
Summaries

Landed property in the Dutch society

by Ineke Teijmant

The social meaning of land and landed property has changed in a profound way by the processes of commercialization of land, industrialization and urbanization. These changes have taken place everywhere in Europe, although not everywhere at the same time and neither at the same rate.

In the Netherlands landed property has not been equally important as a social factor as in other European societies. The social elite in the Dutch society has been since the 15th century predominantly tradesmen. For their power basis, they were not dependent on landed property and therefore landed property didn't play an important role in their value system. From this historical background we can understand that the Dutch elite did not play an important role in the extension of the cities in the 19th century, neither as investors nor as landlords. At the contrary, the landlords in the 19th century were standing socially nearer to their tenants than to the bourgeoisie.

In contemporary Dutch society we can still recognize the traces of this relatively limited meaning assigned to landed property. In the constitution, landed property is not recognized as a basic social right. Owning your own house is not as such a prove of social success. And, therefore buying a house is not as self-evidently aspired by socially upward mobile people, like for example in Great Britain.

A re-examination of bott's hypothesis

by A. Böcker

One of the first to use the concept of social network analytically was Elizabeth Bott in her work on familial relationships. She stated that the density of a familial network affects the role relationship of the partners to a marriage: couples with close-knit networks will have a segregated role relationship; those with loose-knit networks a joint relationship. In this article Bott's hypothesis is re-examined in the light of data from a study of Turkish migrant families. The author concludes that the degree of network density provides only a partial prediction of the degree of conjugal segregation developed between husband and wife. Different types of conjugal role relationships can be predicted if one considers both network density and the degree of segregation of the sexes within the social network.

Computer use and qualitative interpretive analysis; a research note
by V.A.M. Peters and F.P.J. Wester

In the last decade many publications have been devoted to the methodology of qualitative analysis, especially the procedures how to do it. In this paper the role of the computer in the proces of qualitative analysis is discussed. With the grounded theory approach as a methodological background a stepwise procedure is proposed for the analysis of qualitative (textlike) data.