreated', or more crudely, is now 'dead'. However, we can often find this kind of discourse marked by narrow and, as Will Kymlicka and other critical commentators rightly point out, recently-created consumerist/corporate/neoliberal understandings of multiculturalism. Furthermore, although some liberal multiculturalists critically assess that kind of use and misuse of the concept of multiculturalism, they also have some fundamental limitations that must be overcome for more critical and creative practices.

My objective in this article is to explore thoroughly the conceptual history of multiculturalism in the West from a social theoretical point of view, in order to gain a more comprehensive and critical understanding of it. By saying 'from a social theoretical point of view', I mean that the main focus of the exploration is to be put on the logical principles which are at the deep base of multicultural practices: the principles used to legitimate defends for equality and tolerance. They are divided into two types: one is the principle of homogeneity; the other is that of heterogeneity. The former legitimates equality and tolerance among different existences by denying their fundamental differences, such as the principle of human rights or that of redistribution. The latter does the same by respecting the fundamental differences, such as the principle of identity politics or that of recognition.

Setting these kinds of fundamental principle as the basis of the analysis, this essay tries to reconstitute the contemporary history of the politics of multiculturalism, beginning from the aftermath of WWⅡ, continuing through the emergence of multiculturalism in the 1960s and 1970s and its flourishing in the 1980s and 1990s, to its 'retreat' and transformation from the 2000s onwards. After mapping multiculturalism in this way, in the concluding part I engage critically with the recent trends in multiculturalism scholarship, that is, liberal academic (and also nonacademic)

discourses which place multiculturalism mainly on its national-integrative function. My point is that these discourses are faulty, not only because they have a limited imagination and understanding of multiculturalism, but also because this limitation creates a crucial paradox in their own arguments.