

Soziologie Des Risikos

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The Risks of Medical Innovation - Thomas Schlich 2006

Presenting a new way of thinking about the risks of medical innovation, this volume considers the issues from a social historical perspective, and studies specific cases in their respective contexts.

Environmental Standards - Christian Streffer 2013-06-29

The rapid growth of the world population - nearly six-fold over the last hundred years - combined with the rising number of technical installations especially in the industrialized countries has lead to ever tighter and more strained living spaces on our planet. Because of the inevitable processes of life, man was at first an exploiter rather than a careful preserver of the environment. Environmental awareness with the intention to conserve the environment has grown only in the last few decades. Environmental standards have been defined and limit values have been set largely guided, however, by scientific and medical data on single exposures, while public opinion, on the other hand, now increasingly calls for a stronger consideration of the more complex situations following combined exposures. Furthermore, it turned out that environmental standards, while necessarily based on scientific data, must also take into account ethical, legal, economic, and sociological aspects. A task of such complexity can only be dealt with appropriately in the framework of an inter disciplinary group.

Educational Research: Why 'What Works' Doesn't Work - Paul Smeyers

2007-01-07

In this book distinguished philosophers and historians of education from six countries focus on the problematical nature of the search for 'what works' in educational contexts, in practice as well as in theory. Beginning with specific problems, they move on to more general and theoretical considerations, seeking to go beyond simplistic notions of cause and effect and the rhetoric of performativity that currently grips educational thinking.

The Systemic Approach in Sociology and Niklas Luhmann - Jiří Šubr
2020-04-29

The systemic approach to sociology is widely considered to be one of the most important conceptions in sociology at the end of the 20th century. In this book Šubr provides a comprehensive overview, and critical appraisal of the theory of social systems.

Practical Applications of Medical Geology - Malcolm Siegel
2021-08-01

This edited volume provides a framework for integrating methods and information drawn from geological and medical sciences and provides case studies in medical geology to illustrate the usefulness of this framework for crafting environmental and public health policies related to natural materials. The relevance of medical geology research to policy decisions is a topic rarely discussed, and this volume attempts to be a

unique source for researchers and policy makers in the field of medical geology in addressing this gap in practical medical geology applications. The book's four sections establish this framework in detail using risk assessment, case studies, data analyses and specific medical geology techniques. Following an introduction to medical geology in the context of risk assessment and risk management, the second section discusses specific methods used in medical geology in the categories of geoscience, biomedicine, and data sources. The third section discusses the medical geology of natural materials, energy use, and environmental and workplace impacts. This section includes specific case studies in medical geology, and describes how the methods and data from the previous section are used in a medical geology analysis. The fourth section includes a guide to the medical geology literature and provides some examples of medical geology programs in Asia and Africa.

The Spatial Dimension of Risk - Hans-Detlef Müller-Mahn 2013

Through its exploration of the spatial dimension of risk, this book offers a brand new approach to theorizing risk, and significant improvements in how to manage, tolerate and take risks. A broad range of risks are examined, including natural hazards, climate change, political violence, and state failure. Case studies range from the Congo to Central Asia, from tsunami in Japan and civil war affected areas in Sri Lanka to avalanche hazards in Austria. In each of these cases, the authors examine the importance and role of space in the causes and differentiation of risk, in how we can conceptualize risk from a spatial perspective and in the relevance of space and locality for risk governance. This new approach – endorsed by Ragnar Löfstedt and Ortwin Renn, two of the world's leading and most prolific risk analysts – is essential reading for those charged with studying, anticipating and managing risks.

Who Owns Knowledge? - Bernd Weiler 2017-09-08

Who Owns Knowledge? explores the emerging linkages between the extension of knowledge and the law. It anticipates that the legal system will not only be called upon to adjudicate in matters of creative minds, but will be expected to do so to an ever increasing degree. Linkages

between the legal system and knowledge are bound to multiply in modern societies. Ironically, while increasingly relying on knowledge, we are simultaneously investing significant resources into controlling this same knowledge. This includes developing a system of legal governance over how knowledge is extended or enlarged. Such modes of governance may take the form of regulatory legal codes, or legal challenges and judgments that shape the evolution of modern society and potentially transform knowledge itself, as a productive force. Who Owns Knowledge? asks such questions as: What is the appropriate balance of public and private interests involved in this process? How can creative powers, natural resources and indigenous knowledge be protected from either public or private exploitation? Does the law have the power to prevent this exploitation, or is adaptive technology needed? Also, in this identity theft conscious age, how can the rights of the individual be protected against policies allowing access to any kind of information, especially confidential information? The editors and contributors demonstrate that the relationship between knowledge and the law needs to be further researched and discussed. Who Owns Knowledge? is a must-read for those interested in the subjects of intellectual property, the history and development of modern legal and economic systems and their entanglements, and how judicial systems make choices between the legal and economic systems and, especially, between the public and private good and their often opposing interests.

The Turn to Biographical Methods in Social Science - Prue Chamberlayne 2000

Biographical research methods have become a useful and popular tool for contemporary social scientists. This book combines an exploration of the origins of this field with comparative examples of the ways biographical methods have been applied.

Silicon Versus Carbon - Yuri Magarshak 2009-05-21

Even though there is no generally accepted definition of nanotechnologies to be defined as distinct discipline there is an emerging consensus that their advent and development is a growing in importance factor of the contemporary and future technological

civilization. One of these most fundamental issues we are confronted with is the compatibility with life itself. From single cell organisms to humans, carbon is a key building block of all molecular structures of life. In contrast the man created electronic industry to build on other elements, of which silicon is the most common. Both carbon and silicon create molecular chains, although different in their internal structure. All life is built from carbon-based chains. As long as the man built technological products do not directly interfere with the physiology of life the associated risks from them are relatively easy to identify. They are primarily in the environmental pollution and the possibility of upsetting the natural balance of biocoenosis, on a planetary scale. The basic life functions are still not directly subverted. We can use TV, computers, drive cars and use other technological utilities without fear of direct interference with our cellular functions. This is in particular because all these technological utilities are many orders of magnitude larger than typical scales of biological activity. Most of biological activity, from fermentative catalysis to DNA replication takes place on nanoscale. The situation is radically different when the technological goals are building nanoscale size products. All biological processes take place on nanoscale.

Self-imposed Algorithmic Thoughtlessness and the Automation of Crime Control - Lucia M. Sommerer 2022-03-10

Verbrechen verhindern bevor sie geschehen? Dieses verlockende Narrativ ist nicht länger nur Science-Fiction. Computergestützte Systeme mit dem Ziel kriminelles Verhalten vorauszusagen werden weltweit eingesetzt. Die Autorin beleuchtet diesen Einsatz kritisch mit rechtswissenschaftlich-interdisziplinärem Zugang. Sie kommt zu dem Ergebnis, dass die Technologie eine Aushöhlung verfassungsrechtlicher Garantien mit sich bringt und beachtliche Risiken für Rechtsstaat und Gesellschaft birgt. Insbesondere droht sich die Kriminalitätskontrolle in eine - in Anlehnung an Arendt - selbstaufgelegte Gedankenlosigkeit zu begeben. Die Arbeit schließt mit einem Vorschlag für Mindestanforderungen, an denen sich die Technologie in Zukunft orientieren sollte. Die Arbeit wurde mit dem ersten Platz des Deutschen

Studienpreises der Körber-Stiftung ausgezeichnet.

Children in the Online World - Elisabeth Staksrud 2016-05-23

What is online risk? How can we best protect children from it? Who should be responsible for this protection? Is all protection good? Can Internet users trust the industry? These and other fundamental questions are discussed in this book. Beginning with the premise that the political and democratic processes in a society are affected by the way in which that society defines and perceives risks, *Children in the Online World* offers insights into the contemporary regulation of online risk for children (including teens), examining the questions of whether such regulation is legitimate and whether it does in fact result in the sacrifice of certain fundamental human rights. The book draws on representative studies with European children concerning their actual online risk experiences as well as an extensive review of regulatory rationales in the European Union, to contend that the institutions of the western European welfare states charged with protecting children have changed fundamentally, at the cost of the level of security that they provide. In consequence, children at once have more rights with regard to their personal decision making as digital consumers, yet fewer democratic rights to participation and protection as 'digital citizens'. A theoretically informed, yet empirically grounded study of the relationship between core democratic values and the duty to protect young people in the media-sphere, *Children in the Online World* will appeal to scholars and students across the social sciences with interests in new technologies, risk and the sociology of childhood and youth.

Integrative Systems Approaches to Natural and Social Dynamics - Peter Murray Allen 2001-08-28

At the start of the new millennium, mankind is challenged by a paradox: the more we know about the world the more uncertain we become in understanding and predicting how it works. This book presents an outline of a new basis for Systems Science, and a methodology for its application in complex environmental, economic, social, and technological systems.

Living with Risk and Danger - Mikkel Gabriel Christoffersen 2019-06-17

The contemporary world is marked by a sense of vulnerability not seen since the end of the Cold War. Climate change, migration, and political instability make people feel the inherent vulnerability of human life. Concepts of "risk" and "danger" are as relevant now as ever before for illuminating contemporary life. Yet, what changes in human lives if one interprets existence with "risk" and "danger" from the perspective of Christian faith? Does the Christian symbol system offer orientation for human lives in a time of crisis? Exploring the work of leading contemporary thinkers, Danish theologian Mikkel Gabriel Christoffersen develops a rich and varied account of Christian doctrine that enables human beings to live with risk and danger, in all vulnerability, with gratitude, courage and care for others. Christoffersen develops an interdisciplinary approach that allows him to draw upon sociological and anthropological reflections on life lived whilst facing risks and dangers. He brings these findings into conversation with Scandinavian, Anglo-American, and German theologians of risk. The result of his endeavor is a Trinitarian theology of risk that explores the extent to which one can consider the cross of Christ a risk of the incarnation rather than its very purpose. Focusing on vital existential questions makes Christoffersen's considerations vibrant and relevant to scholars and lay-people with an open-minded, intellectual interest in contemporary Christian theology.

Politics of Anxiety - Emmy Eklundh 2017-04-26

Develops the concept of anxiety as a tool of political theory that draws together current political problems, from austerity and migration to security and terror

It's All Been There Before - Denis Newiak 2021-09-06

Since the beginning of the Coronavirus crisis, our lives have completely changed: Shutdowns, working in home offices, contact restrictions, daily bulletins from virologists, protest movements, and conspiracy fantasies seem to have become part of our new everyday life. Could we have been prepared for this? Totally. It's all been there before: in the movies. Science fiction films and series have always dealt with the future and its possible course, social changes, and conflicts in a speculative way. Denis Newiak searches through the scenes of pandemic movies and series to

bring out ideas for how to cope with the social, political, and economic challenges of the crisis. Can the scenarios developed in film help us to pass this test—and to emerge from it with greater strength?

Ulrich Beck - Klaus Rasborg 2021-12-10

This book provides a comprehensive and thorough interpretation of Beck's theory of the (world) risk society, from its original formulation up to his sudden death on New Year's Day 2015. Beck's entire body of work is divided into four interrelated phases, which are successively presented and discussed, namely: the original theory of risk society (from 1986 onwards); the theory of the world risk society (from 1996 onwards); the theory of cosmopolitanism and cosmopolitanization (from 1996 onwards); and the theory of 'metamorphosis', 'emancipatory catastrophism and 'global imagined risk communities' (2013–16). The book thus demonstrates how Beck's concept of the (world) risk society has given us a new language or a special lens that enables us to better understand contemporary society's complexity and its myriad of human-made uncertainties in terms of climate change, terrorist threats, global pandemics, economic crises, and migration crises.

Sociology of Constitutions - Alberto Febbrajo 2016-05-05

This collection brings together some of the most influential sociologists of law to confront the challenges of current transnational constitutionalism. It shows the constitution appearing in a new light: no longer as an essential factor of unity and stabilisation but as a potential defence of pluralism and innovation. The first part of the book is devoted to the analysis of the concept of constitution, highlighting the elements that can contribute from a socio-legal perspective, to clarifying the principle meanings attributed to the constitution. The study goes on to analyse some concrete aspects of the functioning of constitutions in contemporary society. In applying Luhmann's General Systems Theory to a comparative analysis of the concept of constitution, the work contributes to a better understanding of this traditional concept in both its institutionalised and functional aspects. Defining the constitution's contents and functions both at the conceptual level and by taking empirical issues of particular comparative interest into account, this

study will be of importance to scholars and students of sociology of law, sociology of politics and comparative public law.

Business Ethics and Risk Management - Christoph Luetge 2013-12-01

This volume explores various aspects of risk taking. It offers an analysis of financial, entrepreneurial and social risks, as well as a discussion of the ethical implications of empirical findings. The main issues examined in the book are the financial crisis and its implications for business ethics. The book discusses unethical behaviour as a reputational risk (e.g., in the case of Goldman Sachs) and the question is raised as to what extent the financial crisis has changed the banks' entrepreneurial strategy. The book presents an analysis of the reasons leading to the crisis and identifies them as ethical dilemma structures. In addition, it looks at general questions regarding ethical behaviour and risk taking, such as: To what extent does the social embeddedness or abstraction play a role in guaranteeing ethical behaviour? What conclusions can be drawn from institutional or evolutionary perspectives on risk management? Finally, the book discusses further issues that become factors of risk within and between societies, such as work insecurity, corruption or the problem of facilitation payments as a risk in international transactions.

Better Living Through TV - Steven A. Benko 2022-03-25

The essays in this collection analyze a variety of contemporary television shows to argue for the role that TV plays in moral identity formation. Audiences take from television viewing a better sense of what matters to them, ways of relating to others, and a moral sense of the world they inhabit.

Soziologie des Risikos - Niklas Luhmann 1991

Democratization of Expertise? - Sabine Maasen 2006-06-30

'Scientific advice to politics', the 'nature of expertise', and the 'relation between experts, policy makers, and the public' are variations of a topic that currently attracts the attention of social scientists, philosophers of science as well as practitioners in the public sphere and the media. This renewed interest in a persistent theme is initiated by the call for a

democratization of expertise that has become the order of the day in the legitimation of research funding. The new significance of 'participation' and 'accountability' has motivated scholars to take a new look at the science - politics interface and to probe questions such as "What is new in the arrangement of scientific expertise and political decision-making?", "How can reliable knowledge be made useful for politics and society at large, and how can epistemically and ethically sound decisions be achieved without losing democratic legitimacy?", "How can the objective of democratization of expertise be achieved without compromising the quality and reliability of knowledge?" Scientific knowledge and the 'experts' that represent it no longer command the unquestioned authority and public trust that was once bestowed upon them, and yet, policy makers are more dependent on them than ever before. This collection of essays explores the relations between science and politics with the instruments of the social studies of science, thereby providing new insights into their re-alignment under a new régime of governance.

Rationality in an Uncertain World - Gerhard Banse 2005

Die Beiträge dieses Bandes, der aus dem ersten Symposium des "Forum on Sustainable Technological Development in a Globalising World" in Budapest hervorgegangen ist, widmen sich zwei Problemstellungen: Erstens der Möglichkeit rationaler Entscheidungen im Bereich technischer Entwicklung unter den Bedingungen von Ungewißheit ("uncertainty"), d.h. dem Verständnis von, dem Leben in und dem Umgang mit einer "ungewissen" Welt. Zweitens setzen sie sich mit den Perspektiven technischer Innovationen in einem sich wandelnden sozialen Umfeld auseinander, vorrangig aus der Perspektive ökologischer Nachhaltigkeit und ihrer sozialen Voraussetzungen. Im Mittelpunkt stehen dabei die Themen: Rationalität und Ungewißheit, Nachhaltige Technologien in einer sich wandelnden sozialen Umwelt, Technologiepolitik in einer sich globalisierenden Welt, Schlußfolgerungen für Politik und (universitäre) Bildung. Da die Autoren unterschiedliche Disziplinen der Natur-, Technik-, Sozial- und Geisteswissenschaften sowie Politik und Wirtschaft repräsentieren,

ergibt sich ein aufschlußreiches Panorama unterschiedlicher Sichten, Herangehensweisen, Prioritätensetzungen, Lösungsvorschläge und Erfahrungen.

Safety and Security Engineering IV - Massimo Guarascio 2011

"Organised by Wessex Institute of Technology, UK; University of Antwerp, Belgium; University of Rome 'La Sapienza', Italy" - prelim.

The Hamburg Marine Insurance, 1736-1859 - Markus A. Denzel
2022-04-11

Based on the analysis of Hamburg's marine insurance premiums for more than 120 years, this book shows that the premiums' long-term decline has been a consequence of both the restoration of security on the high seas after 1815 and the elimination of piracy around 1830.

Ecological Thought in German Literature and Culture - Gabriele Duerbeck 2017-10-16

This volume surveys the contribution of German literature and culture to the evolution of ecological thought from the age of Goethe to the present. In a broad spectrum of essays from different periods, disciplines, and genres, it conveys both the uniqueness and the transnational significance of German ecological thought.

Conflict in a Buddhist Society - Peter Schwieger 2021-08-31

Conflict in a Buddhist Society presents a new way of looking at Tibet under the rule of the Dalai Lamas (1642-1959). Although this era can be clearly delineated as a distinct period in the history of Tibet, many questions remain concerning the specific form of rule established. Author Peter Schwieger attempts to make transparent the complexity and dynamics of the Dalai Lamas' domination using the work of sociologist Niklas Luhman (1927-1998) as his theoretical starting point. Luhman's systems theory allows Schwieger to approach Tibetan history and culture as a remarkable effort to create—under times of great conflict and stress and using uncommon means—a stable social and political order. Such a methodology provides the distance needed to move beyond event-based narrative history and understand the structures that made social action possible in Tibet and the operations by which its society as a whole distinguished itself from its environment. Schwieger begins by asking the

crucial question of how Tibet's society dealt with conflict. The chapters that follow answer this question from various perspectives: history and memory; domination; hierarchy; center and periphery; semantics; morality and ethics; ritual; law; and war. Each reveals a different avenue for cross-cutting discourses in the historical and social sciences. Together, they provide a comprehensive picture of how conflicts were portrayed in Tibet society and how the manner in which they were handled stabilized the country for a considerable time but were ultimately unsuccessful in the face of radical upheavals in its environment. Situated at the intersection of systems theory, conflict theory, and Tibetan/Inner Asian history and society, Conflict in a Buddhist Society will be of considerable interest to students and scholars in these areas. Its theoretical rather than narrative-descriptive approach to the history of the three centuries of Dalai Lama rule will be welcomed as wide-ranging and insightful.

Common Goods - Adrienne Windhoff-Héritier 2002

This volume addresses important questions about the governance of common goods and the crucial role of private actors. It explores how collective action problems can be solved when countries are faced with cross-boundary problems.

Die Beobachtung des Risikos - Mathias Heidenescher 2019-04-29

Die moderne Gesellschaft wird zunehmend unter dem Aspekt ihrer Risikopotentiale (z. B. atomare Energiegewinnung, Gentechnologie, groß-formatige Umweltverschmutzungen, BSE und AIDS) beobachtet, dies nicht zuletzt auch aufgrund der massenmedialen Darstellungen. Wie geht die Gesellschaft mit diesen Risiken um, wie werden sie von der Politik gesteuert? Mangelndes Kausalitätswissen um die Chancen und Risiken neuartiger Technologien bedingt, daß konkurrierende Risikobeobachtungen und politische Positionen sich nicht »objektiv« aus der Sache heraus erklären, sondern vielmehr aus ihrer Einbettung in ein kulturelles Umfeld. So differenziert sich die Gesellschaft in diejenigen, die über Technologien entscheiden, und diejenigen, die sich davon gefährdet sehen. Politik und ihre Verwaltung haben die Aufgabe, für Ausgleich zu sorgen und Risiken in Richtung Sicherheit zu

steuern. Systemtheoretisch wird aber gezeigt, daß in einer funktional differenzierten Gesellschaft die Politik kein Steuerungszentrum mehr darstellt und technologische Entwicklungen nicht gezielt gestalten kann. Die staatliche Risikovorsorge bleibt darauf beschränkt, Rahmenbedingungen zu setzen und die Eigendynamik und -logik technologischer Entwicklungen zu akzeptieren. Des weiteren entlastet sie sich durch Rückgriff auf den wissenschaftlichen Sachverstand (z. B. Grenzwertsetzung). Die öffentliche Politik selbst wird zur »symbolischen Politik«, d.h. sie betreibt eine Darstellung politischer Ziele, die den konkreten Entscheidungen gar nicht entsprechen muß und inszeniert Konflikte als notwendigen Anpassungsprozeß an inkonsistente gesellschaftliche Erwartungen. Der Autor sucht abschließend nach Möglichkeiten, die Rationalität politischen Entscheidens zu steigern.
European Critical Infrastructure Protection - Alessandro Lazari
2014-07-25

The recent European Council Directive 114/08 requested the EU Member States to perform an assessment aimed at the identification and designation of the so-called European Critical Infrastructures (ECI). Every analysis of the results of the "first round" of identifications and designations has only taken into account the numbers of ECIs effectively designated, consequently leaving aside all of the other elements related to this important path towards a harmonized vision of the "European Security". This work, with its unprecedented approach, focuses on the elements that have maximized or frustrated the ambitious European objectives and on the issues that might have prevented the directive reaching its full potential. Furthermore, the study offers an in-depth perspective on the lessons learned - including those that can be learned from the US pre-post 9/11 CIP policies - as well as an assessment of the state of play of the Member States after the implementation of the directive, together with predictions for future challenges.

Narrative Des Risikos - Karen Patrick Knutsen 2012

Routledge Handbook of Risk Studies - Adam Burgess 2016-03-31
It is over 40 years since we began to reflect upon risk in a more social

than technological and economic fashion, firstly making sense of the gap between expert and public assessment of risks, such as to our health and environment. With fixed certainties of the past eroded and the technological leaps of 'big data', ours is truly an age of risk, uncertainty and probability - from Google's algorithms to the daily management of personal lifestyle risks. Academic reflection and research has kept pace with these dizzying developments but remains an intellectually fragmented field, shaped by professional imperatives and disciplinary boundaries, from risk analysis to regulation and social research. This is the first attempt to draw together and define risk studies, through a definitive collection written by the leading scholars in the field. It will be an indispensable resource for the many scholars, students and professionals engaging with risk but lacking a resource to draw it all together.

Traditions of Systems Theory - Darrell Arnold 2013-12-17

The term 'systems theory' is used to characterize a set of disparate yet related approaches to fields as varied as information theory, cybernetics, biology, sociology, history, literature, and philosophy. What unites each of these traditions of systems theory is a shared focus on general features of systems and their fundamental importance for diverse areas of life. Yet there are considerable differences among these traditions, and each tradition has developed its own methodologies, journals, and forms of analysis. This book explores this terrain and provides an overview of and guide to the traditions of systems theory in their considerable variety. The book draws attention to the traditions of systems theory in their historical development, especially as related to the humanities and social sciences, and shows how from these traditions various contemporary developments have ensued. It provides a guide for strains of thought that are key to understanding 20th century intellectual life in many areas.

The Social Integration of Science - Gotthard Bechmann 2009

Right to Dissent - Øjvind Larsen 2009

"The ethics of dissent is developed in this book through a new

interpretation of the German philosopher Jurgen Habermas's communicative ethics and political philosophy. Freedom, the right to dissent, and thoughtful critique are emphasized in the concept of negative discourse ethics. This critical perspective is integrated in a broader interpretation of Habermas's theory of communicative action and related to the classical traditions of political philosophy - represented by Plato, Aristotle, Kant, Hegel, Kierkegaard, and Rawls." -- Book Jacket.

Strategies for Managing Global Environmental Risks - German Advisory Council on Global Change 2013-03-13

Global risk potentials and their interplay with economic, social and ecological processes of change have emerged as a challenge to the international community. By presenting this report, the Council hopes to contribute constructively to an effective, efficient and objective management of the risks of global change. The approach taken by the Council is first to classify globally relevant risks and then to assign to these classes of risk both established and innovative risk assessment strategies and risk management tools. On this basis, management priorities can be set. The Council further recommends a number of cross-cutting strategies for international policies. These include worldwide alignment of liability law, creation of environmental liability funds, establishment of a United Nations Risk Assessment Panel and implementation of strategies aimed at reducing vulnerability to risk.

Managing Risks in Supply Chains - Thorsten Blecker 2006-09-14

The new volume, edited by Wolfgang Kersten and Thorsten Blecker, offers the most important perspectives on supply chain risk management. The contributions written by named experts provide actual information about workable approaches for supply chain risk management, analyses of supply chain risks, identification of key risk factors for logistics outsourcing, assessment of the uncertainty of delivery. With this book readers will gain central insights how to handle approaches for supply chain risk management within their business. They will learn how to manage risks effectively to build leaner supply chains with a maintainable risk exposure for all partners in industry and services.

Interrogations of Evolutionism in German Literature 1859-2011 - Nicholas Saul 2021-02-08

In Interrogations of Evolutionism in German Literature 1859-2011 Nicholas Saul offers the first representative account of German literary responses to Darwinian evolutionism from from Raabe and Jensen via Ernst Jünger and Botho Strauß to Dietmar Dath.

Riskante Strategien - Toru Hijikata 2013-03-13

In der inzwischen gut etablierten Risikosoziologie reflektiert sich die Ambivalenz der kulturellen Selbstbeschreibung der Moderne: einerseits in einem Zeitalter zu leben, in dem alles, was innerweltlich geschieht, auf rationale Entscheidungen zurückgeführt werden muß und zurückgeführt werden kann, andererseits gewahr zu werden, daß sich immer weniger eindeutige Bestimmungsgründe für Entscheidungen finden lassen. Vielleicht läßt sich das gegenwärtige Interesse an einer Soziologie des Risikos aus diesem Spannungsverhältnis erklären: keine Erlösungswege mehr zu kennen, aber dennoch nicht in Erstarrung verharren zu können. Die hier gesammelten Beiträge verbindet exakt diese Perspektive. Sie versuchen nicht, die Risikosoziologie erneut zu erfinden oder bestehenden Konzepten neue hinzuzufügen. Sie verstehen sich vielmehr als Anwendungsfälle risikosoziologischer Begriffe auf gesellschaftstheoretische, rechtstheoretische, ökonomische, organisationssoziologische und ethische Themenfelder.

Soziologie des Risikos. Wie unterscheiden sich traditionelle, industrielle und moderne Risikokulturen am Beispiel Naturkatastrophen? - Verena Schindler 2014-06-30

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2014 im Fachbereich Soziologie - Kultur, Technik und Völker, Note: 2,0, Universität Augsburg, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Wir leben in einer "Risikogesellschaft" laut des Soziologen Ulrich Beck. Dem kann man durchaus zustimmen, wenn wir an die verschiedensten Risiken denken, mit denen wir täglich in den Medien konfrontiert werden. Zum Beispiel droht den Menschen das Risiko von Naturkatastrophen durch das sich verändernde Klima und durch den Straßenverkehr steigt das Risiko extremer Umweltverschmutzung und gesundheitlicher Beeinträchtigungen. Auch Technologien wie Gen- und

Nukleartechnik bergen unendlich viele Gefahren, die oftmals noch gar nicht bekannt sind. Außerdem beinhalten Kommunikationstechnologien neben ihren großen Chancen auch erhebliche Risiken, die sich in Datenschutzskandalen oder Cyberterrorismus widerspiegeln. Selbst die Techniken der Medizin sind nicht frei von Risiken und Nebenwirkungen, die meist erst verzögert auftreten. Neben diesen technischen Risikothemen ist die Gesellschaft aber auch von sozialen Gefährdungen betroffen. Die immer wachsende soziale Ungleichheit, aber auch Arbeitslosigkeit oder der Zerfall von Gesellschaften müssen hier angemerkt werden. All diese Risiko-Bereiche haben etwas gemeinsam: „Die Unsicherheit darüber, welche Folgen gegenwärtiges Handeln für unmittelbare oder auch weitreichende Zukünfte hat“ (Nassehi 1997: 252). Dieses Handeln benötigt ein gewisses Maß an Kenntnissen und Vertrauen in mögliche Nachfolgen der Handlungen. In unserer aktuellen Gesellschaft herrscht aufgrund des öffentlichen Diskurses die Annahme, dass ein solches Vertrauen kaum vorliegt. Das wird vor allem daran deutlich, wenn schon bei den gewöhnlichsten Handlungen und Bestimmungen darüber diskutiert wird, welche denkbaren unabsichtlichen Folgen beziehungsweise Schäden resultieren könnten. Jedoch war der Umgang mit Risiko und Unsicherheit nicht immer gleich. Die folgende Arbeit soll deshalb Aufschluss darüber geben, wie sich die unterschiedlichen Risikokulturen am Beispiel Naturkatastrophen von der traditionellen, über die industrielle bis hin zur heutigen modernen

Gesellschaft verändert haben und wie sich diese Kulturformen untereinander unterscheiden. Um den Kontext besser erfassen zu können, soll zu Beginn eine Definition des Risikobegriffs stehen. Danach wird die traditionelle, industrielle und moderne Risikokultur in den Gesellschaften dargestellt und erläutert. Anschließend werden die genauen Unterschiede dieser drei Modelle am Beispiel von Naturkatastrophen demonstriert und abschließend ein Fazit gezogen.
Perceived Safety - Martina Raue 2019-03-12

This book offers a multidisciplinary perspective on perceived safety. It discusses the concept of safety from engineering, philosophy, and psychology angles, and considers various definitions of safety and its relationship to risk. Examining the categorization of safety and the measurement of risk, risk cultures, basic human needs and decision-making under uncertainty, the contributions demonstrate the practical implications and applications in areas such as health behavior, aviation and sports. Topics covered include: What is “safety” and is there “optimal safety” in engineering? Philosophical perspectives on safety and risk Psychological perspectives on perceived safety: social factors of feeling safe Psychological perspectives on perceived safety: zero-risk bias, feelings & learned carelessness Perception of aviation safety Intended for both practitioners and academic researchers, this book appeals to anyone interested in decision-making and the perception and establishment of safety.