Welcome home

Re-entry workshop
Globalisation & cosmopolitanism

re-entry workshop

Saturday, 10 March 2012

We recommend removing extraneous slides if this part of the module is embedded in a larger re-entry workshop. Too many slides, and too much text on the slides, can reinforce passive attitudes. The more active, engaged and responsive the students, the better they will find the workshop.
Understand the meaning of 'globalisation'
Understand the term 'cosmopolitanism'
Develop a cosmopolitan outlook
Maintain global engagement through future international opportunities
like living in a borderless world

Increased connectivity & integration in economic, financial, social, technological, cultural, political & ecological spheres.
For a long time, the globe has been better ‘integrated’ than we might have realised; But it’s also less completely integrated than we might think...
regional trade in 1962

maps from: http://community.decisci.com/node/48
regional trade in 2000

map from: http://community.decisci.com/node/48
The following maps have all been distorted so that the area of each country represents its proportion of the global totals of a number of variables. If a country appears ‘skinnier’ than it should, it has a smaller than expected distribution based upon its area. If a country appears ‘fatter’ than it should, it has proportionately more of the variable than expected based on its size.
Immigration is a key variable that affects a country’s ‘globalisation’ in the sense of its own domestic multiculturalism or multinationality.
In contrast to immigrant destinations, immigrant-sending nations can have personal and social relations that stretch across national boundaries, as people’s friends or family members may be living overseas. Note especially the size of the Philippines, Mexico, and countries in Central America, the Caribbean and Eastern Europe. Some previous origins of international immigrants have dropped off significantly and no longer send so many immigrants.
As a basic measure of mobility, the number of airline flights taken in a country relative to a population is an excellent surrogate. By these measures, the US, Western Europe, and Japan loom large, and China’s recent economic growth is also evident, although it is still disproportionately under-represented.
As a surrogate measure for the presence of globalised consumer culture, the presence of McDonald’s franchises in a country demonstrate the degree to which these countries are accepting large corporate consumer goods and embracing certain key dimensions of a consumer lifestyle.

At the same time, the presence of these franchises also highlights the consumer purchasing power of residents of a country and the perception of business opportunities.
In marked contrast, when we think about global health problems, one of the most obvious examples is HIV/AIDS, but the number of cases of the disease are disproportionately concentrated in some of the countries that are nearly invisible in some of our other statistical maps. This map also makes dramatically obvious how this particular health problem is not uniformly distributed, and how global health policy has to confront significant issues of international poverty.
Enormous differences amongst nations, depending on which measures we use. Globalisation has diverse impacts. National boundaries still matter enormously, even to your experience of ‘global’.
forms of globalisation

- **Acculturation** — culture mixing at boundaries; incremental, gradual process.
- **Biculturation** — accepting the worth of two cultures & a capacity to move between cultures comfortably & confidently.
- **Cultural colonisation** — dominant group extracts valuable cultural resources from other groups.
- **Cultural imperialism** — dominant group’s culture is forced upon dominated groups.
- **Transculturation** — a new culture mixes elements of existing cultures or involves innovations.
Taken in Tsilivi, Zakynthos Zante island, Greece.
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Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/robwallace/1160058221/

An ‘Asian Palace’ of Indian and Chinese cuisine on a Greek isle.
globalisation

Creative Commons license.
Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/philliecasablanca/3501214323/
Painting by unknown artist, ‘Boy playing cricket,’ undated.
Native of South Australia, pupil of the Missionary Institute of Poomindie.
Untitled photo, by Anji Barton (‘PoshMoggy’), 2011.
Taken in Jamaica.
Creative Commons license.
Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/anjibarton/6457423359/
In discussing globalisation, we tend to focus on certain types of examples, typically American...
Americanisation

Taken in Beijing, China.
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Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/fotojenny/57118832/

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Taken in the Philippines.
Creative Commons license.
Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/tirong/716042375/

‘found these construction workers having a coke break under a rubber tree.’
Photo, ‘It’s all in Squiggly,’ by ‘Mr. Smith’, 2008.
Taken in Dubai.
Creative Commons license.
Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/manuscriptreplica/3555243753/
Photo, ‘Only in Japan #1,’ by ChrisSteph LewisBoegeman, 2006.
Taken in Japan.
Creative Commons license.
Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/chrissam42/202874545/

Sumo wrestler trying to find a mouse for his computer while listening to an iPod.
Taken in Brussels.
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Original at http://www.flickr.com/photos/rikomatic/4633302133/

As the poster, Rik, writes: ‘seriously, coke? seriously?’
Tushar explains: ‘Picture from the opening of the Hindu Temple of Iowa. Temple devotees were allowed to fly in a helicopter and drop flowers to bless the new Hindu Temple.’
the world’s most recorded singers

Toss-up between sisters Lata Mangeshkar – the ‘Nightingale of India’ – & Bollywood legend Asha Bhosle.

Together, they have recorded more than 100,000 songs in twenty languages.

Globalisation?

Certainly not Americanisation.

Photo of Lata Mangeshkar and Asha Bhosle, both from 2008.

Creative Commons license.
Originals provided by www.bollywoodhungama.com
golden arches in China


Everyone is so excited to hear about Australia and they just love my accent and new words like ‘Maccas’ for McDonald’s and ‘singlet’ instead of ‘tank top’.

Danielle P, USA, 14.2.2011
global or international?

‘International’ recognises borders and states, or involves relations between groups identified by states; whereas

‘Global’ suggests borders and states are not relevant, either because actors span states or because distant locations are relevant to us here and now, without travelling or crossing borders.

After this slide, one possibility is to discuss the video, ‘WikiLeaks’ Brilliant MasterCard Commercial Parody,’ available at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jzMN2c24Y1s
Rizvi and Lindgard: ‘The globalization genie has been let out of the bottle’ and ‘there is no turning back.’

Wesley: ‘In an era of mass international tourism, Australians are ironically becoming more parochial… and less internationally aware.’
Is it possible to be both parochial and globalised at the same time?
How globalised are Australians?
The majority of Australian exchange students (survey 2010-11) think their friends and acquaintances are quite culturally homogeneous. The students mostly interact with people who are locally-born and culturally like themselves.

Even students with an active interest in studying overseas have surprisingly few non Australian-born acquaintances and even fewer non Australian-born friends.

Of these same students, many had already travelled or lived overseas.
Question:

Is it possible to be both parochial and globalised at the same time?

(One possible) answer?

‘Globalisation’ or ‘international engagement’ through travel or other means does not necessarily translate into mixing or meeting with people of different cultural backgrounds in one’s own country.
Cosmopolitanism is about how you cope with others, not about how many frequent-flyer miles you rack up or how globe-trotting your consumption is. It’s about getting used to people.

Question:
How do we relate this to study abroad and exchange?

Navigating cultural differences.
Focusing on cultural difference to explain disagreement.
‘Oh, you want to do X because you have your beliefs. I want to do Y because of mine. That’s okay. We agree to be different.’

‘We agree not to argue about X because we really want to do Y together.’
Ulrich Beck

* Polypamy of place
* The exchange student as cultural polygamist?
I think of myself not as a unified cultural being but as a communion of different cultural beings. Due to the fact that I have spent time in different cultural environments, I have developed several cultural identities that diverge and converge according to the need of the moment.

Sparrow (2000, 190)
maintaining global engagement

Off campus
On campus

connection
‘My semester [abroad] launched me into a personal and professional involvement with Spain that has already lasted 25 years. A political science lecture in Madrid about U.S. and Spanish involvement in an obscure war in Sahara . . . led to a graduate fellowship to Spain and North Africa, which led to work as a foreign correspondent based in Spain.’
‘I can honestly say that my life has been shaped and reshaped by my year with IES. Without the experience and friends I made in Nantes, I would never have taken the roads and detours that have led to such a fascinating life and career.’
Re-entry workshop

Thank you!
Globalisation & cosmopolitanism re-entry workshop

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The BLTH Students at all three institutions.
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