

The SPEAK-UP Jean Monnet Module – a.a. 2022-2023
*Spreading women's Empowerment and Active citizenship values to enhance Union Policies combating gender discrimination
and violence in a globalised world*

Globalization and Gender Implications (6 hours)



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

9th March 2023

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Introducing myself...

Mariella NOCENZI, PhD. in “Sociology of culture and political processes”

Assistant editor dell’*International Review of Sociology*

Scientific Coordinator of *Sostenibilia – International Observatory of social theory on the new technologies and the sustainability.*

Founders and member of the Scientific Committee of the **Gender Interuniversity Observatory for Equal Opportunities (GIO)**

Courses: “**Principles of social sciences**”, “**Social policies for the cooperation**”, “**Social impact Assessment**”, “**Social innovation, sustainability and gender inclusion**”

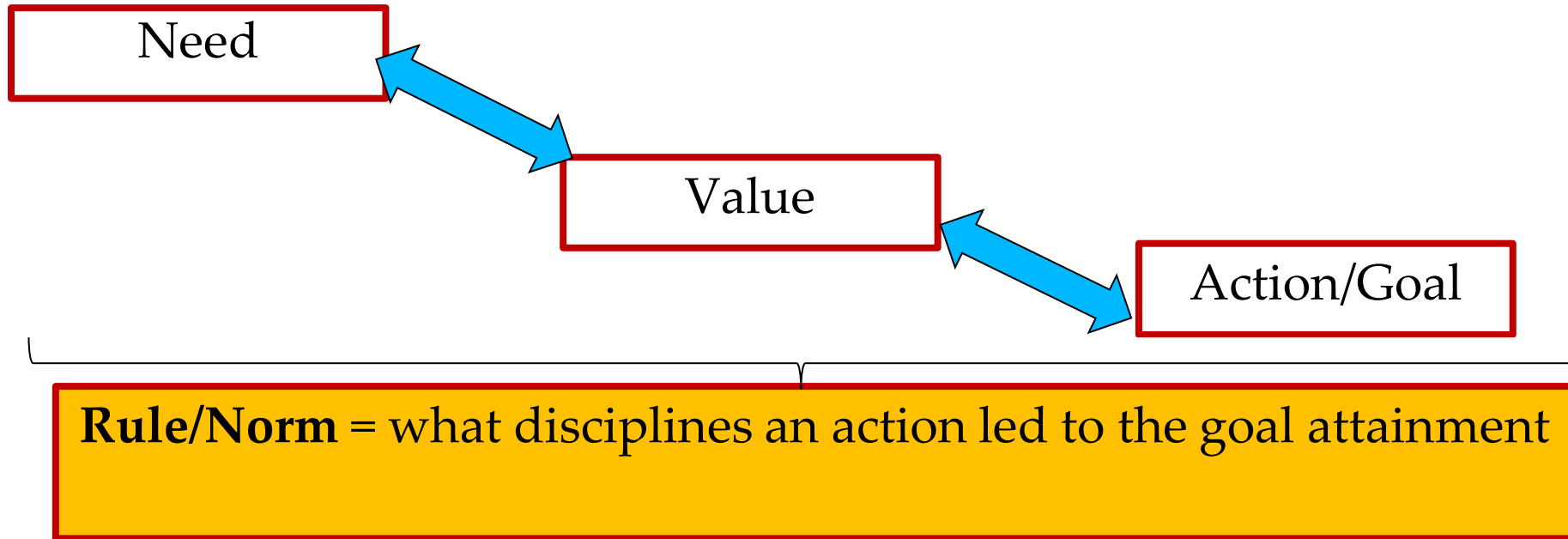
Latest publications

“New Perspectives for a New Social Theory of Sustainability”, Springer, 2020

“Globalization and gender implications”, Glocalism-Journal of Culture, Politics and innovation



From needs to action through values and norms



Norm = imposed by express provision or in force by custom, on which the relationships between members of a community are based or which define those between unrelated communities

Rule = Possibility or faculty deriving from a non-strictly legal nature, i.e. from conventions, special conditions or circumstances

Lectures structure

Definition of globalisation and its implications from a gender perspective

Identification of forms of gender discrimination and violence in globalisation processes

Analysis of strategies and processes to combat gender discrimination and violence towards a new model of social development

Lectures schedule (1)

9th March 2023

12.00-12.45 : Presentation of objectives and themes of the lectures

Definition of globalisation and its characterising aspects
through the lens of gender

12.45-12.55: Questions and Comments

12.55-13.05: Break

13.05-13.50: Determination of the deviant processes of globalisation
with respect to the gender factor

13.50-14.00: Questions and Comments

Lectures schedule (2)

10th March 2023

11.00-13.00 : Insight and case studies on gender discrimination and violence in a global dimension

16th March 2023

10.00-12.00 : Strategies and processes to counter gender discrimination and violence towards a sustainable development model



**Class
working**



**How to define
globalisation and its
positive and negative
effects from a gender
perspective?**

A representation of globalization

Zygmunt Bauman
(1925-2017)

- **power** = ability to have things done and
- **politics** = ability to decide what things have to be done

[\(2\) Zygmunt Bauman: 'No one is in control. That is the major source of contemporary fear' - YouTube](#)



Globalization: Definitions (plural)

- "The process by which **nation states** are conditioned and connected transversely by **transnational actors**, by their chances of power, orientations, identities, networks" (Beck, 1999, p. 24); "world society" (unified by increasingly similar conditions and lifestyles)
- "The product of **the intensification of world social relations** that bind the different localities, in such a way that the events of a place are shaped by events that occur at a great distance and vice versa" (Giddens, 1994)
- "Understanding the world [and] [...] intensified awareness of the **unity of the world** (Robertson, 1999)



Globalization: the cultural dimension

Even if multiple definitions of globalisation exist, all seem to converge in the same direction. Globalisation expresses the **growing economic, political, social, cultural and technological integration between different areas of the world**, the continuously growing importance of **transnational markets and institutions**, the increased density and frequency of **international social interactions** relative to local or national ones (Walby 2002)



Analysing globalization_First couple: TIME

Synchronously

- **interdependence** of the world's economies, governments, cultures and populations which influence nation states –they themselves transversally conditioned and connected by transnational actors, by their sphere of influence and by their decisions
- the global economy contains the **capacity to undo the intersection of sovereignty and territory** as it re-locates some of the components of State sovereignty onto supranational authorities

Diachronically

- an open process, largely based on the rapid development of science and technologies, started in the past and that will continue into the future

Analysing globalization_First couple: TIME

Synchronously

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- **XV-XVI centuries:** the origins of globalization
- **end of XVIII- beginning of XX centuries:** the industrial revolution launched international commerce, mobility and migratory flows
- **the 1980s:** rapid expansion of information and communication technologies (ICTs)

Analysing globalization_Second couple: SPACE

Global

The object of knowledge seems to simplify, but on the contrary it becomes **more complex** because in that unity and unification there are diversities that persist beyond a **certain degree of compression**. A dialectic is determined, at least in a general sense, between the **universal** and the **particular**

Local

It is **not related** to the old model and the **nation state**, nor to the one that prevails in marketing and its strategies of advertising on a global basis products for **differentiated local markets**

Glocal

It places the **individual**, the **human person**, the **local material** and **immaterial heritage of the person** and the group he or she belongs to at the centre. It does not ignore the **dialectic** that results from the encounter-clash of the various groups within the system-subsystem logic, but never loses sight of the **micro** in its relationship with the **macro**

Analysing globalization_Third couple: RELATIONS

Positive

- ✓ opportunity for **economic growth** of poor, marginal countries
- ✓ increased **competition** that reduces the cost of goods and services for the consumer
- ✓ improvement of **communication flows**
- ✓ growing **cultural exchanges** and **scientific cooperation**

Negative

- ✓ interdependent **inequalities**
- ✓ positive effects are **not equally distributed** between different populations and regions
- ✓ interaction between globalization and technological evolution has increased the demand for **skilled workforce**, reducing the number of jobs for less qualified workers
- ✓ marginalization of countries and regions even cause **radicalization**
- ✓ impact of globalization on self and identity. In the contemporary world, **identity construction** has become increasingly complicated

Looking at globalisation processes through the lens of gender: the keywords sex and gender

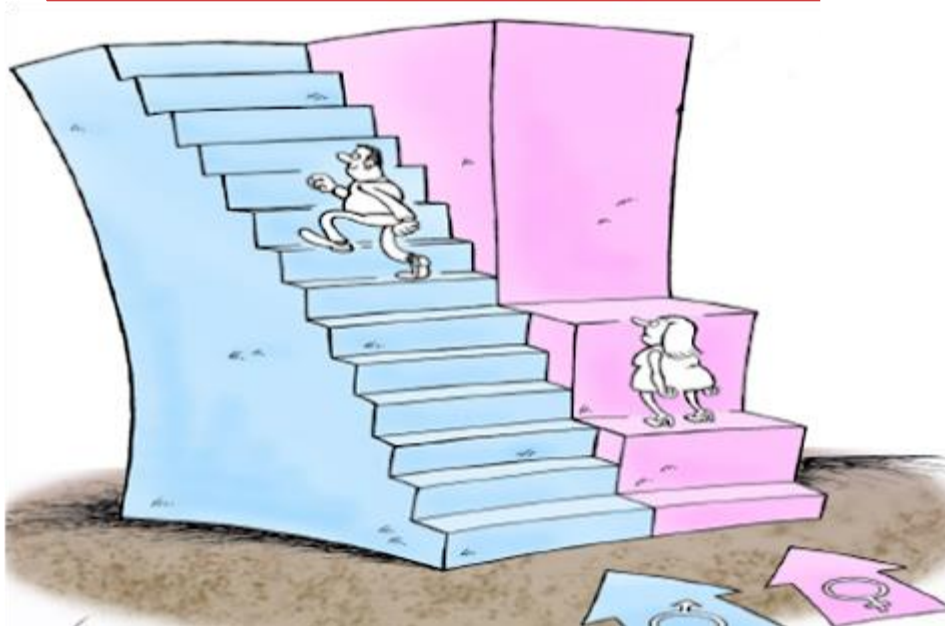
Sex (from the Latin *sexum*, meaning divided or separate) as a primary **biological** character of an anatomical type and a secondary biological character of a physiological type, which affects brain and cognitive functions, character and modes of behaviour and whose exact extent is still unknown



Gender - from the English word gender, which recalls the existence of **two categories** within a linguistic code and has sexual connotations - which refers to the **outcome of the social construction** of sexual differences divided into two mutually exclusive categories that establish **different relationship models**, expectations, constraints and opportunities, hence identities and social roles

Looking at globalisation processes through the lens of gender: the keywords differences and inequalities

Social differences are constitutive of all kinds of societies and classify individuals according to **social categories and causes** - *ascribed*, i.e. received at birth, and *acquired*, i.e. constructed along the life course - to the extent that society is composed of individuals and groups that differ from one another and can be defined as a *system of differences* (Gallino)



Inequality can be defined as **differential access to or possession of specific resources and opportunities** (economic, political, cultural, symbolic) often related to *ascribed* (women earn less - gender pay gap - or *acquired* (those with higher education have higher income) **social differences**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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