Identities and belonging

Commonality and difference; social differentiation and social integration; social inclusion and exclusion; social closeness and distance. Associations and communities. Local and transnational communities.

N1: Pojasnite vsebino stavka: Transnational communities are 'communities without propinquity, in which community and spatial proximity are decoupled'. (506)!

The resurgence of localism

Globalization vs. the politics of identity and community (507); globalization and » a return for a familiar« (face-to-face communities). Ethnicity, ethnic ties.

Marginalizing local identities

»The force of ethnicity was (relatively speaking) neglected in social theory until the 1980s.« (509).

N2: Ključne značilnosti marksističnega pogleda na etnično in nacionalno pripadnost.

How do localisms arise?
Why ethnic differences arise objectively: legal and political restrictions, coerced migration ('ethno-occupations'), differences in appearance, ethnic subjectivities (ethnic differences as 'primordial').
N3: Na kaj se nanaša oznaka 'primordial'?

Nationalism as a reaction to global change
Nation states and cultural diversity (homogenizing nation). Multicultural nationhood: immigrant nations, civic nationalism, assimilation, multiculturalism cultural pluralism.
N4: Prevedite cel stavek: »It cannot avoid offering…« (519, začetek stavka v predzadnji vrstici na tej strani).

Transnationalism and multi-level identity
Cosmopolitanism: global cities; situational, ambiguous identities; cosmopolitan elites and nation state (new parochialism, decline of *noblesse oblige*; world citizenship?).
Diasporas: cosmopolitanism and ethnic collectivism ('global tribes').
Multi-level religious identities: religion, locality and nation.
Multiple cultures are being syncretized in a complex way (524).

Contested futures

Is globalization new and how extensive is it?

Moral and political positions on globalization: supporters, detractors, reformers, outsiders.

Global inclusion and exclusion
»... our hypothesis is that social exclusion is more likely to occur when the adoption of neo-liberal economic practices is disengaged from social policy and forms of political governance.« (534)
N5: Ali se vam zdi ta hipoteza smiselna? Argumentirajte svoj odgovor!

Free market and political and economic interests. Social exclusion is derivative of logic of neo-liberal economic institutions. Is movement towards social inclusion necessary or possible?

Cultural globalization: Uniformity or creolization?
»... consumerism cannot cater for people's additional needs for community involvement, personal development and meaningful social relationships« (538). Creolization and hybrydity: »people excersise selectivity and consciously mix the old with the new to create alternative ... forms of culture« (541). Global ecumene.

The making of global society
N6: Na kakšne način se globalizacija kaže v vaših vsakdanjih življenjskih izkušnjah? (V odgovoru – približno 1 stran – uporabite pojme in ideje iz prebranega poglavja!)