

# THIRTEENTH GLOBAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

**GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS:  
FAMILIAR PATTERNS, NEW CONSTELLATIONS?**

4–5 June 2020  
Virtual Conference

# Thirteenth Global Studies Conference

“Globalization and Social Movements:  
Familiar Patterns, New Constellations?”

4 June 2020 | Virtual Conference



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# Global Studies Conference

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# About the Conference

## Conference History

Founded in 2008, the Global Studies Conference is held annually in different locations around the world, each selected for its particular place in the dynamics of globalization. Intellectually, the conference takes three steps: the first is a “this-worldly” step, mapping the details and extrapolating to big picture analyses in order to interpret what is at times challenging, dangerous, and excitingly positive about the “New Globalization.” The second step is to set this New Globalization in the context of earlier globalizations—what are the continuities and what is genuinely new? The third step is to re-examine and redefine the very concept of globalization—in theoretical, anthropological, and philosophical terms. The conference works between the most fastidiously empirical and profoundly generalizing modes of engagement with one of the central phenomena of our contemporary existence.

The Global Studies Conference is built upon four key features: Internationalism, Interdisciplinarity, Inclusiveness, and Interaction. Conference delegates include leaders in the field as well as emerging scholars, who travel to the conference from all corners of the globe and represent a broad range of disciplines and perspectives. A variety of presentation options and session types offer delegates multiple opportunities to engage, to discuss key issues in the field, and to build relationships with scholars from other cultures and disciplines.

## Past Conferences

- 2008 - University of Illinois, Chicago, USA
- 2009 - Zayed University, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- 2010 - Pusan National University, Pusan, South Korea
- 2011 - Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
- 2012 - Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
- 2013 - India International Centre, New Delhi, India
- 2014 - Center for Global Studies, Shanghai University, Shanghai, China
- 2015 - Imperial College, London, UK
- 2016 - University of California, Los Angeles, USA
- 2017 - National University of Singapore, Singapore
- 2018 - University of Granada, Granada, Spain
- 2019 - Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland

## Plenary Speaker Highlights

The Global Studies Conference has a rich history of featuring leading and emerging voices from the field, including:

- Ulrick Beck, Professor, University of Munich, Munich, Germany (2012)
- Robin Mansell, Professor, London School of Economics, London, UK (2015)
- Elzbieta Matynia, Professor of Sociology and Liberal Studies, and founding director of the Transregional Center for Democratic Studies (TCDS), New School for Social Research, New York, USA (2019)
- Manoranjan Mohanty, Council for Social Development, New Delhi, India (2013)
- Jack Qiu, Professor, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, SAR, China (2014)
- George Ritzer, Distinguished Professor, University of Maryland, College Park, USA (2009)
- Annabelle Sreberny, Emeritus Professor, SOAS, University of London, London, UK (2015)
- John Urry, Professor, Lancaster University, Lancaster, UK (2012)



# About the Conference

## Past Partners

We have had the pleasure of working with the following organizations:



Ambedkar University,  
New Delhi, India (2013)



Center for Global Studies,  
Shanghai University,  
Shanghai, China (2014)



Globalism Institute,  
RMIT University,  
Melbourne, Australia  
(2008-2010)



Institute for World Society  
Studies,  
Bielefeld University,  
Bielefeld, Germany (2010)



Lomonosov Moscow State  
University,  
Moscow, Russia (2011)



National University of  
Singapore, Singapore, (2017)



Pusan National University,  
Pusan, South Korea (2010)



University of California,  
Santa Barbara, USA  
(2008-2014)



Zayed University,  
Dubai, United Arab Emirates  
(2009)



University of Granada,  
Granada, Spain (2018)

## Become a Partner

Common Ground Research Networks has a long history of meaningful and substantive partnerships with universities, research institutes, government bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Developing these partnerships is a pillar of our Research Network agenda. There are a number of ways you can partner with a Common Ground Research Network. Please visit the CGScholar Knowledge Base ([https://cgscholar.com/cg\\_support/en](https://cgscholar.com/cg_support/en)) to learn how to become a partner.



# Conference Chair

## Dr. Rafal Soborski

Research Network Chair, Professor, International Politics, Richmond, the American International University in London, United Kingdom



Dr. Rafal Soborski is professor of international politics at Richmond, the American International University in London. He has taught and published extensively on globalization, ideology, social movements, and green politics. He is the author of two books: *Ideology in a Global Age: Continuity and Change* (Palgrave Macmillan 2013) and *Ideology and the Future of Progressive Social Movements* (Rowman and Littlefield 2018).



# Emerging Scholars

## Gabrielle Aquino-Adriatico

Gabrielle's research focuses on understanding the complexities of human trafficking and its impact on minority populations. Specifically, Gabrielle is interested in culturally grounded sustainable interventions for the aftercare of survivors of both labor and sex trafficking. Gabrielle has conducted domestic and international research on human trafficking, specifically in Southeast Asia. Her scholarly agenda is inspired by her direct practice experience in Los Angeles as well as her experiences with survivors of trafficking from Thailand and the Philippines. Gabrielle is passionate about advocating for human rights and promoting social justice locally and globally.

## Manjari Balu

Manjari Balu is currently a research analyst at The Peninsula Foundation, a research based think tank based out of India. Economics graduate with keen interest in undertaking research in development economics and policy especially in developing countries. She has initiated multiple events during her short career to mainstream intellectual thinking in her community. Aspiring to be in academia, she has her stints in teaching economics for college level students. With a balanced experience in both academic and corporate sector, she has holistically comprehended the development trajectory.

## Laura Bullon-Cassis

Laura Bullon-Cassis is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Media, Culture, and Communications at New York University, and a Junior Visiting Fellow in the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy and in the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at IHEID. Laura is interested in how digitally-fueled social movements can contribute to improving the effectiveness of global environmental governance. Her doctoral dissertation explores the influence of the youth climate movement on the style and substance of climate change and sustainable development conferences at the United Nations (UN). Laura teaches interdisciplinary courses on topics related to sustainability and media studies at Pratt Institute and New York University. As a writer for the International Institute for Sustainable Development's (IISD) Reporting Services, Laura regularly attends UN environmental conferences worldwide. She holds an MSc in Global Politics and a BSc in Sociology from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and has held roles at the academic journal Public Culture, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), and the PR firm Edelman. She has published her work in academic and media outlets, including OpenDemocracy, Global Policy Journal and The Global Journal.

## Chris Cartright

Chris Cartright grew up in Port-au-Prince, Haiti before studying creative writing at Florida State University. Since earning his Master of Fine Arts degree in 2012, Chris has taught composition, creative writing, gender studies, and literature courses. He's a lecturer of English at Georgia Southern University, and he has published fiction, poetry, and nonfiction. His research focuses on the intersection of popular culture and political discourses. Chris hopes to begin a PhD program in sociology in Fall 2020.



# Emerging Scholars

## Nurul Hasnat Ove

Nurul Hasnat Ove is a social entrepreneur and community Leader from Bangladesh. He is founder President of World Merit Bangladesh which is working with the United Nations to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. By providing training on Leadership and knowledge on SDGs World Merit Bangladesh has a network of more than 100000 around the world and has an extensive network all around members in Bangladesh. Ove is also the Global Schools Ambassador at UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network – Youth at Global School Program where he has been working with other 60 from 38 Countries. Today, more than half of the world's population is under 30 years of age, making millennial the biggest generation of young people the world has ever seen. Being the best educated generation that has ever existed, millennia's have the potential to change the course of history and lead the planet on a path to greater prosperity, peace and ultimately, sustainable development. To ensure a successfully implement the Sustainable Development Goals, young people's imagination, creativity and idealism must be cultivated and used as a means to achieve this dream. However, to harness the power of youth, firstly there is an urgent need to educate them about the importance of the SDGs and secondly to provide them with opportunities to implement these goals through local action. Currently, many young people are not familiar with the concept of sustainable development and its global implications. This reinforces the need for a program that brings SDGs closer to students, teachers and schools in a serious attempt to build consciousness and leadership around this agenda. Therefore, with the help of World Merit and UNSDSN Mr. Nurul Hasnat Ove is trying to generate interest about sustainable development in schools in an effort to educate and engage students with the SDGs and to encourage them to prioritize the goals in their lifestyles, behaviors, education and professional careers.

Gabrielle Aquino-Adriatico

## Gabriel Rached

Dr. Gabriel Rached is researcher and Assistant Professor. He holds a PhD in International Political Economy (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro) with his thesis concerning Multilateral Organizations and economic development. He carries out research and teaches on the topic of Political Economy and is involved with undergraduate and graduate activities. From 2016, he has been a Postdoctoral Fellow in International Studies (Università degli Studi di Milano) conducting research into BRICS and the insertion of these emerging countries in the international arena. Since then, has been studying thematic related to Global Shifts, New Global Governance and contemporary changes in the international system.

## Julien Reiman

Julien Reiman is an aspiring historian specializing in US diplomatic history. He was raised in Atlanta, Georgia and attended Columbia University, where he was awarded the Charles A. Beard Prize in History for his senior thesis on the role of low-level statesmen in US-India relations during and after WWII. He is currently expanding this research through an MPhil in American History at the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom. He leads local ice cream tours in his spare time.

## Irene Routte

Irene Routté graduated from Princeton University with a degree in Religion and African American Studies and received her Divinity degree from Harvard University specializing in ritual theory and trauma studies focused on place-making and mental health practices in immigrant communities. She is currently a doctoral student in University of Michigan's Joint Program in Social Work and Socio-Cultural Anthropology. Her research interests focus on how refugees and internally displaced communities conceptualize and share their connection to the environment and landscape, both natural and constructed, and how this impacts community empowerment, development and wellbeing. She is particularly concerned with communities at risk for displacement due to climate change related events and seeks to bring greater emphasis on non-economic loss and damage (NELD) and place-making in climate change research and policy responses.





# Virtual Presentations

## **An Analysis of Gullah Geechee Music throughout History: An Arts-Based Research Study and Composition**

Melanie Shaw, Northcentral University

Paul Shaw, USAF Retired, Union Institute and University

The Gullah Geechee people were brought over as slaves from West Africa to the sea islands, spanning from North Carolina to Florida. Because of the remote location of these islands, many of their cultural traditions were preserved. Notably, Gullah Geechee music has generated research interest can be heard in songs like Kumbaya and Michael Row the Boat Ashore. In this arts-based research study, Gullah Geechee music from the late 1800s through today is analyzed to identify unique sonic, lyric, and rhythmic features. Based on the findings, a musical composition has been created, inspired by the characteristics of Gullah Geechee songs throughout history. During the session, musical examples and the composition will be shared and discussed to identify analytic features to encourage dialogue, cultural preservation, and creative sharing.

## **Assessing Historic Integrity of Kaisariya Typology Of Souq In Dubai**

Jency Poothottil, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, Government Engineering College, India

Souqs are traditional Islamic market places that emerged out from economical and socio-cultural activities stemmed from the faith of Islam. The literature highlights that early developments of Islamic cities were centered on market places. As the souqs transformed over time under the influence of rapid urbanization, the spatial dimensions also have changed to accommodate the growing need of the Middle Eastern Cities. Rapid urbanization and change in economic activities paved the way for a modernistic attractive built environment and thereby the resultant decay of old urban fabric in the city and lost identity. This paper explores the case of Dubai, a rapid urbanization hotspot where souqs started gaining importance to regain the cultural identity. Upon different typology of souqs, the Kaisariya typology of traditional souqs in Dubai is susceptible to transformations in spatial configurations and qualities because of the detached volume of spaces of the souq. The values and significance of souq as a cultural heritage and its historic identity in the resultant attractive urban environment pave way for a historic integrity assessment to maintain authenticity. The physical evidence of the souqs that exists today is emphasizing the need for prolonging the historic integrity of souqs to impart historic identity.

## **Catholic Religious Groups Operating in India since 1947: Problems in Carrying Out Their Desired Goals**

Charles Borges, Associate Professor, Loyola University, United States

Since Indian independence, various Catholic groups have been working in the fields of education, social welfare, and religion with government authorization. With new political groups in places of authority at the center and in Indian individual states, the former have find themselves in various stages of being unable to accomplish their desired goals on behalf of the people both Catholic and not. This paper draws on abundant reports to show how Catholic organizations have to virtually use a tight rope walk in India.

## **Changes in Relationships in Family, Neighborhood, and Lifestyle in Traditional Craft Villages**

Van Chi Dinh, Lecturer, Researcher, Faculty of Family Studies and Social Work, Hanoi University of Culture, Vietnam

Industrialization and modernization are day by day causing a slow but deep changes in the culture of traditional craft villages. Changes in relationships of family and neighborhood tend to decrease cohesion more than before, even in some places there are the conflicts arising as a result of the conduct of traditional crafts, damaging community cohesion. In addition, in the lifestyle of traditional craft village many change in the tendency to form the necessary qualities that industrial society requires. These changes are consistent with the rules of social development. The purposes of this study is to clarify the changes in relationships in family, neighborhood, and lifestyle in the traditional Vietnamese craft villages today. Methodology involved giving questionnaires to 1,400 people and interviewing twenty-two people in seven traditional Vietnamese craft villages.

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## China's Belt and Road Initiative in Southeast Asia: Push Back and Acceptance in Malaysia

Amy Freedman, Professor, Political Science Department, Pace University, United States

China's 'belt and road initiative' (BRI) has met with some success and some opposition in Southeast Asia. In Malaysia, China's investment was welcomed by former Prime Minister Najib Razak, but Mahathir put the breaks on several high profile projects when he came back into office in 2018. Some of those projects have now restarted. Why the change in course? And, what do these changes in policy and strategy within Malaysia tell us about larger regional relations in Asia and how we should think about BRI more generally? Why have some countries welcomed Chinese investment while others have pushed back against it? This paper looks at the role of both domestic politics within Malaysia and geostrategic dynamics to offer answers to these questions.

## Community Media And Popular Movements: The Politics of Participatory Power in Contemporary Latin America

Artz Lee, Professor of Communication, Purdue University, United States

The experiences community-based popular organizations in Venezuela and Bolivia provide startling examples of effective media strategies and tactics by social movements arising from and contributing to robust participatory democracy. This paper outlines several unconventional norms and practices characteristic of social movements in contemporary Venezuela and Bolivia, based on observations of community media operations, interviews with media workers and Ministry of Communication officials, analyses of media reform, and insights of other research. Evidence suggests that locally-based political organization, actions, education, and independent media (e.g., micro broadcasting, newsletters, graffiti, street radio and video, and participatory street theater) directly contributed to mass mobilizations in both Venezuela and Bolivia—overturning the coup against Hugo Chavez and leading to a radical opening for public and community media in Venezuela; and blocking privatization of water and gas in Cochabamba and El Alto, Bolivia, leading to constitutional provisions for public media. Media laws in both countries include articulations of communication as a human and civil right. The preexistence of social movements exemplified by community media such as CatiaTVe and Radio Primero Negro in Venezuela and indigenous and miners' radio in Bolivia contributed to the realization of these laws, providing national resources for access to technology and participatory infrastructure for training in media skills and techniques. In both cases, well-organized and politically confident social movements secured more open, democratic media practices than even those espoused by EU civil society's calls for the right to information.

## Depiction of Culture through Advertising in Indian Market: Developing a Model

Arpan Bumb, Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, Rajasthan, India

Advertising is omnipresent and cannot be ignored. The advertisers intertwine the cultural practices prevalent in the country to make a lasting impact on the viewers. The culture of the nation has the deep impact on the psychology of the individuals and therefore can increase the recall value. India is extremely rich in culture and heritage and therefore the advertisers get opportunities to project cultural values in different ways. The use of emotional appeals in the advertisements enables the advertisers to reach the heart of the target audience. There are deluge of advertisements targeting the young consumer which reflect Indian culture. The study attempts to develop a model for depiction of culture in the advertisements taking into account the rituals, clothing, language, jingoism, festivity, religion, etc. The historical perspective will enable to gauge the change that has taken place over the period of time. The analysis of 100 TV commercial during the prime time and 200 print media advertisements will be done to identify significant cultural values being transmitted to consumers and see their impact on the recall value.



# Virtual Presentations

## Economic Models and Economic Reality: The Method of Imaginary Constructions and the Issue of Realism in Economics

Ionela Baltatescu, Professor, PhD Student, Rey Juan Carlos University, Spain

The use of models and imaginary constructions in economic science is an indispensable tool of research in order to cope with the complexity of economic reality. But, as M. Blaug points out, economic science had increasingly become an “intellectual game played for its own sake and not for its practical consequences for understanding the economic world”. Economic scientists seem to be caught in an inescapable dilemma of either building rigorous analytical models with little practical relevance or throwing out models altogether and dealing only with economic history. The purposes of the paper are: (1) to demonstrate that the lack of realism of some economic theories and policy recommendations is not necessarily the result of building economic models per se; it is rather the result of how imaginary constructions are designed and used (based on the assumption that economic reality is more or less an imperfect replica of the mathematical models designed by the theorists); (2) to methodologically appraise different types of economic models and imaginary constructions employed in economic research; (3) to discern the methodological requirements of building models relevant for understanding the economic world.

## Environmental Activism in Post-Soviet Central Asia: Advocating for Change On the Local-Global Continuum

Sara O'Connor, Doctoral Student, University of California-Irvine, United States

Central Asia's legacy of resistance features prominent instances of environmental civic activism. Prior to the dissolution of the USSR, Central Asian satellite states Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan asserted independence through opposition to damming and reservoir building, and Kazakhstan became a global denuclearization leader following discoveries of environmental degradation and detrimental health impacts from the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. These points of resistance were starting points for anti-colonial critiques of Soviet power within the satellites (Florin, 2019) and the forging of national identities and imperatives. The Central Asian satellite states are again at a pivotal political moment of regime change and widespread public dissent of the authoritarian structures. Citizen groups in Kazakh and Kyrgyz cities have been pressuring their governments and making strides through environmental activism, halting development projects that aim to convert natural public resources into private property and encouraging citizen focused urban dialogues. This research illuminates the processes by which environmental civic activism in Central Asia has transcended borders and challenged sovereign power by drawing upon transnational resources, creating issue driven cross-border communities, and altering the trajectory of state driven development projects to create space for civic participation in urban landscapes. By highlighting transnational environmental movements this work shows how local actors in authoritarian environments become a part of transnational movements that interrogate sovereign authority and advance civil rights in repressive environments. Through urban form interventions these groups are dismantling notions of bordered identities and futures in favor of addressing local impacts of global issues.

## Factors Affecting Attitudes on Immigration: Moral Foundations Theory and Attitudes

Leda Nath, Professor of Sociology, Criminology, & Anthropology, University of Wisconsin at Whitewater, United States

Social scientists of various stripes have built a comprehensive research program studying public attitudes towards immigrants. Immigration is currently among the most contentious political issues in the United States and Europe—evidenced in part by the election of Donald Trump, the UK's Brexit vote, and the recent rise of nationalist parties on the continent. Drawing from the moral foundations theory perspective (Haidt 2013) and the entrenching and the persuasion hypotheses (Day, Fiske, Downing, and Trail 2014), we conducted experiments in the United States and United Kingdom. Results confirmed moral foundations significantly influence how political ideology relates to immigration attitudes, but the way it does so is more complex than originally expected. Further information around the amplification hypothesis (Clarkson, Tormala and Rucker 2008) plus work on novel information by Petty, Tormala, Brinol, and Jarvis (2006) is considered. Implications and recommended changes for future research is discussed.



# Virtual Presentations

## Fictional Realism: Architecture and Science Fiction Dimensions

Joao Rosmaninho, Assistant Professor, University of Minho, Portugal

Following Mark Fisher's theoretical work on contemporary society and literature, science fiction (SF) may enhance multiple understandings of a globalised reality. According to the thinker, the SF genre resonates a permanent link between present modes of governance and scopes of inequality. At some point, we notice that current political systems tend to deal with migration and statelessness in a way quite common in some dystopias. Either in literature or in cinema, it comes as no surprise that narratives such as "Low-Flying Aircraft" and "The Children of Men" can definitely represent places (and regimes) similar to existent environments and movements. The decrease in the birth rate, the migrant crisis, and economic unbalanced populations are all realistic topics these fictions seem to have anticipated and dealt with. This study considers how certain literary and cinematic visions have adapted, depicted, and assembled parallel versions of the urban space under nondemocratic dimensions. Through these two fictional realisms set in the near future, we aim to present urban elements such as walls, refugee camps, or abandoned buildings as displays for these violent and extreme experiences. In fact, they reveal with accuracy unstable and insecure architectures that characterize part of our human and urban emergencies. Thus, according to Fisher's latest book, even though the formulation of a 'capitalist realism' may be the best method to scrutinize our present state, we believe that a 'fictional realism' is needed to complement it.

## Further Disadvantaging The Already Disadvantaged: Understanding the Emergence of Learning Disabilities in India within the Context of Globalization and International Development

Maya Kalyanpur, Professor, Department of Teaching and Learning, University of San Diego, United States

A supremely ironic outcome of the international aid agenda of Education For All initiative, originally intended to benefit low-income and other marginalized communities that had traditionally been denied access to an education, is the creation of a new group of children who are being excluded from schooling: students with learning disabilities. Based on a qualitative research study of classroom observations and interviews with teachers, diagnostic clinicians, and parents, this study situates the origin and development of learning disabilities in India within the larger context of international development and globalization. Using a post-colonial and disability studies lens, it examines the process by which academically struggling students are labeled learning disabled, and in particular, the implications of the global demand for English-speaking skills on low-income students who are learning English for the first time in school. It concludes that students who are being identified by teachers and psychologists are not necessarily cognitively or neurologically impaired, but are disabled by social constructions of what constitutes a learning disability and school failure.

## Garbage Trucks in Naples: Graffiti as Prophecy and Pollution

Jonathan Gross, Professor, DePaul University, United States

This essay examines graffiti in Naples as a form of political prophecy. Making use of memoirs by Malaparte's *The Skin*, Lewis' *Naples '44*, and Dan Hofstadter's *Fallen City*, as well as the novels of Elena Ferrante, I consider the meaning of graffiti on garbage trucks in Naples. Contrasting such writing with graffiti in Florence, Syracuse, and other cities, I argue that graffiti in Naples is best understood as product of Naples historical position after World War II, when it was poised between fascism and the arrival of American troops.



# Virtual Presentations

## Gender Equity and Refugee Status: Recommendations for Curriculum Development and Continuing Education Trainings

Laura Racovita, Professor, School of Social Work, Southern Adventist University, United States

Due to the increase in globalization, climate change, misogyny, and gender discrimination, the causes for mass displacement have changed significantly since the drafting of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Furthermore, the reasons for forced migration and its impacts are different for men than for women (Gururaja, 2000). Although international law is gender neutral in theory, in practice it is not. (Crawley, 2000). The EU Women Lobby (EWL) believes that the 1951 Geneva Convention and the follow-up Protocol of 1967 failed to address current gender-specific acts of persecution, including sexual violence. Many decision-makers "have proven unable to grasp the nature of rape by State [or non-state] actors as an integral and tactical part of the arsenal of weapons deployed to brutalize, dehumanize, and humiliate women" (Maclin, 1995, p.226). As a result, when assessing a refugee status claim, many states are using a framework of male experiences to grant refugee status. In today's more nationalistic and xenophobic global environment, more states are enacting overly restrictive legislation to block asylum seekers. As a result, many women who have been displaced mainly due to gender based violence or discriminatory social mores (e.g., FGM; bride burning; forced sterilization), would be sent back to their countries of origin where their likely fate will be death. This study provides recommendations for curriculum development and continuing education trainings regarding social and political action regarding refugees. It also provides a human rights framework for addressing the needs of female refugees through education and empowerment.

## Globalization in the New World Order: The Debate on Emergent Countries and the New Global Governance

Gabriel Rached, University of Milan, Italy

The discussion on contemporary impacts of globalization and its consequences involves several aspects related to Global Studies and also to the International Political Economy perspective. The debate on Global South brought back to scene many reflections concerning barriers and a revising process related to the multilateral institutions in the international system. This issue addresses to the emergent countries and their movement towards reviewing their participation in the international arena. At this point, the rising of China and the willingness of these intermediate countries (such as Russia, India, Brazil, and South Africa) to revisit their insertion on global governance and international order, led to the conformation of the BRICS. Since 2009, BRICS countries have been seeking to coordinate strategies and economic cooperation, aiming to reach a higher level of development accompanied by a repositioning in the international arena. Despite all differences between these countries, the Global South aspirations to gain space bring to the discussion: in a world in constant transformation, what are the identities and common values that are being promoted to face and open new paths considering the set of international institutions in force? How do these issues interfere in terms of the Global Governance sphere? From this perspective, this paper discusses how to rethink the Global South by the International Political Economy approach – debating which kind of measures and shapes for the international organizations would be suitable and fit better these contemporary challenges.

## Global Populism: Political Parties and the State

Daniel Benson, Assistant Professor, St. Francis College, United States

The word "populism" is the new specter that is haunting the tenants of liberal politics. It is used to signal the breakdown of traditional, party-based politics to a politics of the "people" versus the "elite." In the case of France, the most recent manifestation of populism is currently embodied by the Yellow Vest movement. Importantly, no party has managed to transform the energy of the movement into electoral gain. In other contexts, such as the election of Donald Trump in the USA and Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil, those leaders who have managed to translate popular frustration with the status quo into electoral victory have attempted to dismantle liberal institutions while reinforcing the disciplinary apparatuses of the state. In such a context where populism leads to the rise of authoritarianism, it is useful to consider Stuart Hall's analysis of the emergence of "authoritarian populism" in the British prime minister Margaret Thatcher's policies of the 1970s. Faced with economic crises, she rode the wave of a growing anti-statism in the British population while ultimately reinforcing state power in the shift away from the social welfare state to neoliberal austerity. Hall's reversal – analyzing populism as a conscious strategy of the state rather than a spontaneous rejection of the status quo by the people – guides my discussion of populism in the contemporary conjuncture. Authoritarian populism today, I argue, is a state project aimed at creating a new global cultural, economic, and social consensus out of the "progressive" neoliberalism (Nancy Fraser) of yesterday.

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# Virtual Presentations

## Happy or Not? Roots of Student Satisfaction in Class Sessions

Matthew Metzgar, Clinical Professor of Economics, University of North Carolina, United States

Businesses and organizations are turning to fast feedback devices that measure consumer satisfaction. These standalone devices often have four or five different smiley-face buttons that can quickly gauge consumer sentiment. These devices are becoming popular due to the short time commitment needed to provide feedback. This instructor has piloted the use of a smiley-face survey tool that is used at the end of each class session. Initial results suggest the role of the instructor may play a lesser role in student happiness for a given class. External factors, such as outside event or incoming GPA, appear to have a larger effect on class satisfaction. Data from classes and sample email exchanges are presented. This type of fast feedback system has many potential benefits and low startup costs.

## Homegrown Safety: Community Participation and Violence Prevention

Briana Taylor, The George Washington University, United States

Recent political discourse argues that the International Community needs to take a firmer stance on ending gender-based violence (GBV) as a consequence of war. Yet the existing literature suggests that governmental policy prescriptions are less effective than grassroots programs and local policy initiatives at reducing GBV. Causes and implications of GBV in conflict are unique and depend on conflict specificities. This paper offers a comparative analysis of legal deterrence (i.e. the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, hereafter PSVI) and community based GBV prevention programs. The analysis uses secondary data to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs in terms of ending violence and creating attitudes of gender equity. Both short-term and long-term outcomes from multiple community prevention initiatives suggest that it is important to look at the cultural and relational contexts in the region. The paper finds the common thread for success between various community-based prevention programs through a comparative case study analysis and will be supplemented by content analysis. The research seeks to add to the literature about the "psychology of violence"; it is important to discover the generalizable causal threads for violence in order to encourage prevention. Based on this analysis, future policy research and proposals should seek to receive input from the affected community to create initiatives that are successful on the local level.

## Hope-Centered Community Activism - Reimagining Future Progress in Present Potential: A Revolutionary Framework of Activism for Sustainable Leadership and Change

Anne Maguire, Saint Mary's College, United States

The key to sustaining leadership and community engagement within movements of social change calls for revolutionary theory that challenges responses of burn-out and despair arising from circumstances of defeat. I introduce the term 'hope-centered community activism' as a framework of action that places hope at the center of practice and theory of community activism and organizing, situating the activist in a position of greater possibility to achieve sustainable change within social movements. Shifting away from deficit-frameworks and damage-centered research allows for the discovery of gifts and potential that brings the hope of the future into the present moment and into the hands of those who are affected most by the plights of social injustice. Hope-centered community activism acknowledges the existence of abundance in situations of perceived scarcity and in the face of adversity; the idea that the means of change-making is ever-present in the community is promoted with the need to recognize our community in terms of its assets. Through the appreciative-inquiry of activists, faith leaders, community members, and participants of social movements in the city of South Bend, Indiana, the reconstruction of our understanding of hope within the context of activism is initiated through personal interviews, as well as through the examination of global leadership case studies.



# Virtual Presentations

## How Do Female Labor Force Participation Rates Change During Periods of Globalization and Marginalization?: Evidence from 1990 to 2019

Bernhard Gunter, Assistant Professor, Economics Department, American University, United States

Despite the overall economic globalization we have seen during the last few decades, which for example is evident by the increase in the share of world exports to world GDP, it is now well-established that the exports-to-GDP ratios have been decreasing for about one third of the world's countries during the last three decades. This paper examines how female labor force participation rates (FLFPRs) have changed during periods of significant globalization and periods of significant marginalization based on the experience of more than 130 countries and territories all over the world. It also examines the change in labor force participation rates of females relative to that of males. To reduce the possible distortion resulting from changes in tertiary education rates, we focus initially on LFPRs between ages 25 to 64, though we also examine LFPRs between ages 15 to 24. Preliminary regression results indicate that both globalization and marginalization had a negative impact on FLFPRs between ages 25-64. This negative impact on FLFPRs is consistent with our findings that globalization and marginalization are both positively associated with the gap between female and male LFPRs. To shed some light on the sources for these changes in FLFPRs, we then examine how consistent these overall changes are for the group of industrialized and developing countries.

## Is Reasonable Accommodation a Viable Policy Approach for Multiculturalism?: A Case Study of Quebec

David Perez Des Rosiers, PhD Candidate, Institute For Global Studies, Shanghai University, China

Globalization has created a new dynamic reality for nation-states with an increase of immigration leading to cultural mixes. Even if it can be said that immigration movements have been mainly from the peripheral countries to the West, that system seems to become more global than ever with rising economic countries that are opening more such as China. This offers a prospect of more pluralist societies in a near-future. States have decided to adopt different policies towards multiculturalism. However, tensions between cultural homogenization and culture heterogenization are central in contemporary global interactions leading to conflictual situations. Quebec is an interesting example of such interactions with its policy or "reasonable accommodation" which can be understood as adjustments of a system to support and offer more fairness for individuals or group of people. Multiple scholars have addressed the idea of cultural identity in such process such as Stuart Hall and Lawrence Grossberg. With the increase of multiculturalism, it is relevant to explore if reasonable accommodations are a viable solution to global multicultural challenges. This paper offers a critical analysis of this type of accommodation towards multiculturalism. It reviews prominent scholars on cultural studies and multiculturalism to contextualize reasonable accommodation. Also, it analyzes the case study of Quebec to reflect the positive and negative aspects related to such cultural accommodation. It concludes that reasonable accommodation offers a partial solution to global multiculturalism, but that cultures are too complex, different, and dynamic in a specific world-system not allowing global openness towards cultural accommodation.



# Virtual Presentations

## La Comunidad Intelectual in the USA: "Ganas", Cultural Adaptation, and Structural Assimilation at a Predominantly White University

Diana Rios, Associate Professor of Communication, University of Connecticut, United States

This case study examines student "ganas" (culturally rooted motivation) and cultural-structural processes. La Comunidad Intelectual (LCI) is a unique undergraduate Latinx learning community at a major research university. Student experiences represent symptoms of larger processes of a developing "minority" population (the largest "ethnic/racial" group in the USA) by defying xenophobia, reaching for higher academic goals, fuller economic structure participation, and buttressing all opportunities. Student leaders recently debuted a connected student organization geared to be financially and politically advantageous. LCI has a Latinx-Latin American focus in predominantly white New England. A national scan of flagship universities indicates LCI as premier, second only to maverick UC Berkeley's socio-political model "house." Ethnic/cultural/racial "minorities" are problematized as major states tilt toward "minority-majority" status. LCI students, most of whom are first-to-attend-college, adapt culturally to participate and flourish in society and a Predominantly White University (PWU). Their "ganas" and cautious structural assimilation are steps toward Latinx-defined success in a racial-economically stratified nation. LCI's native Spanish, Portuguese, Haitian-Creole speakers also dominate English. These conscious students know that Puerto Rico is not foreign, Mexican-Indian-Spanish families were historically evacuated for land-grabs, and that they are perceived as cultural and competitive threats. Students push ahead as multilingual, with increased potential to engage with global communities in public health, education, fine arts, engineering, business, politics. Co-directors/founders and student leaders use biography-of-work techniques. Research links interdisciplinary literature on adaptation, assimilation, Latinx student success, and "ganas." Archive note materials are derived from syllabi, course plans, residential and research meetings, photos, group chat processes.

## Moroccan Activists' Online Participation Narrative: Discourses in Cyberspace from February 20 Movement

Hamdi Echkaou, Phd Student, Communications Media, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, United States

In this paper, I address February 20 Movement (F20M) narratives of the digital activists who provide the motives that drove them to adopt and believe in various social media as mobilizing factors, the techniques they used to diffuse their messages, and the communication strategies they utilized to convince, argue, and shape their demands online. This paper presents the steps F20M activists followed in order to structure their movement's discussion and demands within the online borders. Using a qualitative research method, this study reveals how F20M has effectively created a mass movement from the ground up that managed to voice and shape national discourses regarding the social and political change necessary for a country like Morocco. In fact, the participation of the Moroccan activists online defied the mainstream narratives propagated by the national media and managed to spread their calls not only in the urban well-connected areas, but also to disenfranchised areas in rural Morocco.

## Organisations within Organisations: An Inquiry into EU's Membership in International Organisations

Madalin Blidaru, PhD Student, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania

Since the European Economy Community, the European project has been at the forefront of participation in the initiatives developed by other international organizations. In this paper, the author, through a descriptive-exploratory approach focused on the case study of the European Union, provides an updated account of EU's participation in different categories of international organizations. In the first part of the paper, European involvement in other international organizations is assessed from a political and legal standpoint, including the treaty-based normative prescriptions. The second part looks into the membership and observer status in regional and global organizations, highlighting the differences in the patterns across continents. The study is limited at Asia, Africa, and Europe. Lastly, the paper concludes with a discussion on EU's participation in these international organizations through an examination of the aims of participation in organizations, how the joint positions of EU member states are developed, programmes and projects supported by the European parts and how the financial support is disbursed in a variety of formats of participation in other international organisations. The paper provides input in the debate on how regional organisations contribute to global governance and shape it.





# Virtual Presentations

## Perceptions of Mobile Phone Alerts in the Context of Cultural Norms about Gatherings, Interruptions, and Respect: Study in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Janice Webster, University of Tehran, Iran

Scholars have different views about how mobile phone use has modified human cultures in the context of our increasingly globalized, linked-up world. Morley (2017:165-167) emphasizes human agency, the mundanity of new technologies, and the difference in adaption patterns across cultures in suggesting that the mobile phone is simply a new tool for achieving pre-existing, often cultural and local, needs. Similarly, Castells et al (2006:71) suggest that both mobile phone use and acceptance of public phone conversations is high in nations with 'collective, sociable cultures', while the norms of individualistic cultures may inhibit public phone conversations. In this research, I will apply Morley and Castells et al's ideas to investigating how people perceive mobile phone use in the context of existing cultural norms about gatherings, interruptions, and respect in Tehran, Iran. In particular, I am interested in how individuals describe the experience of their meetings and gatherings with friends, family members, and colleagues being interrupted by their own and others' mobile phone alerts, especially incoming calls. Qualitative data was collected from semi-structured face-to-face interviews with mobile phone users in Tehran until theoretical saturation is observed. The results of this research, comprising a discussion of the key themes raised in the interviews, is relevant to wider debates about mobile phone use and the culture of Iran, communications technologies in different cultural contexts, and cultural stability and change in an interconnected, globalized world.

## Pueblo and Exteriority: On the Thought of Enrique Dussel

Mario Saenz, Professor, Le Moyne College, United States

In this essay I examine whether the concept of pueblo elaborated by Dussel in his philosophy of liberation is capable of situating the interstitial space between a subjectivist agency and a posthuman process of production. I hope to show that the concept of pueblo helps us decolonize the concept of people. Nevertheless, it reproduces essentialism through an opaque concept of the Other; on the one hand, in its Levinasian reading, it reduces subjectivity, intersubjectivity, and social relations to the egotism of a closed off totality; on the other hand, the critique of the totality is done from outside the totality by an alterity immune to self-criticism

## Redrawing the Migration Decision Canvas: A Case Study of Cambodian Workers in Thailand

Akadet Chaichanavichakit, Faculty, School of Interdisciplinary Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand

The production sector in Thailand is confronting risky business circumstances as potential labor shortage is looming. Since the 1980s, Thailand has successfully implemented export-oriented economic policy which has resulted in the surging and perpetuating waves of workers from neighboring countries. While the Burmese have continued to be the largest group of immigrants; the number of Cambodian workers has soared at an extraordinary growth rate, resulting in changing demographical landscape of migrant worker in Thailand. However, recent economic development in Cambodia purportedly affects the number of Cambodian worker in Thailand as growing employment opportunity is expected. Thai construction industry is at the forefront of this potential labor shortage as it employs the largest number of immigrants. This study considers this group of immigrants with phenomenal growth, the Cambodian workers, in construction industry as a study case. Instead of traditional narrative, which usually focuses extensively on economic factors, this study looks at migration decision through economic sociology lens, which integrates both social factors and economic factors into the migration decision canvas. Data collection and analysis are based on mixed research method, with primary reliance on qualitative approach. Interviews and observations were the main vehicles of data collection during repeating fieldworks, both at the destination and the origin area. Findings suggest that migration decision is, in fact, largely influenced by migrants' household members, community leaders, social perception, and cumulative migrant networks, all of which highlight extensive, both within and cross-border, influence from social ties to migration decisions.



# Virtual Presentations

## Re-Storying the Stage: Contemporary Ritual Performance Dance as Decolonial Praxis

Cinthia Duran Larrea, Master Degree Candidate, Erasmus Mundus Joint,

How are some ramifications of globalization aiding decolonizing efforts and agendas pushed forward by communities of indigenous descent in the Americas? How is ritual performance dance a vehicle for this? These are the two overarching questions explored in this paper. By looking at two contemporary examples of dancing communities, one geographically located in New Mexico, USA, and the other in the Southern Peruvian Andes as well as the capital city of Lima, I explore how ritual dances are a medium for the regeneration of ontological world-views and relationships, and how the efforts to preserve them are strategies for decolonial resistance. This paper highlights both, the agency of these communities over the dynamic continuity of their identity, knowledge systems and spirituality, as well as the historical context in the midst of which they are re-defining themselves. I start by providing an overview of how communities of indigenous descent in the Americas have negotiated their identity in relation to processes such as colonization, the consolidation of capitalism manifested in urban growth and migration, to then move forward to analyze the way they are interacting with the challenges and opportunities posed by the globalization of media and technology, human mobility, markets, and discourses around culture and heritage. Specifically, I critically analyze how the commodification of ritual expressions and the acquisition of institutional recognition as

## Resilience Building and Income Generation: Tools for Holistic Leadership Training in the Ugandan Context

Casey Duthiers, Student Success Advisor, Savannah College of Art and Design, United States

Through a case study and qualitative research, this paper examines the impacts of institutionalized leadership training in the Ugandan context. After first establishing the current assets and strengths of the case study program, a cycle of dependency is identified, and suggestions are made for reversing this cycle. In response to the current cycle of dependency among communities led by alumni, it is suggested that the case study institution should consider implementing a curriculum to train leaders in holistic development. This curriculum would equip students to lead holistically by empowering community members to build resilience throughout their community and engaging in income generating projects. Suggestions are based on Asset-Based Community Development theory as well as input from local community development workers.

## Resistance and Uncertainty: Introducing Dominica as a Microcosm of Survival in Colonialism and Globalization

Nancy Wright, Adjunct Faculty, Political Science, Pace University, New York, United States

The tiny Caribbean island of Dominica, the newest of the Lesser Antilles, remains largely overlooked in international relations and comparative politics. This paper introduces the history, culture, and politics of the island, including the unique character and role of the Maroons, who are largely responsible for resisting colonial invaders. Engaging the experience of the pre-Columbian Kalinago inhabitants, their own agrarian knowledge, and the largely inaccessible terrain of the island, the Maroons resisted colonial invaders and established societies that became the foundation for Dominica as an independent republic. This paper further raises the question of whether the legacy of the Maroons and the remaining Kalinago can influence the more recent trends of developing Dominica into a major financial hub as a response to economic globalization. Although not a social movement, the Maroons constituted a force for change that the island still reflects, albeit under contemporary political and economic pressures. Thus the study stresses the value of Dominica as a microcosm of many of the struggles of the Global South, and at the same time as an exception that warrants a greater focus in political science research and pedagogy. In addition to providing handouts with resources for instructors and researchers, the session includes a few very short videos, ranging from one to five minutes each that present key aspects of Dominica's history and culture.



# Virtual Presentations

## Sectarianism And Nationalism: Identity Polarization Responses to Postwar Globalization

Benedict Edward DeDominicis, Associate Professor of Political Science, School of International Studies, Catholic University of Korea, South Korea

A survey of public media reporting revealed that in the November 2016 election of Donald J. Trump as US president, self-professed religious evangelical voters were his most cohesive group of supporters. The findings indicate that the resurgence in American conservative populism includes strong associations with religious community self-identifications. Sectarian dogma has been prominent as a source of ideological expression for this movement. The articulators of these doctrines include clergy who constitute the societal leadership of these national and sectarian community co-identifiers. The study's results find that this global trend is a reflection of the continuing development of popular political participation defining modernity. Mass political participation manifests itself in support for leaders who express the values of the mass public, which are likely to include nationalism. Sectarianism associates with community self-identity among core segments of the mass public, who tend to equate national and sectarian identity as coterminous. Cognitive psychological tendencies promote perception of the social environment in ways most suitable for avoiding a disturbing dissonance between national and sectarian self-identity. In conclusion, it results in the de facto equation of active membership in the predominant sectarian community with active promotion of the well-being of the national community, including the acquisition and maintenance of its sovereignty. Secular co-nationals are prone to reject such an equation, contributing to a conflictual political dynamic between these two societal segments as they seek control of the state. These groups are prone to view each other with intense distaste, contributing to polity polarization.

## Right of Indigenous Peoples to Self-Determination and its Implementation in Tibet: Exploring Indigenous Rights in Tibet

Hari Har Jnawali, Phd Candidate, Global Governance, University of Waterloo, Ontario

This paper examines how the People's Republic of China (PRC) has incorporated the provision regarding the right to self-determination in its domestic legal and constitutional instruments. In international norms, the meaning of the right to self-determination has evolved from the right to secession to the right to inclusion within State. This understanding has made, at least, in principle, the concept of political secession irrelevant. The PRC government has developed legal and constitutional frameworks endorsing the right of indigenous peoples to autonomy, to internally allow them to exercise the right to self-determination. Despite this normative development, indigenous peoples are not satisfied with the implementation of autonomy provision in Tibet. They continue to demand the implementation of the international provisions on the right to self-determination, by providing them 'genuine autonomy' in indigenous territories. But the government dismisses this demand as a design for secession, stressing that already autonomy provisions are sufficient to allow indigenous peoples to let them exist as distinct communities, and pursue social, economic, political and cultural development. In this background, this paper investigates- why does the PRC government hesitate to implement the provision regarding the right to self-determination in Tibet? It argues that the PRC government is reluctant to implement the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination due to fear of secession. It thus responds to international provision by devising strategies that project the PRC in good international image and neutralize the risk of secession. In other words, it respects autonomy in principle, and rejects its implementation in practice.



# Virtual Presentations

## The Influence of Welfare Spending on Measles Immunization

Mary Ellen Walker, PhD Candidate, College of Nursing, United States

The political and economic contexts in which people live have important implications for their lives. Welfare policy may reflect this political-economic context because it can influence the human experience, including health. Previous research has explored how welfare policies influence health, but no research has explored how welfare generosity influences the relationship between a health intervention and its outcome. Furthermore, no research on welfare policy has used spatial analysis. This study explores the influence of welfare generosity on the relationship between measles vaccination rates and measles cases over time and geographic location using all country-level data available from 1990 to 2016. Control variables include female employment rate, world region, gross domestic product per capita, level of democracy, and the Gini inequality index. Generalized linear mixed model regression is used to quantify the relationship between welfare generosity and measles data, and spatial models and maps will be used to determine the influence of geographic location on this relationship. Results reported include the overall influence that welfare generosity has on the relationship between national childhood measles immunization rates and national measles cases. The influence of time and geographical location is also discussed. This research allows public health professionals to consider new ways of looking at the larger influences on health. It also provides public health professionals with examples of countries where welfare generosity policies are having a positive influence on prevention interventions for health. This research may inspire further study of the influence that policies have on health interventions.

## The Feminization of HIV: A Retrospective Demographic and Health Surveys Study of Women's Empowerment Factors in Southern Africa

Alexandrina Balanean, MPH, Scientist, Real-World Evidence, Health Economics Outcomes and Research, Cardinal Health, Ohio, United States

Nallely Mora, Research Assistant Professor, Loyola University Chicago, United States

Stemming from women's subordinate status in southern African societies, HIV has been "feminized" to stigmatize women as the vectors of transmission, despite the fact that men are propagating the epidemic. Essentially, the nineteenth century marital laws restrict women's access to and inheritance of personally and matrimonially acquired assets, thereby limiting their power to negotiate safe sex with their HIV-infected husbands. Using Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) data on female respondents in six southern African countries, we conducted a retrospective study to 1) examine the association between female empowerment (proxied by a composite variable per DHS guidelines) and HIV serostatus, 2) examine the association using its component variables (designed for this study), and 3) evaluate the impact of education on HIV serostatus. We hypothesized an inverse relationship between female empowerment and HIV positivity, and lower odds of HIV among women with formal education beyond primary school. We found that women without decision-making authority for large household purchases had the highest odds of HIV (adjusted OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1- 2.1,  $p=0.020$ ), and women with formal education beyond primary school had higher odds of HIV (adjusted OR 1.3, 95% CI 1.1-1.5,  $p=0.011$ ). Given the paramount importance of money in society, we can infer that husbands who delegate to or share decision-making authority for large household purchases with their wives may be manifesting their own self-respect toward them. Future research should evaluate facilitated social bonding among women in southern African countries and investigate the feasibility of communal living systems, especially in rural areas. Intangible Cultural Heritage of humanity are contemporary strategies for decolonial resistance as they provide the necessary symbolic and material resources to advocate for their agendas.



# Virtual Presentations

## The Maasai of Kenya: A Case Study in Positive Peace and Strategic Adaptation to Globalization

Jennifer Bess, Assistant Professor, Peace Studies, Goucher College, United States

The Maasai launched their official quest for an independent Maasailand in the 1950s when Britain was decolonizing Kenya and Tanzania. Today, as these pastoralists seek to reunify their pre-colonial territory and preserve fundamental lifeways, they practice resistant or strategic adaptation, i.e. engaging intentionally with global economies, politics, and identities in ways that support their conservative agenda. Through the twenty-first century, the Maasai of Kenya have embraced a mixed economy, maintaining their cattle herds and participating in tourism-related wage labor. Their leadership in sustainable wildlife management has led to international alliances and visibility, thus enhancing their global social capital. More recently, the opportunities afforded by China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) expanded their network of potential allies. While the BRI may bring Kenya more costs than benefits, China's articulated commitment to including the Maasai in its development projects provides a dynamic setting in which the Maasai advocate for communal values, ecological civilization, and non-liberal—or, more accurately, not-only-liberal—ideals. Such international alliances represent one of many nested identities for the Maasai as their involvement in national politics includes grassroots educational campaigns designed to immunize voters against the identity-based divisiveness that led to violent conflict following the 2007 elections. Thus, nested or hybrid identities not only serve Maasai objectives, but provide for Kenya a model of positive peace, whose principles include environmental sustainability, equitable distribution of resources, complex networks of reciprocal relationships, and government accountability.

## The Utopian Character of the Counter-movements: Reading Karl Polanyi in the Twenty-first Century

Pieter Rondalez, PhD Student, Ghent University, Belgium

In the introduction of the 2001 edition of *The Great Transformation*, Fred Block argues that we all have much to learn from the insights of Karl Polanyi. Relying on Polanyi's arguments in the *Great Transformation* is not only useful in order to understand the history of market liberalism, but also for the contemporary debate on globalization and its contestation. The work of Karl Polanyi is inspiring a lot of academics nowadays who are studying the global uprisings since 2008. Some academics – like Block – argue that neoliberals embrace the same utopian visions of their predecessors which lead to counter-movements that are resisting marketization processes and its political and economic consequences. Relying on Polanyi's work, I point to a danger of interpreting the current neoliberal order as a similar trend towards marketization as in the period that Polanyi is dealing with in his book. Misinterpreting the current marketization project raises questions not only about the feasibility of re-embedding the economy back into society, but also about the desirability of disembedding society from the economy. In concrete, I argue that the utopian character shifted from the marketization project to the counter-movements that are trying to resist and change it. This also raises questions about the role of social scientists in (studying) the process of social change in the twenty-first century.

## Youth Involvement in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: A Solution for Future

Nurul Hasnat Ove, President, Leadership Development Association, Bangladesh

Today more than half of the world's population is under 30 years of age making millennials the biggest generation of young people the world has ever seen. Being the best-educated generation that has ever existed, millennials have the potential to change the course of history and lead the planet on a path to greater prosperity, peace and ultimately, sustainable development. To ensure a successfully implement the Sustainable Development Goals, young people's imagination, creativity, and idealism must be cultivated and used as a means to achieve this dream. However, to harness the power of youth, firstly there is an urgent need to educate them about the importance of the SDGs and secondly to provide them with opportunities to implement these goals through local action. Currently, many young people are not familiar with the concept of sustainable development and its global implications. This reinforces the need for a program that brings SDGs closer to students, teachers, and schools in a serious attempt to build consciousness and leadership around this agenda. Therefore, our vision must include and we must vision on we should generate interest in sustainable development in schools in an effort to educate and engage students with the SDGs and to encourage them to prioritize the goals in their lifestyles, behaviors, education and professional careers.



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# Global Studies Research Network

*Exploring new trends and patterns in globalization*





# About the Research Network

Founded in 2008, the Global Studies Research Network is devoted to mapping and interpreting past and emerging trends and patterns in globalization.

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# Themes & Tensions

## Theme 1: Networks of Economy and Trade

On the economic dimensions of globalization.

### Living Tensions:

- Understanding Global Markets – Singular or Multiple
- Rules of the Game – Free Trade and Fair Trade
- Power of Scale – Transnational Corporations, Public Investment, Small Enterprise
- Patterns of Global Investment – Core and Periphery
- Leveraging Advantages – Engines of Growth in the Developing World
- Logics of Accumulation and Inequality – Patterns and Trends
- Division of Labor – Rethinking Inside and Outside

## Theme 2: The Power of Institutions

On the political dimensions of globalization.

### Living Tensions:

- Legacies of the Past – Imperialism and Neo-colonialism
- Understanding Soft Power – Structures of Hegemony
- Global Imaginaries – Neoliberalism, Anti, Alt-Globalization (and Beyond)
- Agents and Structures – Nations and Sovereignty in the 'New Globalization'
- From Below – Social Movements, NGOs, Non-State Actors
- Negotiating Conflict – Intervention, Political Violence, Terrorism
- Advancing Universal Rules – Democratic Practices and Human Rights in Diverse Contexts

## Theme 3: Vectors of Society and Culture

On the socio-cultural dimensions of globalization.

### Living Tensions:

- Globalism as Ideology – From Above and Below
- Visions of Progress – Development and Underdevelopment
- Imagining Communities – Nationalism and Post-Nationalism
- Pathways of Human Movement – Migrations and Diaspora
- Social Meaning Making – Cosmopolitanism, Multiculturalism, Cultural Hybridization
- Forced Movements – Refugees, Human Trafficking, Statelessness, Internally Displaced Persons
- Just Relations – Inequality, Poverty, Racism
- Digital Societies – Big Data, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence

## Theme 4: Ecological Foundations

On the eco-systemic dimensions of globalization.

### Living Tensions:

- Growth and Its Limits – Environment over Economy
- Common Space – Ecological Footprints, Atmospheres, Biospheres, Eco-spheres
- Biological Diversity – Its Past and Prospects
- Shared Danger Signs – Rising Sea Levels, Desertification, Soil Degradation
- Planning Food Systems – Security or Sovereignty
- The Built Environment – Urbanization and the Sustainability of Human Settlement
- The Future of Everyday Life – Weather events, Natural Disasters, and Ecological Surprises



# Scope and Concerns

## Mapping the 'New Globalization'

Arguably the twenty-first century momentum of globalization is markedly different from twentieth century globalization and involves a new geography of trade, weaker United States hegemony and a trend towards growing multipolarity. Like a giant oil tanker, the axis of globalization is slowly turning from North-South to East-South relations in trade and finance.

Large questions arise. Is the rise of East Asia, China, India and other newly industrialized economies just another episode in the rise and decline of nations, another reshuffling of capitalism, a relocation of accumulation centers without affecting the logics of accumulation? Or does this phase of globalization mark a departure? Does it advance, sustain, or halt neoliberalism? The rise of Asia is codependent with neoliberal globalization and yet unfolds outside the neoliberal mold. What is the relationship between zones of accumulation and modes of regulation? What are the ramifications for global inequality?

On the subject of cutting-edge globalization there are two big stories to tell. One story tells of the rise of Asia and the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) economies, with the accompanying growth of East-South trade and financial, energy, and political relations. In the words of Paul Kennedy, 'we can no more stop the rise of Asia than we can stop the winter snows and the summer heat'. The other story is one of growing social inequality and major crises in agriculture and urban poverty in the emerging countries. The new globalization can be mapped as trends in trade, finance, international institutions, hegemony, inequality, social movements and struggles, cultural changes, and ecological dynamics. Here are some trend estimates, indicating some of the dimensions of this discussion:

- **Trade:** Growing East-South trade leads to a 'new geography of trade' and new trade pacts.
  - **Global value chains:** Viewed in terms of global commodity chains, the role of emerging economies in East Asia, China, India, Russia, and Brazil appears to be more limited. They generally play a subsidiary part in buyer-driven commodity chains and have so far established few producer-driven chains.
  - **Finance:** The current imbalances in the world economy (American overconsumption and trade and current account deficits and Asian surpluses) are unsustainable and are producing a gradual reorganization of global finance and trade.
  - **Institutions:** The 1990s architecture of globalization (built around the IMF, World Bank and WTO) is now fragile and the clout and influence of emerging economies is growing.
  - **Hegemony:** The United States is losing influence. Arguably, what is taking place, rather than hegemonic rivalry, is global repositioning and realignments toward growing multipolarity.
  - **Inequality and social struggle:** The flashpoints of global inequality are rural crises and urban poverty in emerging economies, chronic poverty in the least developed countries, and international migration. In advanced economies such as the United States social inequality is growing. In terms of political economy, the overall question is what the new trends mean for the emerging twenty-first century international division of labor and the implications of these trends for global futures, in particular from the viewpoint of the world majority.
  - **Social movements:** Social movements have succeeded in influencing policy changes, notably in Latin America. Planetary social movements such as international NGOs are increasingly important in articulating social demands. They also act as watchdogs of international institutions. The World Social Forum is a major global platform for formulating progressive alternatives. A key question, however, is the extent to which progressive movements are driven by opposition to globalization, or an attempt to imagining a different and more humane globalization.
  - **Cultural change:** Overall trends are towards the growing hybridization or intermingling of cultural patterns (new combinations of cultural motifs giving rise to new differences). Geopolitical conflicts and resource wars in many arenas produce local political backlashes. An incipient cosmopolitanism is short circuited in some instances.
  - **Ecological changes:** Climate change and global warming necessitate global collective action.
-



# Scope and Concerns

## Globalization in the Larger Human Scheme

The newness of our latest globalization makes another kind of sense within a wider frame of reference. How wide might we cast such a comparative frame? One could make the case, for instance, that human beings have only ever been global creatures. From the moment we became a species, we become the first sentient beings to fill virtually every habitat. Our first act as a symbol-making species was to walk to the ends of the earth. This may have taken as little as one hundred thousand years, a mere instant in biological time. We did not stop walking until there was almost no desert, no tundra and no sea where we did not or could not make a life. This happened during a first globalization, a process unprecedented for any species in natural history.

There have been several other globalizations since then. Questions of how many, and the peculiarities of their forms, are amongst the subjects of the Global Studies community. Another globalization comes with the spread of farming. This happens independently in five different places over a span of just six thousand years. Another is the emergence of writing, which happens independently in four different places over several thousand years—in Mesopotamia about five thousand years ago and then in India, China and Mesoamerica. With these new material and symbolic modes came material inequalities of a type never experienced in the earlier globalization of hunters and gatherers. Farming brings the possibility of accumulating material wealth and the application of surpluses to the gratuitously monumental projects of ‘civilization’ which stand both as a testament to, and overwhelming reminder of, the scale of that inequality.

The relative simultaneity of these developments suggests that the peoples of the first globalization were talking, and that the transition from the one globalization to another was a singular event. This globalization also occurs remarkably quickly. It brings not just the continuities represented by large language groups, ‘world’ religions and ‘civilizations’. There is also a sameness across and between these groups: the handful of domesticable plants and animals that spread like wildfire across the globe; the world-encompassing religions which even share common ancestral figures, such as the Abraham of the Jews, the Christians and the Muslims; and the inventions that are so quickly swapped and copied such as the plough, the wheel, monumental architecture, and writing. There are nuances, to be sure, and these are the stuff of tourist awe and foreboding about the apparently always-imminent ‘clash of civilizations’. On a broader scale of reference, however, these differences may be regarded as small.

Then there a number of globalizations in the varied permutations of modern imperialism, supporting mercantile, then industrial, then post industrial capitalism. Each of these phases of globalization brings with it peculiar logics of territoriality and sovereignty, its own framing of spaces and pragmatics of flows. They are all preludes to the ‘New Globalization’.



# Scope and Concerns

## Globalization in Theory

So, what do we mean by this so-many faceted thing, 'globalization'? Global markets are such that there is almost no place in the world where you cannot sell your wares and no place in the world from which people are unable sell their wares into your local market. There is almost no place in the world to which you cannot journey in a few days. There is almost no place in the world that is not instantaneously to be seen or heard at the other end of a telephone line, or the Internet, or a television reporter's camera.

However, there's a paradox here. Whilst the globalizations of our recent past forced homogeneity upon populaces, the New Globalization is more equivocal, complex, hybrid, potentially cosmopolitan. Neighborhoods are constantly changing as a consequence of global migration. The local community comes to feel like a microcosm of the whole world. Products and representations of the world appear more insistently than ever in our markets and on our screens.

In this new globalization, anti-cosmopolitanisms (such as racism and discrimination) are not only bad in principle. They are dysfunctional in practice. They are bad for business. If your neighborhood or your workplace is diverse as a consequence of global labor flows, you need to get on with your neighbors, your team-mates and your customers, or least quietly accept their differences. If your workplace is part of a global enterprise, you need to be able to get on with parts of the organization located in different places, and even move to live there if needs be. If your goods can be sold at the other end of the earth, you need to find out about the kind of people who might be purchasing them if they are going to sell well. If global tourism is one of the new boom industries, you need to be tolerant of the quirks of visitors from distant places in your midst and respectful of cultures you visit. If the big news is now as much global as it is local and national, you need to become an aware global citizen. As for imperialism, there's no need to take over other people's countries by force in order to access their markets. Besides, why would you? When other peoples' markets are open, your enterprises can do business there without having to fire a shot.

Meanwhile, the powers who historically buttressed nationalisms and racisms come to discover that happy homogeneity amongst their citizens is neither possible nor desirable. Civil rights movements, anti-colonial movements, feminists, and supporters of multiculturalism all begin to say, loudly and clearly, that exclusion and discrimination on the basis of race, religion, ethnicity, nationality, gender, disability, and sexual orientation are not acceptable either in principle or in practice. All manner of social movements vociferously dispute and discredit the very idea of the global homogeneity.

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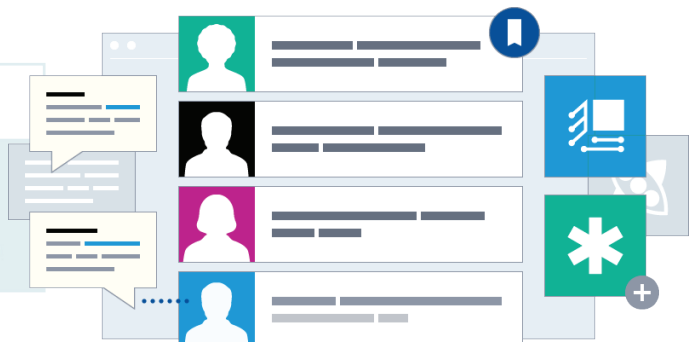


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The Common Ground Media Lab is the research and technology arm of Common Ground Research Networks. Common Ground Research Networks has been researching knowledge ecologies and building scholarly communication technologies since 1984.

Since 2009 we have had the fortune of being based the University of Illinois Research Park while building our latest platform – **CGScholar**. This is a suite of apps based on the theoretical work of world-renowned scholars from the College of Education and Department of Computer Science at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign. **CGScholar** has been built with the support of funding from the US Department of Education, Illinois Ventures, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

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[CGNetworks.org/MediaLab](https://CGNetworks.org/MediaLab)

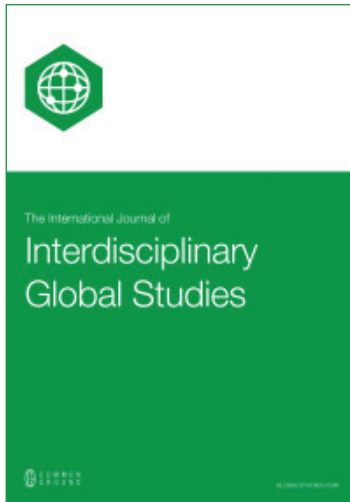


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*Committed to mapping and interpreting new  
trends and patterns in globalization*



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Once we have received the final submission of your article, our publishing department will review your final article submission.

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# Submission & Publication Process

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Wichuda Satidporn, Lecturer, Innovative Learning Center, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Stithorn Thananithichot, Research Fellow, King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand

## For the Article

"The Essential Trust Building in Thailand's Reconciliation Process," *The International Journal of Interdisciplinary Global Studies*, Volume 14, Issue 3

DOI: 10.18848/2324-755X/CGP/v14i03/1-17

## Abstract

Previous studies have found trust to be a crucial component in relationship building and the peace building processes. However, the reconciliation processes proposed and brought into practice by the Thai governments during past years ignored trust building—both in terms of trust in institutions and trust among the people. This article claims that such a gap has meant that the implementation of the reconciliation process in Thailand has never succeeded. In order to make this argument even clearer, this article tests the theory that trust is associated with variations in reconciliation, as in the hypothesis that those trusting in political institutions and other people are more likely than those filled with distrust to support elements important for the reconciliation process. This article shows findings that confirm this hypothesis and indicate that trust has the most powerful effect on the opinions about the key elements of the reconciliation process, comparing to socioeconomic background, political identification, and democratic-value factors.

# The Global Studies Book Imprint

*Aiming to set new standards in participatory knowledge  
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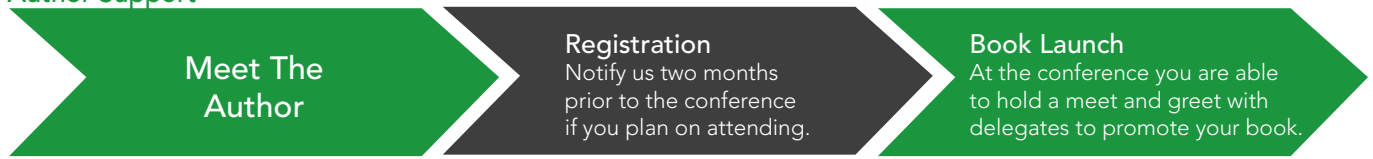
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## Author Support



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Newly published authors are encouraged to send in a five minute video about themselves that will allow them to interact with their readers. Once approved, the video will be uploaded to scholar, and shared through Common Ground Research Networks social media.

- What made you write about this subject?
- What is your favorite chapter of the book?
- What is your writing process like?
- What is the message that you would take away from your book?



## Scholar Account

Every author is given a Common Ground Scholar Account. This account will allow learners to represent their knowledge multi-modally in the 'cloud' - with text, image, audio, video and dataset, all in the one space. A space to interact with people who have read or who are interested in your book. Scholar acts as your own scholarly social network for you to promote your book and interact with peers in a similar field of study.

## Call for Book Reviewers

Common Ground Research Networks is seeking distinguished peer reviewers to evaluate book manuscripts.

As part of our commitment to intellectual excellence and a rigorous reviewing process, Common Ground sends book manuscripts that have received initial editorial approval to peer reviewers to further evaluate and provide constructive feedback. The comments and guidance that these reviewers supply is invaluable to our authors and essential part of the publication process.

We recognize the important role of reviewers by acknowledging book reviewers as members of the Editorial Review Board for a period of at least one year. The list of members of the Editorial Review Board will be posted on our website.

If you would like to review book manuscripts, please send an email to [books@cgnetworks.org](mailto:books@cgnetworks.org) with:



A brief description of your professional credentials



A list of your areas of interest and expertise



A copy of your CV with current contact details



## Globalization and Higher Education

Dr. Jonathan H. Westover (ed.)

Given the rapidly changing global higher education landscape, the systematic internationalization of higher education offers the potential for many positive outcomes and benefits for an increasingly interconnected and globalized citizenry, students, faculty, and institutions. Additionally, with more and more competitive pressures being put on institutions of higher education, a continually increasing number of universities and colleges within a variety of national contexts are actively looking at the potential of internationalization. Within the context of these complex global tensions, the internationalization of higher education has emerged as a balanced approach to addressing the rapidly shifting competitive landscape of higher education.

This edited collection will help you answer the following key questions:

- Why is understanding the internationalization of higher education important?
- How is globalization changing the context and shifting the dialogue surrounding the internationalization of higher education?
- Given the ever-increasing importance of contextualization, what are the country and region-specific considerations in internationalizing higher education?

This edited collection provides a comprehensive introduction to globalization and higher education and explores its increasingly important role within a shifting higher education landscape, presenting a wide range of cross-disciplinary research in an organized, clear, and accessible manner. This book will be informative to higher education scholars and administrators seeking to understand the role and implementation of the internationalization of higher education in response to a shifting higher education landscape and increasingly globalized world.

### Editor Bio:

Dr. Jonathan H. Westover is an Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership in the Woodbury School of Business and Director of Academic Service Learning at UVU (and previously the Associate Director of the Center for the Study of Ethics). He is also president of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters and is a human capital leadership and performance management consultant. He was recently a Fulbright Scholar (Minsk, Belarus), a POSCO Fellow at the East-West Center (Honolulu, Hawaii), and visiting scholar at the Wilson Center (Washington, D.C.) and he is a regular visiting faculty member in other international graduate business programs (U.S., U.K., France, Belarus, Poland, and China). Prior to his doctoral studies in the Sociology of Work and Organizations, Comparative International Sociology, and International Political Economy (University of Utah), he received his B.S. in Sociology (Research and Analysis emphasis, Business Management minor, Korean minor) and MPA (emphasis in Human Resource Management) from the Marriott School of Management at Brigham Young University. He also received graduate certificates in demography and higher education teaching during his time at the University of Utah. His ongoing research examines issues of globalization, labor transformation, work quality characteristics, and the determinants of job satisfaction cross-nationally.



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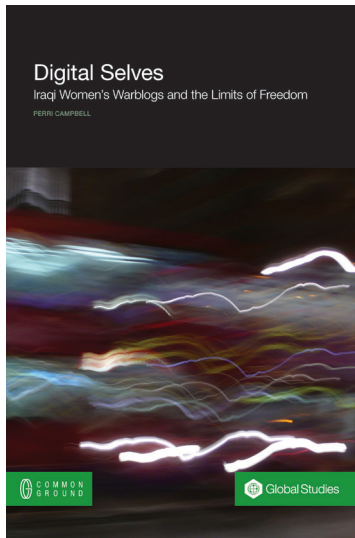
### DOI:

10.18848/978-1-61229-932-7/CGP



## **Digital Selves: Iraqi Women's Warblogs and the Limits of Freedom**

Perri Campbell



Recent protest movements around the world have reignited questions about the connections between freedom and the ways in which digital spaces can be used to communicate ideas and stories. Before the Arab Spring uprisings and the global Occupy movements, Iraqi women used the blogosphere to call for change, to expose the activities of foreign forces in their country, and to discuss everyday politics. This book explores the implications of women's stories written online during a time of war and occupation through digital figures and transnational relationships. Through the weblogs of *Aunt Najma*, *HNK*, *Faiza*, *Neurotic Iraqi Wife*, and *Riverbend*, we are introduced to *digital selves*: online practices of the self which engage with and challenge the limitations of everyday life. When the streets are transformed and regulated by militant gangs or foreign troops, weblogs become a place to connect with others, write a future, and write a self. Forging what Judith Butler refers to as 'recognisable lives' online, the bloggers dare international readers to see beyond dominant 'frames of war' and share in the cost of military intervention.

### **Author Bio**

Perri Campbell is an Alfred Deakin research fellow at Deakin University, Geelong, Australia.

### **ISBNs:**

978-1-61229-376-9 (pbk)

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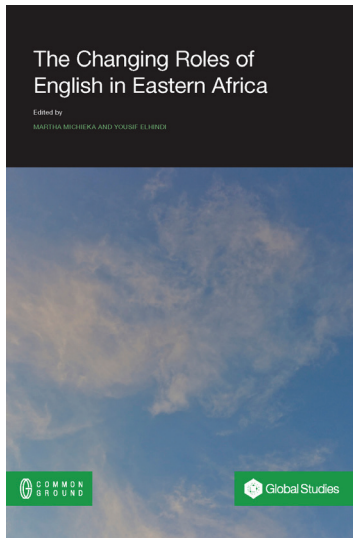
### **DOI:**

10.18848/978-1-61229-376-9/CGP



## The Changing Roles of English in Eastern Africa

Martha Michieka and Yousif Elhindi (eds.)



Although Africa is the most linguistically diverse continent, European languages have always played a vital role in its modern history, especially in the fields of education and administration. *The Changing Roles of English in Eastern Africa* looks at the role of English in nine East African countries and investigates how attitudes toward the language have shaped its changing roles. While the nine countries included in this collection have diverse linguistic histories, they all have, for one reason or another, given English some significant role in their everyday operations. Some of these countries, such as Kenya and Uganda, were former British colonies and, therefore, their use of English was inevitable in the post-colonial era. In a few other countries, however, the decision to use the language has been made necessary by its ever increasing importance as an international language.

How did English come to hold such power in these East African countries? Is English still the key to economic opportunities, and how do the various East African countries view English? Can English be avoided, especially in contexts where it was never imposed by colonial rule? What is attracting countries such as Burundi and Rwanda to English, and what are some of the challenges those countries are facing as they transition from use of French as a medium of education to English?

### ISBN:

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### DOI:

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This book will be of value to anyone interested in understanding the diverse roles of English, especially those people involved in the politics of language, language planning, language policy, education and linguistics.

### Editor Bios:

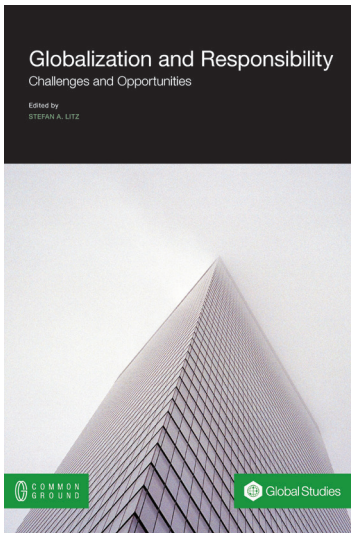
**Martha Moraa Michieka** holds a Ph.D from Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. She is an associate professor and assistant chair for undergraduate studies in the Department of Literature and Language at East Tennessee State University. Her research interests include second language teaching, sociolinguistics, and World Englishes.

**Yousif Elhindi** is a professor and the director of the Linguistics Minor Program in the Department of Literature and Language at East Tennessee State University. He obtained a PhD in English from Oklahoma State in 1995. Elhindi taught at Oklahoma State University, King Faisal University, Saudi Arabia, Gezira University, Sudan, and Abu Dhabi University. His research interests include cognitive metaphor theory and discourse analysis.



## Globalization and Responsibility: Challenges and Opportunities

Stefan A. Litz (ed.)



### ISBNs:

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### DOI:

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This book provides students and scholars with a collection of thought provoking contributions focusing on the nexus of globalization and responsibility. With a concise introduction to the globalization debate and an overview of business corporations' role in globalization's multifaceted processes, the essays in the volume address a wide range of pressing issues concerning challenges and opportunities for responsible business and management. Some provocative arguments in the essays touch upon the dimension of morality and the issue of potential and actual (in)justice resulting from the global economic development. Incorporating respect for human rights into corporate governance and making it a worldwide standard practice is of pivotal importance. To this end, contributors in this book argue that corporate governance should be made more transparent by expanding accountants' roles to include a report on corporate activities relating to human rights protection.

But despite the various fundamental challenges for business and management, such as addressing how to combat poverty and injustice, it is also argued with reference to Spinoza's Ethics that profit-seeking in business should not be regarded as inherently immoral or unethical. Other essays in the book further explore the complex social-psychological foundation and conditions for responsible individual behavior in relation to business ethics. Drawing on Maslow's famous "Hierarchy of Needs" the psycho-moral foundation of self-transcendent behaviour is further explored as the difficulty of taking the perspective of "Others" is discussed. The book ends with a positive note suggesting that the egoistic utility maximization seeking motive, the bedrock of the conceptualization of the *homo oeconomicus*, may in fact provide the key for ensuring responsible individual behavior if it is embedded in the idea of love.

### Editor Bio:

Dr. **Stefan Litz** is associate professor of management in the Schwartz Business School at St. Francis Xavier University (Canada). He holds a PhD from the University of Konstanz and an MPhil from the London School of Economics (LSE). Before joining St. FX in Canada, he taught at universities in Germany including the University of Hamburg, Heidelberg University and the University of Konstanz. His research and teaching expertise lies in the area of globalization studies, organizational studies, organizational theory, human resource management, career dynamics, organizational behaviour, and business ethics as well as corporate social responsibility.

*Founded in 1984, we are committed to building new kinds of knowledge communities, innovative in their media and forward thinking in their messages.*



Heritage knowledge systems are characterized by vertical separations—of discipline, professional association, institution, and country. Common Ground Research Networks takes some of the pivotal challenges of our time and curates research networks which cut horizontally across legacy knowledge structures. Sustainability, diversity, learning, the future of humanities, the nature of interdisciplinarity, the place of the arts in society, technology's connections with knowledge, the changing role of the university—these are deeply important questions of our time which require interdisciplinary thinking, global conversations, and cross-institutional intellectual collaborations.

Common Ground Research Networks are meeting places for people, ideas, and dialogue. However, the strength of ideas does not come from finding common denominators. Rather, the power and resilience of these ideas is that they are presented and tested in a shared space where differences can meet and safely connect—differences of perspective, experience, knowledge base, methodology, geographical or cultural origins, and institutional affiliation. These are the kinds of vigorous and sympathetic academic milieus in which the most productive deliberations about the future can be held. We strive to create places of intellectual interaction and imagination that our future deserves.

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Designed by Ebony Jackson and Brittani Musgrove



Fourteenth

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