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["Actually I am different." Subjective constructions of ethnic identity in a migration context and new ways in psychological acculturation research]

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Engineering responses to pandemics.

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Abstract [English]

"the continuing global integration of national economies has instigated an extensive discussion about whether this dimension of 'globalisation' creates peace, fuels conflicts, or whether there is neither a direct nor indirect impact on the risk of political violence, among the most fiercely discussed indirect effects are the consequences of foreign economic liberalisation on the internal cohesion of a society. sceptics of globalisation attribute negative effects to the reduction of trade barriers and capital controls. in contrast, the thesis of the 'liberal peace' expects that societies become more peaceful as a result of increased welfare through economic openness. standard political economy models of trade policy-making qualify this politically relevant debate in which systematically gathered evidence has not played a large role. both standard approaches, the ricardo-viner- and the heckscher-ohlin model (or the stolper-samuelson model), assume that liberalisation at first leads to a distributive conflict. for this reason the losers of globalisation resist, at least in the short run, liberalisation. if the conflict over foreign economic liberalisation is fought along sectoral lines, opposition will come from the import-competing sector. if the division between factors is the key feature of trade policy-making, resistance will arise from the scarce factor. in the industrialized world, labor would loose under foreign economic liberalisation and capital would win. as capital is scarce in developing countries, the cleavage would take the opposite direction in these states. (...)" (author's abstract)

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

"die fortschreitende integration der volkswirtschaften der welt hat eine ausufernde diskussion darüber entfacht, ob diese dimension der 'globalisierung' frieden schafft, konflikte schürt oder weder einen direkten noch einen indirekten einfluss auf das risiko politischer gewalt ausübt. zu den am heftigsten diskutierten indirekten effekten gehören die konsequenzen der außenwirtschaftlichen öffnung auf den inneren zusammenhalt von gesellschaften. globalisierungsskeptiker schreiben dem abbau von handelshemmnissen und kapitalverkehrskontrollen negative wirkungen zu; umgekehrt lässt die these des 'freihändlerischen friedens' erwarten, dass sich gesellschaften

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