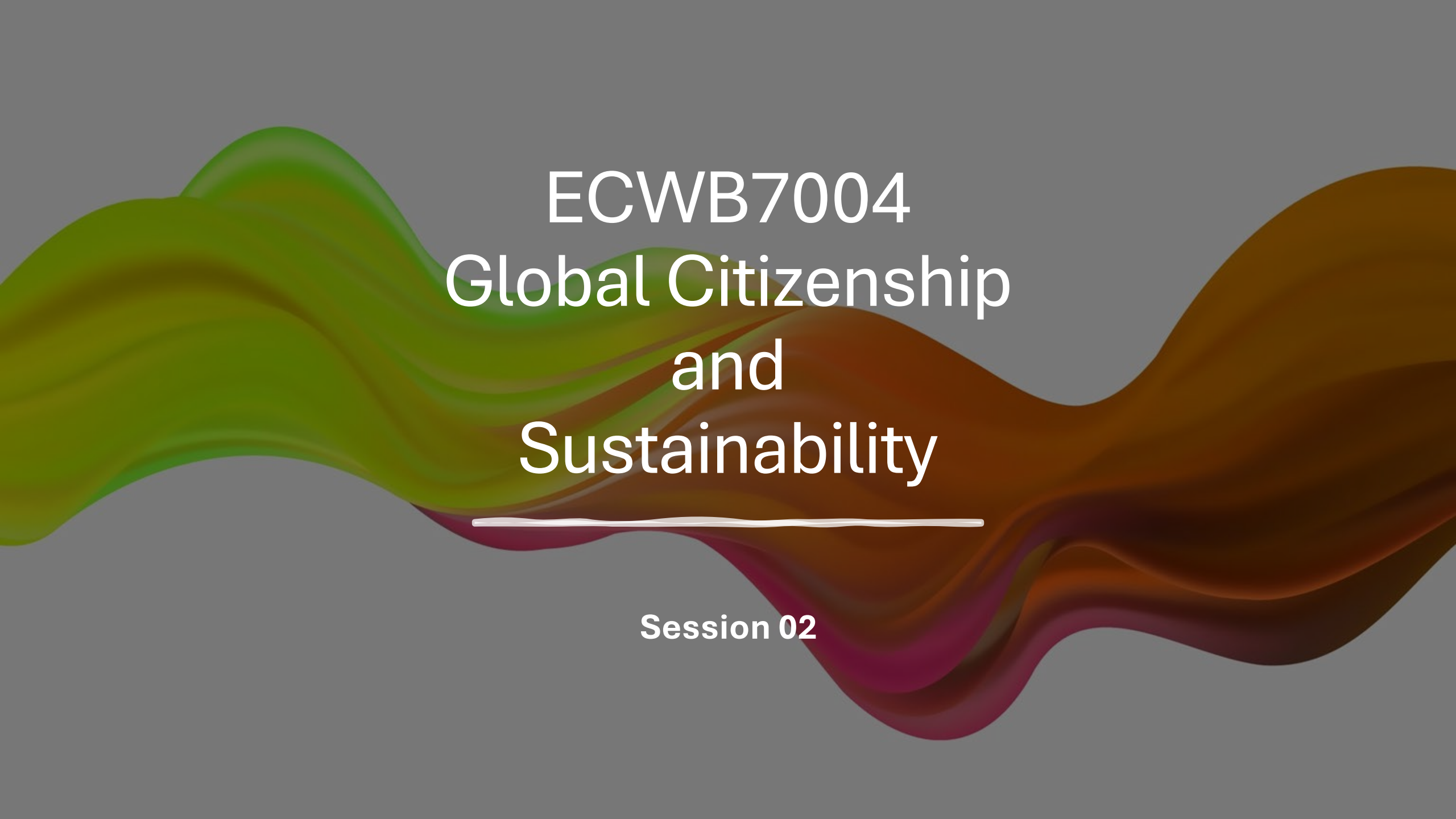




ECWB7004 Global Citizenship and Sustainability

Session 02

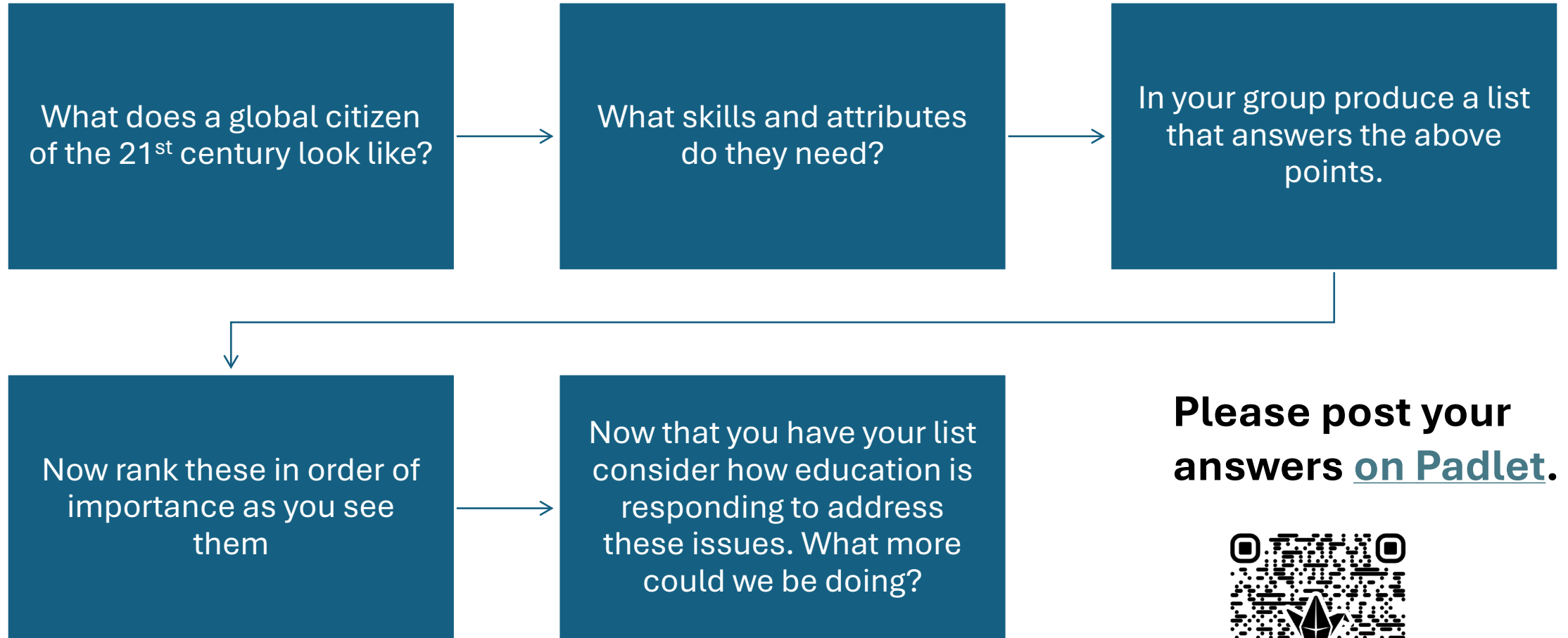


Directed task cont.

Base on your answers to the previous task...

**What do you think the term
'global citizenship' means?**

Group work



Please post your answers [on Padlet](#).





Global Citizenship

Terminology/Terminologies?

Definition(s)?

Terminologies

Many **synonymous terms/terms with similar meanings** are used 'to describe the superordinate Global Citizenship' (Reysen & Katzarska-Miller, 2013, p.859), for example:

- **'Cosmopolitan'**
 - closely related to cosmopolitanism and possesses the meaning of citizen of the world (Carter 2006);
 - It equates with citizens of the world who are 'free from any national registrations or allegiances' (Rege, 2001).
- **'World Citizenship'** (Haugetad, 2004);
- **'Multidimensional Citizenship'** (Parker, Ninomiya and Cogan, 1999);

Terminologies

- **‘Citizens beyond borders’** (Weale, 1991);
- **‘Citizenship beyond the nation state’** (Ballamy, 2000);
- **‘Global-oriented citizenship’** (Parekh, 2003);
- **‘Planetary citizenship’, ‘earth citizenship’**
 - emphasis the community’s responsibility to protect planet Earth and the environment (Haugetad, 2004; Henderson and Idea, 2004, cited by UNESCO, 2014).

Terminologies continued

‘Global Citizenship’ is the most popular and most frequently used term, however there is **disagreement on the scope** of which it is referred to.

Global citizenship should be distinguished from terms like ‘world citizenship’ (concerns trade and mobility) and ‘earth citizenship’ (concerns the environment) (Haugestad, 2004)	VS	Global citizenship and ‘cosmopolitan citizenship’ can be used interchangeably (Linklater, 1998);
		‘International’, ‘world’ and global citizenship can be used interchangeably (Golmohamad, 2008)

Thinking question

Considering the three layers of citizenship (Anderson, 2011):

- Legal Status – gives one the right to live in one country freely and not deported from it; Rights to welfare, education and health
- Subjective identity – who you are
- Social belongings - Relationship between citizens – insider/outsider

Is global citizenship a valid term?

Is global citizenship a valid term?

- Traditional forms of citizenship are being challenged under the influence of globalization (Myers 2010).
- Some scholars suggest a **simple replacement of 'national citizenship' to 'global citizenship'** and claim that it can also be **a complement to the traditional 'national citizenship'** (Delanty, 2000; Linklater, 1998).

However, can global citizenship be a new type of citizenship?

- Some scholars (such as Bates, 2011; Noddings, 2005; Chui & Leung, 2014; Bowden, 2003) **question the validity of the term**, they argue that there is **no such thing as a 'global citizen' in the legal sense**, as there is no global state to hold the citizens of the world.

Is global citizenship a valid term?

Such a discussion leads to clear statements that:

- **‘Global scope is rarely included** when considering **legal status in citizenship**’ (Keating, 2014);
- **‘There is a common understanding that global citizenship does not imply a legal status’** (UNESCO, 2014).
- Global element can be identified and realised when considering participation and a sense of belonging, so **global citizenship can only be a metaphorical conception**’ (Bates, 2012) and a **‘moral catalogue**’ (Nussbaum, 1997; Suransky and Manschot, 2005, cited by Veugelers, 2011, p. 473).

Is global citizenship a valid term?

- Haydon (2006) point out that despite the fact that **global citizenship** does not imply legal status, it **is still possible in today's world**, as people can see the interconnectivity, interdependency and power of influence between themselves and people from other parts of the world; between communities and nations.
- Gibson et al. (2008) adds that **global citizenship is a supplement to national citizenship**, and it does not mean that individuals should give up their own identity while being a global citizen.
- Although the definitions of 'global' and 'citizenship' seem to be controversial, the term 'global citizenship' is still most widely used (Roberts, 2009).

Definitions of Global Citizenship

Why can a narrow definition of GC be problematic?

Narrow definitions of global citizenship	Argument against the narrow definitions
Built on global mobility of trans-national elites (Bates, 2011).	Balarin (2011) suggests that global citizenship should include such elites as well as ‘marginalised citizens across the globe’ which are the larger half of world population.
Influenced by disciplinary perspective of the author and use global citizenship to justify narrower aims such as disciplinary or curricular requirements or reform (Reysen and Katzarska-Miller, 2013; Noddings, 2005).	Bragaw (2001) argues that definitions of global citizenship through any disciplinary focus I ‘simply too narrow and incomplete’ (p.1)’.

Definitions of Global Citizenship

Definitions of global citizenship should include			
Schattle (2008)	*Moral qualities such as: wisdom, courage, imaginative empathy	*Ethical qualities such as: the understanding of interdependence, embracing of diversity	Responsibilities and obligations to the global community and environment.
Kramer (1997) cited by Lyons et al. (2012, p.364)	Embrace diversity and be inclusive of others (develop an ‘internationalising a sense of global homogeneity and shared humanity’).	Possess multi-cultural perspectives and to appreciate and understand the existence of profoundly different global perspectives through different cultural backgrounds (Chernotsky, and Hobbs, 2006).	Have a sense of belonging in the global community and cultivate a sense of responsibility (Parekh, 2003; Chui and Leung, 2014).
McIntosh (2005), Haydon (2006) and Davies (2006)	Extending feelings such as respect, care and concern etc. to all walks of life.	Establishing relationship and connections across lines of differences and distinctness, while keeping and deepening of individual identity and integrity.	Understanding the values behind culture different from their own, and avoiding making crude judgements and dichotomy based on the values and ideologies with which they are familiar.

*Moral (personal, internal sense of right and wrong) vs ethical (interpersonal, external)

Definitions of Global Citizenship

Oxfam's definition of GC becomes a bench marker for Western, especially in British global citizenship education.

- Oxfam's definition of global citizenship emphasises the following aspects: individuals' understanding of how the world works, and have a sense of identity, responsibility as well as strong desire to take voluntary actions to tackle challenges and problems at a global level, and to ensure a good future for our successors (Oxfam, 2015).
- Due to this, Schattle (2008) comments that although it is difficult for everyone to achieve Oxfam's criteria in full, schools have been using its definition as a guidepost, and it is achievable when reducing its ideology into small steps.

Literature Mapping on Research on Global Citizenship

Parmenter (2011) finds that the geographical affiliation of the authors of **global citizenship research based on institutional affiliations** presents a **skew towards the Western world** and is 'massively dominated by western, English-speaking states and by the type and form of knowledge favoured in these societies' (p.369):

- 85% of the authors affiliated with institutions from the USA, UK, Australia and Canada, and USA dominates the literatures by 56% of the authors.
- The English language dominates global academic discourse, with 90% of the articles written by authors who are native or fluent English users.

Problem with **unclear audience orientation of the academic articles written in English**: whether the research is for national and international audience, might not have been distinguished clearly by native English authors, and this **may impose 'a danger of transposing national interpretation to a global scale'** (p. 370).

Literature Mapping on Research on Global Citizenship

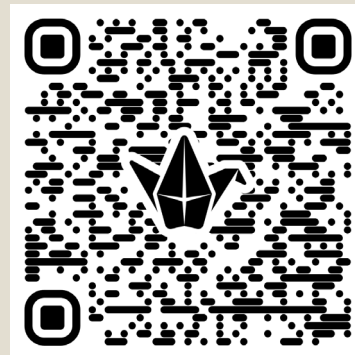
- Parmenter (2011) finds that ‘in terms of geographical representation...**86% of the place-specific literature...focused on 12% of the world’s population**, with only **14% of global literature focusing on the other 88% of the world’s population**’ (p.371).
- She also raises the concern over the danger of a ‘**power imbalance in knowledge production**’ (including research methodology) concerning GCE due to the lack of a non-western perspective on GCE research (p. 370).

Group work for Session 2

- What are the current definitions of global citizenship (within the past decade)?

You can use the library catalogue, google scholar or generative AI to locate sources on global citizenship and quote the definitions.

Please go to [Padlet](#) and share your findings (please click on the link on the left or through the QR code below).



Osler and Starkey (2005)

Education **about** citizenship that provides students with knowledge of national political institutions and systems is indicative of a minimalist approach that could take place exclusively for the classroom

Education **for** citizenship reflects a maximal approach that aims to ensure students are ready to take on the role of adult citizens and associated responsibilities. This requires the development of relevant skills, values and attitudes to be an effective citizen, as opposed to simply the acquisition of knowledge and understanding



Education ***about***
global citizenship



Education ***for***
global citizenship

What are the differences between them?