Unveiling Masked Ideologies

The Culture/World Culture Debate in Comparative Education

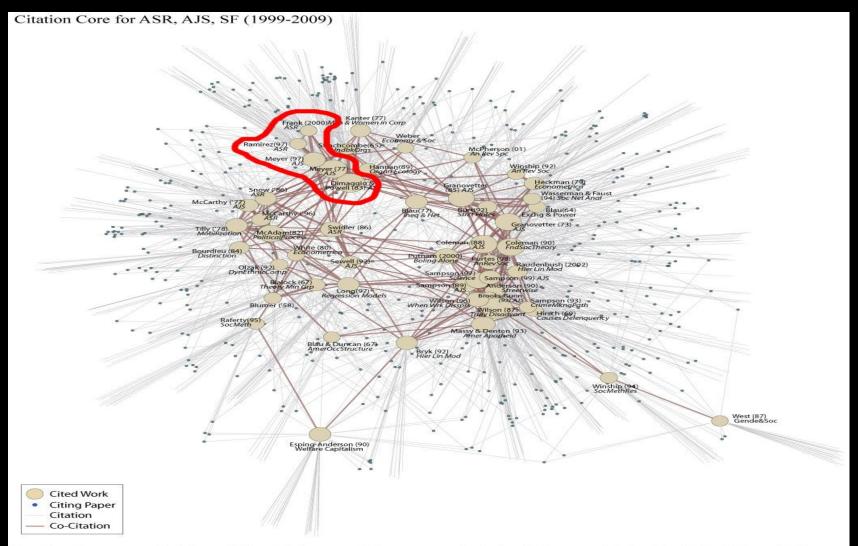
Dr. Iveta Silova & William C. Brehm Lehigh University College of Education

March 2, 2010

Approach

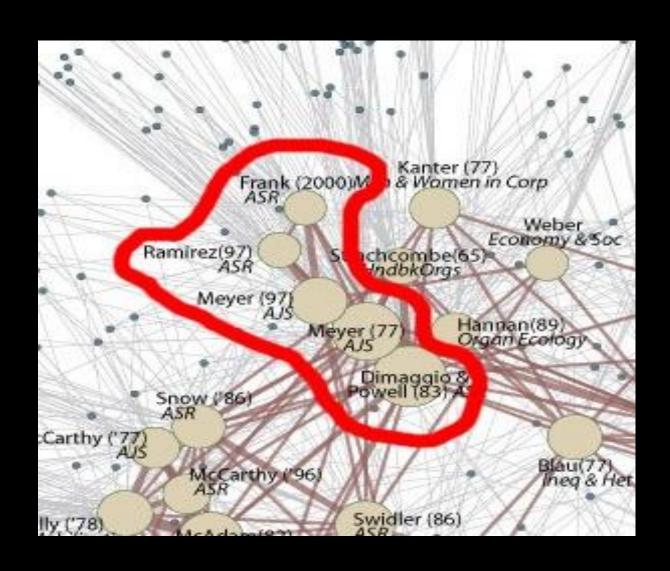
- 1. Trace Genealogy of Debate
- 2. Examine Context of Debate
- 3. Problematize Discourse of Debate

Neo-Institutional Citation Map



Caption: Data compiled from Web of Science. Citing papers include all those published in ASR, AJS, and SF since 1999 that cited one of the most-cited works. Cited works are the 53 pieces most cited by papers published in ASR, AJS or Social forces since 1999. Node size is proportaion to number of cites recieved. Edges without nodes are from papers that cite only the target node, all other citing papers cite at least two of the 53. Citation ties indicate that the source paper cites the cited work, co-citation links are the number of times two cited works are jointly cited by a single paper.

Neo-Institutional Citation Map



What is the World Culture?

Global models
shape and provide
a script for
national education
arrangements.

The State is not only affected by society but also affects it.

Institutions are political actors.

Deconstructing Neo-Institutionalism

- 1. Geopolitical Determinism
- 2. Legitimization of Neoliberal Education Policies
- 3. Neglect of Agency

Geopolitical Determinism

"From an institutional perspective, the *Unites States,*often a forerunner in global institutional trends, was
just ahead of a general world trend in the production of
mass schooling and growing gender equality in
education."

(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 17)

Some of what is considered 'Japanese' about Japanese schooling is actually *attributable to reforms introduced* by the American occupation after World War II"

(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 113)

Legitimization of Neoliberal Ideologies

"Decentralization, devolution, localization, and even marketization of public services have become part of a new way to think about how public schools are managed."

(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 134)

"Decentralization of school authority is part of a sizable world trend toward a new way of thinking about the nation-state's

responsibility to provide social services and how best to

GO SO." (Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 135)

"... the world *megatrend of managerial philosophy and practice* has real repercussions for what happens in schools and classrooms." (Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 141)

"... a unilateral national mission for successful **global competition**" (Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 62)

Legitimization of Neoliberal Ideologies

"...Schooling is a key component in producing *the good* society"

(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 168)

"Standardized educational models thus celebrate and increasingly equalize diversity..."

(Meyer & Ramirez, 2000, p. 130)

__

"... world models of *progress* and *justice*"

(Meyer & Ramirez, 2000, p. 130)

"Schooling becomes synonymous with the project of forming the good society that gives modern nations a sense of meaning."

(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 178)

Neglect of Agency

"All the while that schooling has been considered a national technical project, from nation to nation considerable *global forces* are at work shaping and changing the schooling in fundamental ways that many *people are unaware* of as they view education mostly from a national perspective."

(Baker & LenTendre, 2005, p. 3)

"The extent to which a country looks like an educational winner or loser is now made evident at a **global level** to an unprecedented degree."

(Ramirez & Meyer, 2002)

Reification of Knowledge & Scientific Rationality

... mass schooling has greatly legitimized *academic achievement*"
(Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 69)

"...we know that mass schooling is legitimated by (among other values) the commonly held idea that schooling should operate in a *meritocratic fashion with achievement as its main currency*" (Baker & LeTendre, 2005, p. 79)

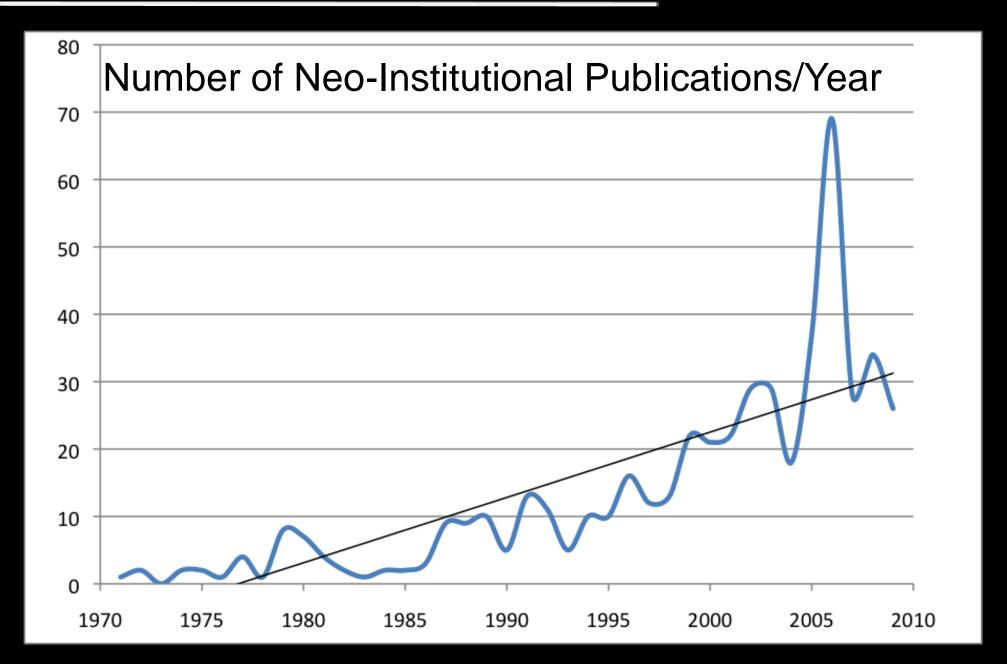
"Moreover, the world organizational dedication to international educational data gathering and *assessment* takes place at the same time that world culture emphasizes the overwhelming importance, for attaining national progress and justice, or *'getting it right'* educationally"

(Ramirez & Meyer, 2002).

How has the World Culture become legitimate?

- 1. Self-referencing
- 2. The use of history
- 3. The Scientific Method

Self-Referencing



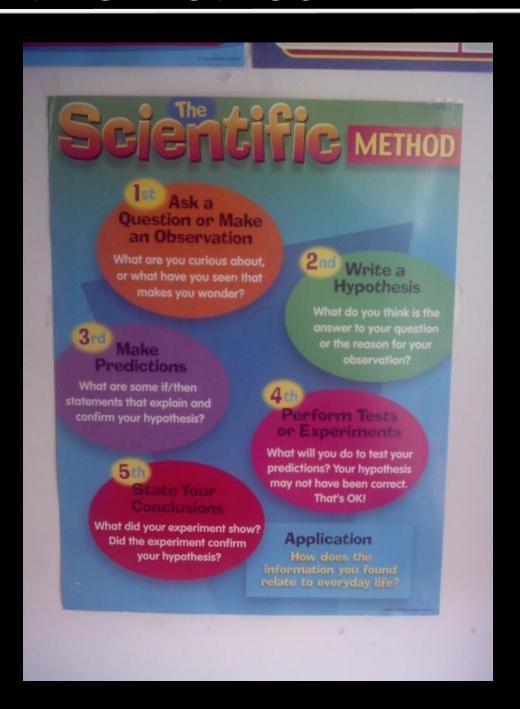
Source: World Society-World Polity Theory Bibliography (September 1, 2009)

The Role of History

"Only after Bismark successfully divided the moribund empire and confronted Austria with a powerful and unified Germany did Austria go the route of national state construction. At that historical juncture (1867-1868), the process of tying mass education to the state in Austria no longer differed greatly from that in Prussia. In both cases, *mass public education* was adopted as a means of improving national competitiveness in the interstate system."

(Ramirez & Boli, 1987)

The Scientific Method



Re-Conceptualizing the Debate

- Questioning Established Dichotomies
- 2. Problematizing the Role of Academics
- 3. Creating Space for ongoing Critical Inquiry

Bibliography

Anderson-Levitt, K.M. (2003). Local Meanings, Global Schooling: Anthropology and World Culture Theory. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Astiz, M. Fernanda, Alexander W. Wiseman, and David P. Baker. (2002). Slouching towards Decentralization: Consequences of Globalization for Curricular Control in National Education Systems. *Comparative Education Review* 46 (1): 66-88.

Baker, D.P. and LeTendre, G.K. (2005). National Differences, Global Similarities: World Culture and the Future of Schooling. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Blacker (1998).

Dimaggio, P. & Powell, W. (1983). The iron cage revisted: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality in organizational fields. *American Sociological Review*, 48, 147-160.

Foucault, M. (1977). Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison. New York: Vintage Books.

Foucault, M. (1980). "Two Lectures," in Colin Gordon, ed., Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews. New York: Pantheon.

Greene, M. (1995). Releasing the Imagination. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

March, J.G and Olsen, J.P. (1986). The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life. The American Political Science Review, 78(3), 734-749.

Meyer, J. and Rowan, B. (1977). Institutional Organizations: Formal Structure as myth and ceremony. The American Journal of Sociology, 83, 340-363.

Meyer, John W., John Boli, George M. Thomas, and Francisco O. Ramirez. 1997. World Society and the Nation-State. American Journal of Sociology 103 (1): 144-81.

Meyer, John W. and Francisco O. Ramirez. 2000. "The World Institutionalization of Education" pp. 111-132 in Juergen Schriewer, ed. Discourse Formation in Comparative Education. Peter Lang.

Ramirez, Francisco O., Yasemin Nuhoglu Soysal, and Suzanne Shanahan. 1997. "The Changing Logic of Political Citizenship: Cross-National Acquisition of Women's Suffrage." *American Sociological Review* 62 (5): 735-45.

Ramirez, F.O. and Meyer, J.W. (2002). National Curricula: World Models and National Historical Legacies. Retrieved online (2 May 2009) at http://www.stanford.edu/group/csw/PAPER2/Ramirez%20and%20Meyer,%20national_curricula,%20March2002.doc

Said, E. (1975). Beginnings. New York: Basic Books

Schriewer, J. (2000). Discourse Formation in Comparative Education. New York: Peter Lang.

Steiner-Khamsi, G. (Ed.) (2004). The Global Politics of Educational Borrowing and Lending. New York: Teachers College Press.

Tyack, D. and Cuban, L. (1995). Tinkering toward Utopia: A century of pubic school reform. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.