

Cultural Diversity and World Politics

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Summary

The end of the Cold War, the emergence of nonWestern states as influential actors in global politics, and waves of Western nativism in the United States and Europe have placed questions of cultural diversity centrally in global politics. Although the mainstream paradigms of international relations (IR), namely, realism and liberalism, have remained focused on material power and mutual gains via institutions as the cruxes of global politics, starting with the mid-1990s, an increasing number of IR scholars have attended to the question of cultural diversity and world politics.

This scholarship has approached culture, alternatively, as a set of shared meanings stable over time, meanings that are institutionally stabilized, or a field of multiple and competing representations. Accordingly, some (the English school, conventional constructivism) posit culture as internally coherent and externally diverse, associating shared culture with accord and cultural diversity with discord. Others (critical constructivism, postcolonial IR) focus on the power-laden processes through which cultural diversity comes to be associated with Otherness and discord.

Most of the relevant scholarship, however, defies paradigmatic categorization. These works are better grouped as interventions into IR theory and as scholarship that focuses on the impact of cultural diversity on the conduct of world politics. The first set of interventions have identified the state of cultural diversity in IR theorizing as an absence, a deep suspicion and an active suppression, or an outdated conceptualization. The IR theoretical path forward has, accordingly, been identified as the inclusion of culture, as dispensing with key theoretical heuristics of the field, or as a new focus on how cultural diversity has been globally governed. The analyses of cultural diversity and the conduct of world politics, taken together, show the intricate connections between existing institutions and norms, and assertions of cultural diversity. While diversity challenges universalizing forms of governance, the demands for the equal recognition of diversity are shaped by existing institutions.

Despite key theoretical and analytical insights, the scholarship on cultural

diversity can pay further attention to (a) the relation between theoretical notions of cultural diversity and cultural diversity as employed in global politics and (b) the relation between cultural diversity and other global political domains, such as geopolitics. On this, the literature can benefit from engagement with the IR scholarship on civilizations. At the same time, the latter scholarship is highly relevant to the question at hand because civilizations are key conduits of the global politics of cultural diversity.

Keywords: [cultural diversity](#), [civilizations](#), [pluralism](#), [multiculturalism](#), [politics of culture](#), [global order](#)

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The modern world can be called multicultural due to cultural and ethnic diversity. Through the process of globalization and immigration modern society has become a mixture of different nations and cultures. Cross-cultural contacts have grown significantly nowadays. Thanks to globalization we can enjoy foreign goods, food, music, ideas, technologies and practices. Thus there are own national holidays and cultural traditions in every country or even a region. I'd like to tell something about the traditions of celebrating birthday in different countries. The tradition of birthday parties started Do you prefer cultural diversity or cultural integration? Are diversity and multiculturalism good? In what ways can racial and cultural diversity be a strength for a country? How can a culturally and ethnically diverse society be kept unified and together? Dylan Rourke. Now I hate to sound like a conspiracy theorist here, but there is a consensus among certain globalist leaning politicians around the world who see a blending of cultures and an abolition of borders as the only way forward. To mix all the cultures of the world together will eventually eradicate them altogether and make us all easier to control. If we all become mixed race-irreligious robots who have lost all sense of heritage, national pride and identity, then we will be much easier to keep in check, or so the theory goes. Culture and Order in World Politics. CrossRef. Google Scholar. In response, international orders develop diversity regimes: institutional norms and practices that define legitimate units of political authority, authorize certain forms of cultural difference, and relate the two. These regimes are essential to the legitimacy of international orders, but face two interrelated pressures for change: shifts in underlying material capabilities, and new claims for cultural recognition, often rooted in grievances against past or prevailing forms of recognition. Cultural diversity is a debatable, open-ended. term, which generally refers to a reality of coex-. istence of diverse knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, religions, languages, abilities and. disabilities, genders, ethnicities, races, nationali-. ties, sexual orientations, etc., of human beings. It. and partitions, such as identity politics, around the. world where all cultural groups feel their members. are to some extent being attacked, bullied, perse-. cuted, and discriminated against. Whether people. admit it or not, and whether government hide it or. not, it is a fact that people are full of diversity in. terms of gender, social class, ethnicity, race, lan What is diversity and what are cultural differences? Discover the importance of cultural diversity at Purdue Global. Learning about other cultures helps us understand different perspectives within the world in which we live, and helps dispel negative stereotypes and personal biases about different groups. In addition, cultural diversity helps us recognize and respect "ways of being" that are not necessarily our own, so that as we interact with others we can build bridges to trust, respect, and understanding across cultures. Furthermore, this diversity makes our country a more interesting place to live, as people from diverse cultures contribute language skills, new ways of thinking, new knowledge, and differ