

Summaries

The Effects of Media Use on the Dietary Integration of the Second-Generation Muslim Youth in Europe

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This study focuses on the effects of internet (new media) use on the dietary integration (halal food consumption and fasting during the last Ramadan) of the second-generation Muslim youth, applying comparable ordered logit models to TIES (2005–2007) survey data from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. It also analyzes the effect of ethnic TV (old media) watching. The analysis has revealed rather consistent results across sexes and societies. The internet use for religious matters has positive effects on halal food consumption among Dutch and Belgian males and females, but it does not have significant effects among Germans. The internet use for leisure has negative effects among German males and females, but it does not have significant effects among Dutch and Belgians. Watching ethnic TV for more than 3 hours per week has positive effects on halal food consumption among Belgian males and females. Watching ethnic TV for equal hours to or more hours than national TV has also positive effects on halal food consumption among German males and Dutch females. Therefore, the effect of new and old media use on dietary restrictions among the European Muslim youth depends on the ethno-religious context as well the market and media preparedness in an European country.

The relation between the anticipatory reasonable adjustment duty and the public sector equality duty in the Equality Act 2010

Alisa SUGIYAMA

This article discusses the relation between the anticipatory reasonable adjustment duty and the public sector equality duty (PSED) by public authorities in the Equality Act 2010. Both mechanisms take some positive steps for resolution disability discriminations. Thus, they seem to have same legal objective and structure. So, what is similarities and differences in them?

For answering this research question, I consider wording and structure of the relevant provisions, legislative intentions and judicial precedents. As result, I conclude that the problems that they should resolve are the same: institutional and structural discriminations. However, there are some fundamental differences. The anticipatory reasonable adjustments duty functions as strict rule prohibiting some discriminatory conduct. In contrast, the PSED is a measure within the social policy. The timing in which they are required also differs. First, public authorities are required to make the PSED. But the requirement set by the PSED is just that public authorities must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity, and to foster good relations. So, the PSED does not guarantee achievements. On the next stage, if public authorities put disabled persons at a substantial disadvantage in the relation to a relevant matter in comparison with persons who are not disabled, the authorities are requested to take anticipatory reasonable adjustments.

Categorization of corporate organizations congruent with social norms: from the perspective of strategy study

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Corporate organizations become legitimized to the extent that their organizational behavior is supported by prevailing social norms. There should be some different types of corporate organizations congruent with social norms. Those organizations contribute to the development of their society through their distinctive, heterogeneous means owned by each organization. However, the existing literature dealing with social norm-related problems did not consider the diversity of corporate management as a way to achieve the objectives of their values, norms, and beliefs.

In this paper, corporate organizations congruent with social norms are categorized by the characteristics found in strategy studies. After the theoretical categorization, these organizations are divided into three types, which are labeled as “institution carriers,” “sequential receivers of CSR,” and “subjective communicators.”