Global Intercultural Citizenship in “Dignity Studies” Specialization

by David M. Balosa
Doctoral Candidate
Language Literacy and Culture (LLC) PhD Program, UMBC
Introduction

• Interdisciplinary approach
• Analysis of intercultural communication research
• Provides students in social sciences, humanities, Education and related fields
• Understanding and effective application
• Intercultural communication competence
Objectives of the Study

- Critically discuss capitalistic political and economic discourse on globalization
- Radical humanism, human solidarity, human dignity
- Social injustices, human indignifying inequalities
- Non-elite citizens across the world
- Global intercultural citizenship and its three principles
  - Transformational interculturality, intercultural citizenship, and human dignity
Foundation of the Study

Significance of Study

• Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

• Better Policy for Better Life!

http://www.oecd.org/about/
• How does neocolonialism promote cultural and economic assimilation as anti-intercultural, anti-participatory democracy and dehumanizing politics, and in what ways does it hinder global intercultural citizenship?

• How does the concept of unity within diversity contribute to the notion of global intercultural citizenship, hence human solidarity?
Methodology

• Political Discourse Analysis Approach
• Economic and Political Texts
• Sources of Data
• Academic Textbooks
Theoretical Framework

- Global Intercultural Citizenship (GIC) and its three principles
  - Transformational Interculturality, Intercultural Citizenship and Human Dignity
  - Qualities: love, justice, wisdom, empowerment

- Diversity measuring tools: ROI and DROIT
  - Critical diversity – “return on investment (ROI)”
  - Global intercultural citizenship - dignity, right, order, integrity, and trust (DROIT) in organizational leadership setting
I define this notion as a *global symbolic capital based on ethico-political-philosophical mindset* that motivates a sentiment of radically and equally belonging to the human race and human dignity in regulating actions of love, justice, wisdom and mutual empowerment independently of individuals’ cultural background.
Global Intercultural Citizenship and Its Principles

Global Intercultural Citizenship

 Transformational Interculturality → Human dignity → Intercultural Citizenship

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) → Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) → Effective leadership → Individual Commitment
The distribution of extreme poverty around the world (latest available data)

- The green square shows the number of people in each country.
- The red square shows the absolute number of poor people in each country. (The difference is the number of people not living in poverty.) The number is the share of people living in extreme poverty for each country.

Absolute poverty is defined as living with less than $1.90 per day per person, measured by adjusting for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment with 2011 prices).

The visualization is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.
The Distribution of Poverty in the World Today

Number of people in Extreme Poverty by Continent

- 551 Million in Asia
- 436 Million in Africa
- 15 Million in South America
- 5.9 Million in North America
- 0.3 Million in Europe
- 50 thousand in Oceania
Cases of Specific Countries

- New Poverty Line of 1.90$ in 2011 ppps
- The share of people in Poverty is Highest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Asia</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar 82 %</td>
<td>India 21 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi 78 %</td>
<td>China 11 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo 77 %</td>
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Nationalism and Racism


- TCREIC ➔ European and American Representative

- Purpose ➔ Analyze, review, clarify strategies

- To meliorate the problems and its pernicious effects

- Richness of multiracial, multiethnic, multicultural society

- International dialogue from success and failure
Gaps in Current Research

- Research on global citizenship
- Nationalism and Racism
- Discourse of global economy and poverty
- Legal, geographical and cultural spaces
- Practices, life styles, socialization patterns
- Consensual political decision
- Human dignity and workable strategies
Millennium Development Goals: Progress Chart

- The World decided in the year 2000
- To Launch a concerted attack on
- Poverty and the problems of illiteracy
- Hunger
- Discrimination against women
- Unsafe drinking water and degraded environment

The 8 Millennium Development Goals 190-2015

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve Universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and promote women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development
Criticisms of Global or Planetary Citizenship

- Ignores psychological damage from colonialism
- Undermines human and geographical space rights
- Ignores contentious cultural and political aspects of societies
- Good intention don’t make the world socio-cultural reality
- Undermine genuine communication
- Economism as a religion
Conclusion

- Rethinking identity, community, and ethical implications of communication
- Mutual recognition and mutual empowerment
- Global solidarity and human dignity
- Absolute reciprocal recognition
- Genuine communication
- Genuine unity within diversity

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