Institute for World Society Studies

Working Report 2018 – 2021
Table of Contents

Introduction........................................................................................................................................... 1
Directors................................................................................................................................................ 3
Research Projects .................................................................................................................................. 6
Research Training Group (RTG 2225/1) ............................................................................................. 32
Events................................................................................................................................................... 34
Lecture Series ....................................................................................................................................... 37
Publications .......................................................................................................................................... 40

Imprint

Board of Directors:
Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert
Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy
Prof. Dr. Alexandra Kaasch
Dr. Ralf Rapior
Prof. Dr. Holger Straßheim
Prof. Dr. Tobias Werron

Contact:
Institute for World Society Studies
Bielefeld University
Faculty of Sociology
P.O. Box 100131
33501 Bielefeld

Institute Manager:
Catharina Wessing
iw@uni-bielefeld.de

Home:
https://www.uni-bielefeld.de/fakultaeten/soziologie/forschung/iw/
Cover by Wikimages
Introduction

Founded in 2000, the Institute for World Society Studies at Bielefeld University’s Faculty of Sociology is an interdisciplinary research center seeking to contribute to the understanding of the formation and development of world society. The Institute encourages research on a wide range of topics in global and transnational studies.

The Institute has pursued research, research training, outreach and networking activities on a range of issues in the broad thematic fields of globalization, transnationalization and international relations, often from the perspective of sociological theories of world society. Research at the Institute is open to a broad range of theoretical and methodological approaches, ranging from discourse theories and analysis to quantitative approaches and including modern systems theory and sociological neo-institutionalism. The Institute’s emphasis on strong theoretical foundations serves as one of its hallmarks in an international research environment.

In the still developing field of globalization research, the distinctive feature of the work carried out at the Institute for World Society Studies lies in combining empirical investigation with theoretical analysis. To remain a source of theoretical innovation, the Institute encourages international and interdisciplinary orientation in a broad range of activities. Past and current interdisciplinary projects include, for example, cooperation between history, law and sociology (“Order in diversity”), between anthropology, ethnology, sinology and transcultural studies (“Shaping Asia”), between sociology, law and political science (“Outlawing racial discrimination”) and between sociology, economy and political science (“Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in Germany”).

The Institute’s activities have been oriented towards fostering intellectual exchange and excellent research output regarding publications and research training. This includes individual and collective research projects, with or without third party-funding, conferences and workshops, colloquia and seminars. In addition to its role as an active research institute, the Institute for World Society Studies also serves as a thematic focus point for a range of doctoral dissertations and post-doc research projects. A major current result of these activities is the DFG funded Research Training Group “World Politics” (GK 2225), which, started in 2017, has established itself as an important focal point of
academic activities and intellectual exchange within the Institute. The second cohort of the RTG started in October 2020 and the new doctoral students have organized their first workshop in late 2021.

In the future, the Institute will build on and extend the interdisciplinary character of its work by exploring possibilities for the development of larger collaborative projects. In the coming years, the executive board is planning to put a particular emphasis on collaboration between sociology of world society, international relations and global history studies. The collaboration has started with a series of workshops, titled “World society and its history”, which were organized by Mathias Albert and Tobias Werron between June 2018 and summer 2019, and we particularly envisage to extend this dialogue also in the Research Training Group, which in November 2021 was approved to continue until late 2026.
Directors

Mathias Albert
Mathias Albert is Professor of Political Science at the Faculty of Sociology of Bielefeld University. He is currently also the speaker of the Research Training Group “World Politics”. His current main research interests are the sociology and history of world politics and world society theory. Other major research fields are the politics of the polar regions and youth research. Recent book publications include (ed. with Tobias Werron) (2021). What in the World? Understanding Global Social Change, Bristol: Bristol University Press; and (ed. with Sandra Holtgreve and Karlson Preuß) (2021). Envisioning the World: Mapping and Making the Global, Bielefeld: transcript.

Ulrike Davy
Ulrike Davy is professor for constitutional and administrative law, German and international social law, and comparative law at the Faculty of Law of Bielefeld University. Additionally, she is Principal Investigator under the DFG-funded Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing, Principal Investigator under the DFG-funded Research Training Group World Politics, and member of the University Council of Bielefeld University. Her research concentrates on migration and refugee law, history and theory of the welfare state, European and global social policy, and universal human rights law, in particular, social rights and the right to equality. Recent publications: (2019). Refugee Crisis in Germany and the Right to a Subsistence Minimum: Differences That Ought Not Be. Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law 47 (2): 367-450; (2019). Wenn Gleichheit in Gefahr ist. Staatliche Schutzpflichten und Schutzbedürftigkeit am Beispiel des Minderheitenschutzes und des Schutzes vor rassischer Diskriminierung. ZÖR 74 (4): 773-844; (2020). Sozialpolitik der Union, in: Niedobitek, Matthias (ed.). Europarecht, Berlin: de Gruyter: 1447-1568.

Alexandra Kaasch (Board member until December 2020)
Alexandra Kaasch is Professor in German and Transnational Social Policy at the Faculty of Sociology (Bielefeld University). Her research interests are in the fields of comparative and global social and health policy and governance. She is lead editor of the journal “Global Social Policy” (SAGE), and co-editor of the international book series

Ralf Rapior

5 — Directors

**Holger Straßheim (Board member since December 2020)**

Holger Strassheim is Professor of Political Sociology at the Faculty of Sociology. In his work he explores the intertwinement of science and politics in world society, the role of expertise in public policy, the ways economic discourses shape social regulation and the governance networks in and between policy areas such as consumer policy, food safety, energy, mobility, global health and climate change. Holger is appointed member of the Ethics Commission at Bielefeld University and elected board member at the Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies of Science (ISOS). He is a member of the editorial board of the Critical Policy Studies Journal and co-editor of the Advances in Critical Policy Book Series. Among his most recent publications is the (ed. with Silke Beck) (2019). Handbook of Behavioural Change and Public Policy, Cheltenham, UK/Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar.

**Tobias Werron**

Tobias Werron is Professor of Sociological Theory at the Faculty of Sociology. His main areas of research are globalization and world society theory, sociology of competition, media sociology, and the sociology of sport. Together with Leopold Ringel, he is currently pursuing a research project on the historical sociology of rankings. Recent publications in the area of world society studies include the books (ed. with Boris Holzer and Fatima Kastner) (2014). From Globalization to World Society. Neo-Institutional and Systems-Theoretical Perspectives, Routledge Advances in Sociology 131, London: Routledge; and (ed. with Mathias Albert) (2021). What in the World? Understanding Global Social Change, Bristol: Bristol University Press.
Research Projects

- A Theory on World Entities. Dynamics in Inner World, External Context and Roles in Organizing World Politics; Principal Investigators: Martin Koch (Bielefeld University), Alexander Kuteynikov (St. Petersburg State University)
- Between Stability and Transformation: Regional and Transnational Cooperation in Central Asia and between Central Asia and Europe – A Research-Based Professionalization Project; Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. Andreas Vasilache, Dr. Chiara Pierobon
- Beyond Racial Discrimination: “Backwardness” and “Indigenous Peoples”; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy
- Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in Germany. Strategies – Processes – Consequences; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Ursula Mense-Petermann
- Comparing Forces and the Forces of Comparison: Comparisons of military forces as comparisons of power in the international system from the eighteenth to twentieth century; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert
- Cultural Translation as Multidirectional Process – Roberto Nobili as Missionary Translator between Cultures, Religions and Institutions; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Antje Flüchter
- How ‘social’ is Turkey? Turkey’s social security system in a European context; Principal Investigator: Prof. Lutz Leisering, PhD
- Institutional Change and Social Practice: Research on the Political System, the Economy and Society in Central Asia and the Caucasus (Postdoctoral Fellowship Program); Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Andreas Vasilache
- The Institutionalization of Rankings. Tabular comparison of performances between 1850 and 1980; Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. Tobias Werron, Dr. Leopold Ringel
- Managlobal: Globalized governance norms and local management and business practices in Africa and on the Arab peninsula; Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Schürckens (Universität Rennes II), Prof. Dr. Detlef Sack
- Order in Diversity: Practices of comparing in cross-cultural jurisprudence (17th–19th centuries); Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. Antje Flüchter, Dr. Christina Brauner
- Outlawing Racial Discrimination – Making practices of comparison illegitimate; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy
7 — Research Projects

- Power Comparisons in Times of Global Political Change, 1970-2020; Principal Investigators: Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert, Dr. Thomas Müller

- Shaping Asia: Knowledge Production and Circulation; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Joanna Pfaff-Czarnecka

- Welfare for Migrant Factory Workers: Moral Struggles and Politics of Care under Market Socialism; Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Minh T. N. Nguyen
**A Theory on World Entities. Dynamics in Inner World, External Context and Roles in Organizing World Politics**

**Funded by:**
Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR) and German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

**Project leaders:**
Martin Koch (Bielefeld University)
Alexander Kuteynikov (St. Petersburg State University)

**Project participants:**
Mathias Albert (Bielefeld University, Germany), Ekaterina Bliznetskaya (MGIMO University, Russia), Alexandra Kaasch (Bielefeld University, Germany), Innokentyi Karandashov (St Petersburg University, Russia), Ekaterina Kovtun (St Petersburg University, Russia), Maria Lagutina (St Petersburg University, Russia), Mariia Pishchikova (St Petersburg University, Russia), Detlef Sack (Bielefeld University, Germany), Alexander Sergunin (St Petersburg University, Russia) and Andreas Vasilache (Bielefeld University, Germany)

**Project Duration:**
2021–2024

**Project Description:**
Institutionalized intergovernmental cooperation - conceptualized here as world entities (WEs) - comes in various forms: it can be a formal cooperation established by an international agreement such as the International Labour Organization (ILO); it can be an intergovernmental forum with a permanent secretariat such as the Arctic Council (AC); or it can be an informal cooperation where state representatives meet on a regular basis without a permanent secretariat such as the G20. These examples are representing only three different forms from the large group of WEs. This project aims at developing a theory of WEs by analyzing three core dimensions: (i) the inner world comprises all operations and processes that take place in WEs; (ii) the external relations describe how WEs are embedded in their environment; and (iii) the contributions to organize world politics refer to those elements of WEs that establish a reference frame for other actors.

Analyzing these three dimensions, the project aims to measure and systemize the variety of WEs. We will scrutinize
these dimensions in three different but interrelated research tasks. First, we measure the entire population of about 5,000 WEs and their various forms in order to generate a taxonomy of this class of organizational units. Second, we identify a sample of WEs and identify their generic and specific features due to create an empirically sound basis for the development of the theory of WEs. Third, the three WEs (ILO, AC and G20) will be studied in more depth focusing on their inner world, their relations with their external environment and their contributions to organize world politics.

As a result, we plan to get an explanatory model that will take into account all the main types of WEs and provide an understanding not only of their statics, but also of the dynamics and sociological aspects of their life, and their organizing role in the world political system.

To do so, we combine an open system approach on world organizations (Koch 2015) with the theoretical concepts of the dual nature of multilateral structures which are interpreted as organizational forms having two sides, unions of states and complexes of social groups (Kuteynikov 2012). Methodologically, we are creating a set of quantitative and qualitative methods tailored for a thorough analysis of intertwining WEs. Herewith, we aim to scrutinize the dynamics of the inner world, the relations with the external context and the roles WEs are playing in organizing world politics.
Between Stability and Transformation: Regional and Transnational Cooperation in Central Asia and between Central Asia and Europe – A Research-Based Professionalization Project

Funded by:
Volkswagen Foundation

Project leaders:
Prof. Dr. Andreas Vasilache
Dr. Chiara Pierobon

Project Duration:
2017–2020

Project Description:
The project builds on the work of the previous project “Exploring Patterns of Regional and Interregional Cooperation” and is directed by Andreas Vasilache and Chiara Pierobon, both Bielefeld University, in cooperation with TU Dortmund University, German-Kazakh University (DKU) in Almaty/Kazakhstan, OSCE Academy Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan, and University of Central Asia/Aga Khan Foundation, Dushanbe/Tajikistan. It addresses the academic successor generation of Central Asian scholars and aims at their further qualification through a specific “professionalization-through-research”-approach. More precisely, the project focuses on strengthening research capacities in Central Asia through research-oriented professionalization and training measures in the field of regional and inter-regional studies. The thematic emphasis lies on the simultaneity and tensions between transformation and stability patterns in the region and on the interrelation between institutional structures and societal initiatives and dynamics.

The following interrelated conference activities were planned during the project: 1.) an international summer school at OSCE Academy in Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan, 2.) a seminar-series of three succeeding training seminars/workshops at the German-Kazakh University (DKU) in Almaty/Kazakhstan, and 3.) an international conference in Almaty/Kazakhstan.

The research activities conducted at Bielefeld University deal with the examination of the stability-transformation continuum looking at civil societal dynamics and the contribution of international actors to the empowerment of civil society in Central Asia. On the one hand, by employing an interregional perspective, the study analyzes the influence exercised by the European Union in strengthening the non-profit sector by evaluating the extent to which its support fosters sustainable de-
velopment in the target region. On the other hand, by employing a regional lens, the project analyzes state-civil society relations in a comparative way, with a particular focus on security policies. Specifically, it is concerned with similarities and divergences in the ways in which Central Asian regimes are engaged in preserving their stability through the establishment of more or less conducive environment for the development of the non-profit sector.
Beyond Racial Discrimination: “Backwardness” and “Indigenous Peoples”

Project E03 of the Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing. Ordering and changing the world

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Project Coordinator:
Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy

Doctoral Researcher:
Julia Burova

Project Duration:
2021-2024

Project Description:

Human rights law promises equality before the law and equal protection by the law. When combating the idea of racial hierarchies, human rights law explicitly prohibits different treatment based on “race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin”, in particular, where different treatment impairs the enjoyment of rights on an equal footing with others. However, the emphasis on equal rights notwithstanding, human rights law also allows for “special measures” aimed at the “adequate advancement” of certain racial or ethnic groups, who are deemed ‘backward’ compared to the so-called advanced human races, for instance, the native population of non-European territories in contrast to the ‘civilized’ Europeans. And more recently, human rights law envisions rights tailored to respect and to promote the identity and the lifestyles of people deemed “indigenous”.

The project explores these varying concepts of equality and of racial discrimination. These concepts obviously draw on varying practices of comparing: What were the tertia that made lawmakers (firmly) believe that some people were ‘backward’ and in need of ‘advancement’, and what did ‘advancement’ entail? What kind of comparisons made lawmakers later replace the political goal of “advancement” by the political goal of “diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures”? How can we reconcile the idea of having special rights (with a view to advancement or with a view to securing diversity) with the general idea of equality before the law, which is often understood to mean having the same rights?
Chinese Foreign Direct Investment in Germany. Strategies – Processes – Consequences

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Project Coordinator:
Prof. Dr. Ursula Mense-Petermann

Members of the Project Team:
Christoph Seidel
Junchen Yan

Project Duration:

Project Description:
Beginning with the opening up of the Chinese economy in the 1970s, Chinese foreign direct investments (FDI) have steadily been rising. During the past decade, however, China’s FDI have developed extraordinary dynamically and Chinese investments have become one of the largest sources of FDI in emerging economies. Nowadays, the advanced industrialized economies of the West increasingly become targets of Chinese FDI, too. Chinese firms do not see themselves as extended workbenches for MNCs from the USA, Western Europe and Japan anymore. Many of them – state-owned enterprises as well as private-owned enterprises – have become ‘global players’ themselves and their globalization strategies drive Chinese FDI to ever higher levels.

The largest proportion of Chinese FDI in Europe goes to Germany. In Germany, Chinese FDI mostly targets the mechanical engineering and automotive supply industry. Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are regarded as the most suitable means to acquire production technologies, management knowhow and access to European markets and global brands.

International business and management literature has labeled Chinese FDI “emerging market firms’ globalization”, pointing to the fact that acquisition of firms in advanced industrialized home countries by firms from emerging economies is quite a new phenomenon and cannot be analyzed with the theoretical frameworks developed from Western MNCs’ globalization. Scholars have pointed to the specific challenges for Chinese firms acquiring Western firms, namely their lack of international experience and management knowhow as well as cultural differences and imag-
ined hierarchies (post-colonialism) that may lead to conflict. Post-merger “task integration” and “human integration”, hence, were expected to cause substantial conflicts and were deemed prone to failure.

While the Chinese M&A activities in Germany were first considered very skeptical, press articles and research on Chinese acquisitions in Germany surprisingly reported smooth negotiations, well-functioning collaboration and a high degree of mutual respect and recognition between the two parties in most of the cases. However, existing research mainly relies on survey data or on single interviews with top managers. There is no in-depth investigation into the day-to-day operations and collaboration and into the post-merger processes of “task integration” and “human integration” at the shop-floor and office level. Our research project aims to filling this gap. Adopting a case study approach targeting M&As in mechanical engineering, automotive supply and the photovoltaics industry we aim to delivering “thick descriptions” of the post-merger processes and thereby also intend to contribute to theory building on “emerging market firms globalization”.

Comparing Forces and the Forces of Comparison: Comparisons of military forces as comparisons of power in the international system from the eighteenth to twentieth century

Project A01 of the Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing, Ordering and changing the world

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal Investigator:
Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert

Post-Doctoral Researcher:
Dr. Thomas Müller

Doctoral Researcher:
Kerrin Langer

Project Duration:
2017–2020

Project Description:
The project studies two interrelated questions: firstly how and through which practices did states compare themselves and others regarding their military capabilities and power, and secondly: how did these practices of force comparisons interact with the evolution and globalization of the international system? Combining approaches from History and International Relations the project conceptualizes force comparisons as part of broader practices of power comparisons through which the international system and its evolution was structured, assessed and interpreted in terms of comparative orders such as the balance of power.

Empirically, the project seeks to reconstruct the co-evolution of force comparisons and the international system from the middle of the 18th century to the end of the Cold War. During this period, the co-evolution was in particular characterized by three transformative phases: the emergence of the modern European system of great powers since the middle of the 18th century, its gradual development into a global system of powers in the late 19th and early 20th century, and the trends towards more sophisticated and institutionalized practices of force comparisons in the context of the superpower competition in the Cold War. Additionally, the project highlights the new and growing role of think tanks – notably the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and the Stockholm Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) – as influential producers of force comparisons in the Cold War.
Cultural Translation as Multidirectional Process – Roberto Nobili as Missionary Translator between Cultures, Religions and Institutions

Project in the SPP 2130 “Early Modern Translation Cultures (1450-1800)”

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal investigators:
Prof. Dr. Antje Flüchter

Researcher:
Guilia Nardini

Project Duration:
2018–2021, prolonged 2021-2024

Project Description:
During the first phase of our project, we developed a tool kit for cultural translation that operationalized the approaches acquired in translation studies in the study of cultural encounters and interactions. Giulia Nardini applied this concept to study two works by the Jesuit missionary Roberto Nobili (1577-1656): the Ñana Upadesam, a theological-catechetical text written in Tamil, not translated and hardly analysed so far and Informatio, a Latin treatise addressed to a European clerical audience. Antje Flüchter contextualized Nobili’s endeavour with Jesuit texts sent from other parts of the world and published for a European audience. On the basis of the results obtained during the first phase of the project, we want to expand our research parameters in two important ways in the second phase. First, on a methodological level, we want to integrate elements of practice theory into our analytical tool kit which will enable us to focus more on practices that constitute social structures and hierarchies. Second, we want to test our tool kit on additional texts. Nardini will focus on Tamil texts written by Henrique Henriques (1520-1600) for a South Indian audience and Portuguese texts written by Gonçalo Fernandes (1541-1619) for a European audience. In parallel, Flüchter will contextualise the Jesuits’ Indian experience by examining their published texts from Ethiopia and Northern America.
Workshop/Conference


Led by the SPP project directors Antje Flüchter, Andreas Gipper, Susanne Greilich, and Hans-Jürgen Lüsebrink as a team. The point of departure was the pivotal question as to why certain texts, images, and sign complexes are translated, while others (must) remain untranslated. On the one hand, this approach directed the focus to translation politics and policies and the concept underlying them as well as the influencing sociocultural, economic, and intercultural factors, and on the other hand to translations in the context of political discourse and negotiation processes and thus to the connection between politics and translation. The chief concern here was with the interplay between actor-centred and structural dimensions of the politics of translation, in which context the organizers pointed out cultural filters, calculation, and diplomacy as particularly important factors from the heuristic point of view. In his keynote lecture “The Individuality of Language – Translation and Internationality”, Naoki Sakai (Cornell University) broadened the participants’ perspective by citing the example of Japan to expose the conception of homogeneous language as a fiction. We plan to have Mr Sakai continue his lecture at the third annual conference. The results of this year’s conference will be published in 2022 in the series “Übersetzungskulturen der Frühen Neuzeit / Early Modern Translation Cultures” (EMTC).
How ‘social’ is Turkey? Turkey’s social security system in a European context

Funded by:
Stiftung Mercator

Principal Investigator:
Prof. Lutz Leisering PhD

Project Partner:
Asst. Prof. Dr. H. Tolga Bölükbasi (Bilkent University, Ankara)

Postdoctoral Researcher:
Kerem Gabriel Öktem, PhD

Research Assistant:
Cansu Erdogan

Project Duration:
2017–2020

Project Description:
Social security and welfare state are key institutions of Western post-war societies, absorbing 20–30% of GDP and shaping basic social structures like labor markets, socio-economic inequality, gender, and the relationship between state, markets and civil society (Castles et al. 2010; Leibfried/Mau 2008; Esping-Andersen 1990; T.H. Marshall 1950). Social policy is about fundamental normative understandings of society, constituting a social contract and underpinning social cohesion. Moreover, social policy may impact on a country’s international economic competitiveness. At the level of the European Union, the notion of a ‘social Europe’ is seen by some as an essential element of Europeanization and the “European model” (Kaelble/Schmid 2004). As a pre-accession country that has graduated to the ranks of upper middle-income countries, Turkey is increasingly exposed to Europeanization pressures. Standing between Europe and Asia, Turkey remains at the intersection of the developing world and advanced industrialized countries, and has not conventionally figured in comparative welfare state research which centers on either advanced or developing countries.

The project brings together leading social policy researchers from Germany and Turkey in order to put Turkey on the map of comparative welfare state research, and to broaden the scope of Turkish studies in Germany. The project uses state-of-the-art theories and quantitative as well as qual-
tative research methods to pursue three main research goals: 1) It uses descriptive statistics and cluster analysis to locate Turkey’s experience in the field of social security in the broader world of welfare states. 2) It employs qualitative content analysis and semi-structured (topic-guide led) expert interviews to trace specific social policies and their political and ideational backgrounds in four key areas of social security (social assistance, health, pensions and unemployment). 3) Finally, insights gained from this research will be used to depict the overall shape of the Turkish welfare state and explain its rise. Academically, the case of Turkey will also enrich existing data and refine conceptual tools of comparative welfare state analysis, and add to the more recent global research on middle income countries (for welfare statism beyond its European origins see Gough/Therborn 2010; Gough 2008). In particular, the project inquires whether Turkey is a welfare state in a strict sense.

Outside academia, the project aims to contribute to a better understanding of Turkey’s society, economy and politics in Germany. There is a dearth of knowledge on Turkey’s social policy in German academia and public. Although the country declared itself a welfare state in the 1961 Constitution, and more than a third of all government expenditure is spent on social provisions, such as healthcare and pensions, popular imagination in Germany would not normally associate Turkey with welfare statism. But besides political and civil rights, the state of social rights in Turkey, too, is a crucial factor for the accession process of Turkey to the EU and for German-Turkish relationships. Can Turkey relate to the European family of welfare states and to ‘social Europe’?

The project is part of the programme “Contemporary Turkey Studies. Strengthening research on Turkey in Germany” (“Blickwechsel. Studien zur zeitgenössischen Türkei”), launched and funded by Stiftung Mercator.

www.blickwechsel-tuerkei.de
Institutional Change and Social Practice: Research on the Political System, the Economy and Society in Central Asia and the Caucasus (Postdoctoral Fellowship Program)

Funded by:
Volkswagen Foundation

Principal Investigator:
Prof. Dr. Andreas Vasilache

Project Partner:
TU Dortmund

Postdoctoral Researcher:
Dr. Aziz Elmuradov

Research Assistant:
Marie-Sophie Borchelt Camêlo, M. A.

Project Duration:
2019–2023

Project Description:
The Postdoctoral Fellowship Program “Institutional Change and Social Practice. Research on the Political System, the Economy and Society in Central Asia and the Caucasus” is implemented jointly by Bielefeld University and TU Dortmund University and funded by Volkswagen Foundation. In addition to supporting a total of eleven fellows and their research projects in Central Asia and the Caucasus, the project includes an academic and professionalization program to accompany the individual projects. Furthermore to its research orientation, the project aims to connect the diverse topics and approaches both between the fellows and with their German postdoc-tandem-partners. The project includes the organization of three international conferences that will be organized by the project partners in cooperation with the postdoctoral fellows.
The Institutionalization of Rankings. Tabular comparison of performances between 1850 and 1980

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal investigators:
Prof. Dr. Tobias Werron
Dr. Leopold Ringel

Postdoctoral Researcher:
Dr. Clelia Minnetian

Doctoral Researcher:
Stefan Wilbers

Project Duration:
2019–2022

Project Description:
Companies, artists, sports clubs, hospitals, hotels, universities or countries: Today, all kinds of entities are being “ranked” on a regular basis. Most of the literature focuses on rankings that emerged and proliferated since the 1990s. This neglects, however, that rankings have a long history that we need to understand in order to explain their rise in the last few decades. Our project therefore looks at the history of rankings in two fields – competitive sports and science/universities – between the mid-nineteenth century and around 1980. We conceptualize rankings as a modern practice of comparison that combines comparison of performances, quantification, visualization and publication. With this understanding in mind, we are particularly interested in three research questions: (1) Which rankings were produced and published during this period? (2) How were they discursively received and interpreted? (3) And how where they related to discourses on performance, competition, and transparency / publicity?
Managlobal: Globalised governance norms and local management and business practices in Africa and on the Arab peninsula

Funded by:
EU_H2020-MSCA-RISE, Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange

Principal Investigators:
Prof. Dr. Ulrike Schürckens (Universität Rennes II), Prof. Dr. Detlef Sack (Bielefeld University)

Postdoctoral Researcher:
Dr. Christian Steuerwald

Project Partners:
Institut des Sciences et Industries du Vivant et de l’Environnement – AgroParisTech
The University of Manchester
The University Court of the University of Abertay Dundee
University of Ghana
Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar

Project Team:
Sebastian Fuchs
Prof. Dr. Detlef Sack
Dr. Christian Steuerwald

Project Duration:
1998–2020

Project Description:
The joint project investigates the diffusion and translation of global management concepts and economic policies into the local practices of companies in Morocco, Senegal, Cameroon, Ghana and the United Arab Emirates. The project is funded under the EU Horizon 2020 programme. The duration is 2019-2022. In addition to Bielefeld University, Rennes 2 University and the research institutes CNRS and AgroParisTech (France), Manchester and Abertay Dundee Universities (United Kingdom), Mohammed VI Polytechnique University, ISCAE Business School and Magreb Steel and Phone Assistance (Morocco), Zayed University (United Arab Emirates), Dakar University (Senegal), Douala University (Cameroon) and Ghana University are involved in the project. The University of Rennes 2 is coordinating the project. We are happy to welcome junior and senior scholars for secondments (at least one month) at the University of Bielefeld from the Universities involved.

The Bielefeld team (Detlef Sack, Christian Steuerwald, Sebastian Fuchs) led the edi-
torial board of the Working Paper Series and is responsible for the communication and publication of the project results. The research of the Bielefeld team focuses primarily on comparative socio-structural and political-economic context studies, comparative policy analyses and ethnographic studies in various organizations (business associations, companies, international and local political organizations).

For further information check: https://managlobal.hypotheses.org/.
Order in Diversity: Practices of comparing in cross-cultural jurisprudence (17th–19th centuries)

Project B01 of the Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing, Ordering and changing the world

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal Investigators:
Prof. Dr. Antje Flüchter
Dr. Christina Brauner

Doctoral Researchers:
Andreas Becker
Anna Dönnecke

Project Duration:
2017–2020, prolonged 2021-2024

Project Description:
This first funding period project, headed by Antje Flüchter and Christina Brauner, is part of Bielefeld University’s Collaborative Research Centre on Practices of Comparison (SFB 1288 “Praktiken des Vergleichens”). It takes up two case studies pursued by two PhD candidates, Anna Dönnecke and Andreas Becker. Focusing on jurisprudence in early modern contact zones, we explore the role practices of comparing played in cultural encounters, how such practices were transformed, and how they were appropriated by different actors. When temporary cultural encounters evolve into more permanent contact zones, rules must be established to handle conflicts and enable a working social order of everyday life. In such contexts, the act of comparing plays a central role – to make the unfamiliar familiar, to create categories in diversity, to draw boundaries but also to question these boundaries and earlier established perceptions. The field of jurisprudence provides illuminating insights into the complex interdependencies between practices of comparing and social dynamics: For instance, it allows to probe into the formation of new groups as they are typical of early modern contact zones, such as religious conversion and mixed marriages. Two PhD-candidates pursue this general set of questions in two in-depth case studies which focus on two different contact zones: Anna Dönnecke explores institutions and practices of jurisprudence evolving in the French settle-
Research Projects

Andreas Becker studies the role of jurisprudence and processes of group formation in the Swedish expansion to Lapland and in the Atlantic World. The project sets out to tackle the following questions: How did different actors establish a basic comparability of differing norms, institutions and conceptions of justice? Which laws applied to new groups like converts and descendants of mixed marriages? Did the simultaneous existence of multiple systems of law provide leeway for strategic action such as “forum shopping”? Practices of comparison in these contexts contribute to stabilize an existing order of things but also can help to question established boundaries and foster change.

The project pursues a long-term perspective and also bridges the traditional caesura between the early modern and modern period. This allows us, or so we hope, to reconstruct practices of comparing and notions of (in)comparability and the transformations they underwent in a long-term perspective. Not least, we set out to critically discuss if there is such a thing as a ‘modern’ mode of comparing.

Workshops:

https://www.hsozkult.de/conferencereport/id/tagungsberichte-7552

http://www.hsozkult.de/event/id/event-87788

http://www.hsozkult.de/event/id/event-91126

http://www.hsozkult.de/conferencereport/id/tagungsberichte-8801
Outlawing Racial Discrimination – Making practices of comparison illegitimate

Project B06 of the Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing. Ordering and changing the world

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal Investigator:
Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy

Doctoral Researcher:
RA’in Malika Mansouri

Project Duration:
2017–2020

Project Description:
In December 1965, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. When the process of decolonization was at its height, human rights law moved to delegitimize practices of comparison that were deeply rooted in what is called European modernity or the European expansion. We assume that racial discrimination – outlawed by the convention – is intrinsically linked to practices of comparing, in particular comparisons that mark a difference implying less worth and backwardness. Therefore, we investigate: Was there, in the run-up to the convention, a phase where certain practices of comparing came under critique and became unacceptable? We also assume that the convention, by prohibiting racial discrimination, indeed aims to undercut certain practices of comparing for the time to come. If so, what are the practices of comparing that are meant to be eliminated, because they constitute racial discrimination? Finally, we investigate the methods the committee (established under the convention) takes resort to when it seeks to identify whether or not an act of racial discrimination has occurred in the particular setting of a case. We assume that the committee, when assessing the facts of a case, needs to rely on comparisons and that, when doing so, the committee creates practices of comparing of its own kind. Hence, we shall face two different sets of practices of comparing. For one, practices that ought not be. For another, practices that are necessary to identify the practices that ought not be. The former will help us clarify and structure the notion of racial discrimination, the latter will
contribute to theorizing judicial review in discrimination cases. In a historical perspective, we will give an account on the rise of a global standard that links post-colonial thinking with the human rights discourse.

Project F05 of the Collaborative Research Center 1288 Practices of Comparing. Ordering and changing the world

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Principal Investigators:
Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert
Dr. Thomas Müller

Doctoral Researchers:
Dorothée Grünholz
Nike Retzmann

Project Duration:
2021–2024

Project Description:
The sub-project deals with the competition between, and the combination of, various forms of power comparisons since the 1970s. Using the example of the transatlantic community of states, it traces how the development of comparative practices is shaped by trans- and international communities of practice. Two longitudinal studies reconstruct the development of discourses on international power changes and distributions in two North American (USA and Canada) and two Western European (Germany and Great Britain) states between 1970 and 2020. Two case studies demonstrate how shared practices of power comparison emerge within the framework of international institutions. The aim is to arrive at the first comprehensive reconstruction of how shared practices of power comparison emerge, change and develop policy-shaping effects through communities of practice.
Shaping Asia: Knowledge Production and Circulation

**Funded by:**
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

**Project Coordinator:**
Prof. Dr. Joanna Pfaff-Czarnecka, Bielefeld University

**Post-Doctoral Researcher:**
Dr. Eva Rozália Hölzle, Bielefeld University

**Doctoral Researcher:**
Anass Khayati, Bielefeld University

**Project Partners:**
Dr. Noorman Abdullah, National University of Singapore
Prof. Dr. Claudia Derichs, HU Berlin
Prof. Dr. Riho Isaka, University of Tokyo
Prof. Dr. Joachim Kurtz, University Heidleberg
Prof. Dr. Kelvin Low, National University of Singapore
Prof. Dr. Dhruv Raina, Jawarhalal Nehru University
Prof. Dr. Brigitt Röttger-Rössler, FU Berlin
Irina Savu-Cristea, Doctoral Researcher, FU Berlin
Prof. Dr. Thomas Stodulka, FU Berlin
Dr. Ferdiansyah Thajib, KUNCI Study Forum and Collective

**Project Description:**
The network of scholars involved in the project “Shaping Asia: Knowledge Production and Circulation” understands Asia to be a region in which (post)colonial domination and the manifold ways in which it has been questioned and scrutinised are linked to the very nature of knowledge production and circulation – as it seeks, at the same time, to grasp how Asia is shaped in this process. In this Networking Initiative, we understand “Shaping Asia” as conscious efforts of different actors in Asia to reflect on “how bodies of knowledge are produced in persons and populations in the context of the social relations” (Barth 2002: 1). Furthermore, we aim to trace their attempts to uncover, support, and develop forms of knowledge considered to be relevant for being Asian. This project will not ignore the tacit ways of knowing and knowledge transmission that are carried out in everyday human actions. We give primacy, however, to conscious, reflexive dealings with knowledge in our quest to uncover how Asian actors seek to actively influence their sociality and culture.

Our reflection on knowledge production, circulation, and distribution across Asia and within and between epistemic com-
munities is informed by the project’s quest to grasp and to do justice to the magnitude of knowledge production (while concentrating on specific topics), the synergies and clashes between communities of knowledge as well as the im/possibilities of translation between different realms of knowledge. This reflection is driven by the recognition of the importance that actors themselves attribute to knowledge production and dissemination as well as to the use of knowledge for different reasons and purposes. At the same time, it is propelled by the imperative to understand the reflexivity of actors in Asia as they consciously shape their worlds. But it should also bring about and stimulate academic (self-) reflexivity in the expansion of knowledge about societies and cultures in Asia. Of course, the limits of such endeavours are also very important. Given the magnitude and diversity of epistemic cultures, careful observations – requiring ethnographic skill and proficiency of language – will be needed to grasp forms of exchange and challenges to participative generation of knowledge and dialogue. Among the ‘burning issues’ to be explored are the relations between knowing and ignorance (see Kirsch and Dilley 2015: 6 on the general crisis of confidence in contemporary societies about what knowledge is), local knowledge and learning as well as the dynamics in knowledge hierarchies.

The project “Shaping Asia: Knowledge Production and Circulation” draws from three large areas of research while proposing novel avenues based on their strengths and addressing their shortcomings: (1) the postcolonial critique on the modalities of knowledge production in and about Asia; (2) the spread of ‘world culture’ leading to homogenisation (Krücken 2005), influenced by neoliberal forces and (3) the engagement with ‘indigenous’ or ‘local’ knowledge.
Welfare for Migrant Factory Workers: Moral Struggles and Politics of Care under Market Socialism

**Funded by:**
the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union’s Horizon research and innovation program (grant agreement No 803614)

**Principal Investigators:**
Prof. Dr. Minh T. N. Nguyen

**Ethics Advisor:**
Prof. Hy Van Luong (University of Toronto)

**Advisory Board:**
- Prof. Hy Van Luong (University of Toronto)
- Prof. Tuan Anh Nguyen (Hanoi National University)
- Prof. Shih-Jiun Shih (National Taiwan University)
- Prof. Li Zhang (University of California, Davis)
- Prof. Peiqin Zhou (University of Nanjing)
- Prof. Yulin Zhang (University of Nanjing)
- Prof. Hy Van Luong (University of Toronto)
- Prof. Tuan Anh Nguyen (Hanoi National University)
- Prof. Shih-Jiun Shih (National Taiwan University)
- Prof. Li Zhang (University of California, Davis)
- Prof. Peiqin Zhou (University of Nanjing)
- Prof. Yulin Zhang (University of Nanjing)

**Project Team:**
- Prof. Dr. Minh Nguyen
- Dr. Jingyu Mao
- Dr. Jake Lin (associated project member)
- Ngoc Luong
- Lily Tian

**Project Duration:**
2019–2024

**Project Description:**
Emerging from several decades of socialist central planning, China and Vietnam have come to be known as the factories of the world. Lesser known is the fact that the millions of people staffing these factories are largely rural migrants, and even lesser known is that the welfare systems of these countries are unravelling like never before. Despite deepening privatization, public welfare programs have been expanding alongside diverse forms of non-state provisions. This research project comparatively examines the moral politics underlining the ways in which the migrant labour force is being cared for in the two countries by focusing on the welfare of the migrant factory workers and their families.
Research Training Group (RTG 2225)

“World politics: The emergence of political arenas and modes of observation in world society”

Funded by:
German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG))

Funding period:
1\textsuperscript{st} funding period: 01 October 2017–31 March 2022
2\textsuperscript{nd} funding period: 01 April 2022–30 September 2026\textsuperscript{1}

Principal investigators (as of 01 December 2021):

- Prof. Dr. Mathias Albert (Speaker)
- Prof. Dr. Ulrike Davy
- Prof. Dr. Angelika Epple
- Prof. Dr. Thomas Faist
- Prof. Dr. Alexandra Kaasch
- PD Dr. Martin Koch
- Prof. Dr. Franz Mayer
- Prof. Dr. Christina Morina
- Prof. Dr. Martin Petzke
- Prof. Dr. Willibald Steinmetz
- Prof. Dr. Holger Straßheim
- Prof. Dr. Andreas Vasilache
- Prof. Dr. Tobias Werron

\textsuperscript{1} The DFG has approved a second funding period for an additional 4.5 years on 05 November 2021.
**Project Description:**

The Research Training Group focuses on the emergence of world politics as a distinct field of the political embedded in a world society environment. Rather than reducing world politics and its history to a range of dominant organisational forms, such as nation-states or empires, and the relations between them, the group adopts a comprehensive perspective covering the processes and practices that underpin the emergence of world politics as a highly complex social realm. Accordingly, it builds on the expertise of different fields – International Relations, Sociology (world society theories), Global History, and International Law, in order to situate itself in, as well as contribute to, a fast-growing international research landscape of ‘global historical sociology’. Informed by a variety of disciplinary inputs, the group as a whole continues to apply what has proven to be a highly fruitful analytical heuristics, namely the distinction between modes of observation and modes of organisation as perspectives on linked but separate aspects of world political evolution. Reflecting the individual (post)doctoral research projects that the group has attracted during two out of a possible total of three application rounds, it has also specified two thematic fields within its research programme that will guide future collaborative efforts. These fields cover, firstly, world politics as a horizon of comparing that links geographically and socially distant structures and processes and, secondly, global models, ‘scripts’ and ‘blueprints’ of specific practices and actors in world politics.

With its research and qualification programme, the primary aim of the group remains to foster high-quality individual research outputs completed in a limited amount of time, to support junior researchers in the best ways possible in order to achieve this and to help them develop ‘research personalities’, as well as to produce collaborative output as a group. With a high degree of built-in internationality, the group seeks to increase its own international visibility as a group, and, more particularly, that of the individual (post)doctoral researchers who belong to it.
Events

2021

Inter-organizational Relations and World Order Workshop
29.10.2021, Bielefeld
Organisation: Martin Koch and Ulrich Franke

‘Global Challenges’ in World Politics. Discourses, Actors and Outcomes Conference
13.-15.12.2021, Bielefeld, RTG (2225) “World Politics”
Organisation: Cansu Erdoğan, Robin Schulze Waltrup and Oday Uraiqat

Klausurtagung des IW
16.12.2021, online

2020

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic there were no workshops or conferences taking place.

2019

World Society and its History Conference
09.-11.03.2019, Bielefeld
Organisation: Mathias Albert and Tobias Werron

Symposium zum Abschied von Prof. Lutz Leisering, PhD
Conference
07.05.2019, Bielefeld
Organisation: Alexandra Kaasch, Elsbe Lück, and Ines Vitic

IO Discourses in Global Social Governance Workshop
24.-25.05.2019, Bremen
Organisation: Alexandra Kaasch (Bielefeld), Kerstin Martens, and Dennis Niemann (Bremen)
Entangled Comparisons. Grounding Research on Asia - Expanding Research Methodologies
Conference
07.-07.09.2019, Bielefeld, ZiF
Organisation: Joanna Pfaff-Czarnecka

Polar- und Meeresforschung
Workshop
30.09.-02.10.2019, Bielefeld
Organisation: Mathias Albert

Views & constructions of global numbers. Workshop on the history & sociology of colonial & international statistics
Workshop
07.-08.10.2019, Berlin
Organisation: Léa Renard, and Theresa Wobbe

Organising Competition & Contestation in World Politics
Workshop
24.-25.10.2019, Bielefeld, RTG (2225) “World Politics”
Organisation: Anatoly Boyashov, Madeleine Myatt, Johannes Nagel, Daniela Russ and James Stafford

Envisioning the Global, Engendering Agency: Perspectives, Positions, Communities
Workshop
21.-22.10.2019, Bielefeld, RTG (2225) “World Politics”
Organisation: Aziz Elmuradov, Sandra Holtgreve, Marc Jacobsen, Karlson Preuß, Yasin Sunca and Gladys Vásquez

Universities in Crisis or Crisis of the University?
Conference
27.-28.11.2019, Bielefeld
Organisation: Sandra Holtgreve

Klausurtagung des IW
12./13.12.2019, Bad Salzuflen
2018

Imagining Belonging in World Politics: Concepts, practices, and struggles
Workshop
01.-02.10.2018, Bielefeld, RTG (2225) “World Politics”
Organisation: Aziz Elmuradov, Sandra Holtgreve, Marc Jacobsen, Karlson Preuß, Yasin Sunca
and Gladys Vásquez (Bielefeld)

Balance & Competition in World Politics
Workshop
09.-10.11.2018, Bielefeld, RTG (2225) “World Politics”
Organisation: Anatoly Boyashov, Madeleine Myatt, Johannes Nagel, Daniela Russ and James
Stafford (Bielefeld)

Klausurtagung des IW
Lecture Series

Winter term 2021/2022
Roundtable Questions, Problems, Challenges
with Holly Case (author of “The Age of Questions”), Holger Straßheim, and Tobias Werron
Willibald Steinmetz (Bielefeld)
What is new? The Corona-Pandemic compared to earlier (20th- and 21st-century) pandemics

Summer term 2021
Christina Morina (Bielefeld)
The Intervention of Marxism. How an Idea conquered the World
Hedwig Richter (München)
The problem with ‘equality’ in the long 19th century. A narrative about democratization
Lothar Brock & Hendrik Simon (Frankfurt a. M.)
Constituting World Order through the Justification of War. From Early Modernity to the Present

Winter term 2020/2021
Rudolf Stichweh (Bonn)
The COVID-19 Pandemic in the System of World Society
Book Launch
What in the World? Understanding Global Social Change (Bristol University Press 2021, ed. by Mathias Albert and Tobias Werron (Bielefeld))

Summer term 2020
Ursula Mense-Petermann (Bielefeld)
Der Fall Tönnies und das Produktionsmodell der deutschen Fleischindustrie

Winter term 2019/2020
Boris Holzer (Konstanz)
Social Structure and Semantics in the Sociology of World Society
Eva M. Hausteiner (Bonn)
In the Conceptual Twilight Zone: Federation, Empire, and the Description of large polities
Hannah Bennani (Tübingen)
Globalizing categories. The case of “Indigenous Peoples”
Masoud Mohammadi Alamuti (Teheran)
From a ‘World’ to a ‘Global’ Society: Normative Globalization

Summer term 2019
Andrew Zimmerman (Washington)
A Global History of the American Civil War
Jennifer Mitzen (Columbus)
Symphony or Schism? The Concert of Europe in History and Theory
Lene Hansen (Copenhagen)
Anja Jakobi (Braunschweig)
Governing Global Illegal Markets - Countering Crime or Regulating Economic Flows

Winter term 2018/2019
Benjamin Tallis (Prague)
Identities, Borderscapes, (Dis-)orders: Understanding the EU’s Migration and Neighbourhood Crisis
Teresa Koloma Beck (München)
Globalisation and the Everyday. How sociologies of everyday life can contribute to globalisation research
Anja Weiß (Duisburg-Essen)
Sociology of Global Inequalities

Summer term 2018
Or Rosenboim (London)
Globalism: historical perspectives on a contested concept
Shih-Jiunn Shi (Fellow at ZiF)
Cultural Convergence or Political-economic Divergence: A Comparative Perspective on the Welfare Development in Greater China
Ursula Mense-Petermann (Bielefeld)
Observing transnational labor markets through the lens of economic sociology – on the production of a transnational labor market in the meat industry
Georgios Varouxakis (London/Göttingen)
Towards a genealogy of the concept “the West”
Winter term 2017/2018

Heidi Tworek (Vancouver)
“Lies are the Law of the World!” News and Global Media Networks in the Twentieth Century

George Lawson (London)
“Global Historical Sociology”
Publications


61 — Publications


