# The new geopolitics of () international higher education

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Special issue: 'The new geopolitics of international higher education'

- Coming out in *Globalisation, Societies & Education* in early 2022
- Roots the study of international higher education in prevailing geopolitical currents
- Articles take up multiple perspectives:
  - Global, regional (Europe, Latin America, South Asia), national (China, Canada, Turkey/Syria, Israel, USA)
  - Borders, migration
  - Covid-19 and beyond
  - Nationalization, regionalization, globalization, diplomacy



# Shifting global politics and rising global challenges

- Weaknesses in global governance
- Mounting backlashes to multilateralism and free trade
- Resurgence of political populism and nationalism/authoritarianism
- Balance of global power swinging to China/Asia
- Climate related emergencies
- Growing demands for reparative social justice



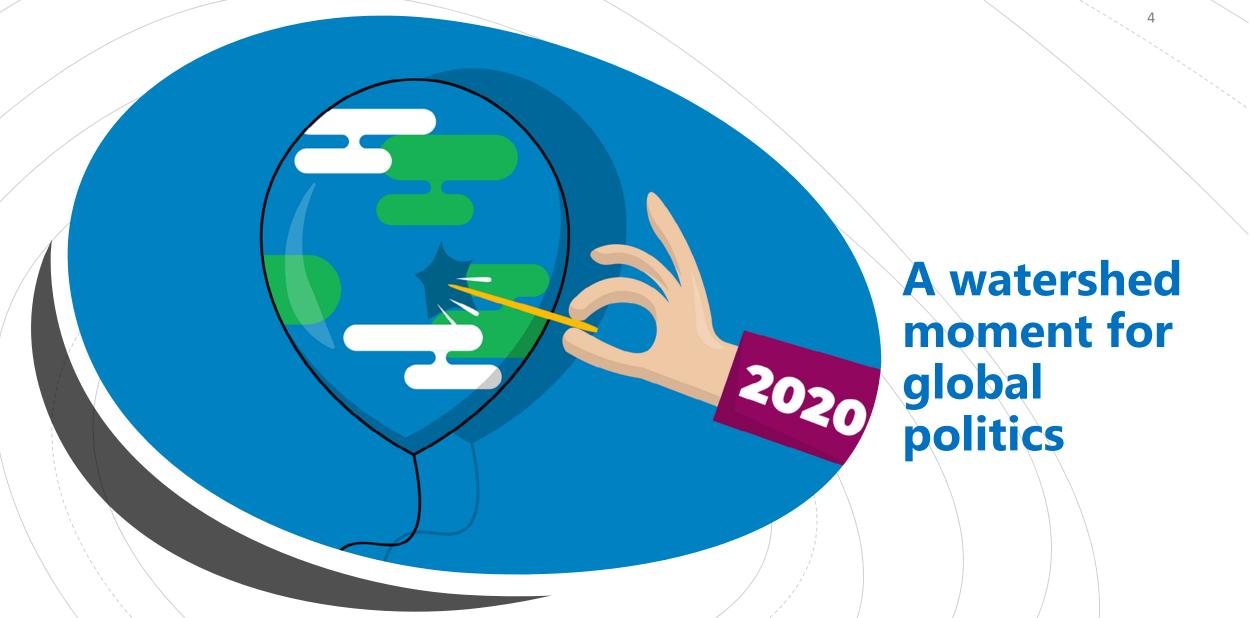


Image by Mees Groothuis from Pixabay

#### $\bigcirc \otimes \equiv$ LIVE TV Edition 🗸 **Thousands protest in Hungary against planned Chinese**

# university campus

**Story by Reuters** 



| BBC  | Sign in | Home | News | Sport | Reel | Worklife | Travel |
|------|---------|------|------|-------|------|----------|--------|
| NEWS |         |      |      |       |      |          |        |

#### Egerton Ryerson: Statue toppled of architect of 'shameful' school system



6



Regional **Scales** Local Global States / Governments Students Institutions **Actors** International/ Regional

organizations

(Inter-)

(Inter-)

National

Multiple scales, actors, enablers

> Social justice movements

# Ideas

# Enablers

Social media

Regulation



# Theorizing international higher education through a critical geopolitics lens

- Recognize the role of education in shaping geopolitics (Nguyen, 2020)
- Break the territorial trap that 'territorialises power at the national-state scale' (Agnew 1994; 2010)
- Move beyond a Western hegemonic conception of geopolitics; 'changing the terms of the conversation' (Mignolo 2011)
- Scale down to understand everyday practices and lived experiences; scale up to study the transnational (Hyndman 2001)

Thank you

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Look out for the Special Issue of *Globalisation*, Societies & Education in early 2022

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# Adding 'geopolitics' to studies of (international) higher education

| Frame                     | Use of geopolitics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Realist                   | <ul> <li>Emphasis on national interest; state-centric though may also cover regions</li> <li>Competitive advantage and power relations are key factors</li> <li><i>Example</i>: Hazelkorn, E. (Ed.). (2017). <i>Global rankings and the geopolitics of higher education: Understanding the influence and impact of rankings on higher education, policy and society</i>. Routledge.</li> </ul>                                                                                                  |  |  |  |
| Soft power /<br>Diplomacy | <ul> <li>Similar to neorealist school in emphasis on power as key factor in international relations</li> <li>Often emphasizes liberal institutions and cooperation but increasingly being applied to non-liberal states</li> <li><i>Example:</i> Trilokekar, R., Masri, A. E., &amp; Masry, H. E. (2020). Power, Politics, and Education: Canadian Universities and International Education in an Era of New Geopolitics. <i>Canadian Journal of Higher Education</i>, 50(3), 79–95.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
| Geography /<br>Migration  | <ul> <li>Takes geography and human movement (migration) to politics, rather than vice-versa</li> <li>Critical and feminist approaches may emphasize bottom-up approaches and lived experiences</li> <li><i>Example:</i> Nguyen, N. (2020). On geopolitics and education: Interventions, possibilities, and future directions. <i>Geography Compass</i>, 14(9).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       |  |  |  |
| Globalization             | <ul> <li>Looks beyond the state to global discourses (e.g. knowledge economy)</li> <li>Applies these to national settings; do not fundamentally question global order</li> <li><i>Example:</i> Moisio, S., &amp; Kangas, A. (2016). Reterritorializing the global knowledge economy: An analysis of geopolitical assemblages of higher education. <i>Global Networks</i>, 16(3), 268–287.</li> </ul>                                                                                            |  |  |  |
| Decoloniality             | <ul> <li>Also goes beyond the state but critically challenges Eurocentric colonial HE structures/ideas</li> <li>Strong lineage connecting to geopolitics of knowledge – Walter Mignolo</li> <li><i>Example:</i> Majee, U. S., &amp; Ress, S. B. (2020). Colonial legacies in internationalisation of higher education: Racial justice and geopolitical redress in South Africa and Brazil. <i>Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education</i>, 50(4), 463–481.</li> </ul>     |  |  |  |

# HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AS EYES OF THE STATE CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COMPLIANCE REGIME

Lisa Ruth Brunner University of British Columbia, x<sup>w</sup>məθk<sup>w</sup>əy'əm (Musqueam) Traditional Territory *The New Geopolitics of International Higher Education* Centre for Global Higher Education Seminar June 22, 2021

# HIGHER EDUCATION'S ENTANGLEMENT WITH IMMIGRATION

# Driven by two trends:

- Reliance of institutions and governments on international studentgenerated revenue
- Global race for 'highly skilled' immigrants; international students viewed as 'ideal' immigrants

### **TWO AIMS**

Traces the formation of Canada's International Student Compliance Regime over the past decade

Argues that HE's role in surveilling migrants on behalf of the state is not a novel compromise of HE's values but rather connected to historical patterns of HE's involvement in state and border imperialism

# THEORIES OF BORDERS AND SURVEILLANCE

#### Borders

- Dynamic practices which appear, are produced, and sustained (Vaughan-Williams 2009)
- Tied up in border imperialism regimes of institutions, discourses, and systems which control migrants and decide whom the state includes (Walia 2013)

#### Surveillance

- Evolved alongside capitalism (informed by Marx), bureaucratic organization (Weber), and shifts from punishment towards selfdiscipline (Foucault)
- Surveillance society (Marx 1985; Lyon 2007)
- Impacts life changes/choices through social sorting (Lyon 2007)

#### Both have uneven impacts, in the service of:

- white supremacy (e.g. Browne 2015)
- empire (e.g. Kundnani and Kumar 2015; Zureik 2011; Van der Meulen and Heynen 2019)
- the settler-colonial state (Walia 2013)

# BORDERS AND SURVEILLANCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

#### Borders

- Colonial and racist history of mobility within education (e.g. Rizvi, 2011; Madge, Raghuram, and Noxolo, 2014) and higher education specifically (Rodríguez 2012; Wilder 2013; Stein 2021)
- Imperialist bordering practices against international students (McCartney 2020)
- Higher education as a technology/arm of the settler state (La paperson 2017; Grande 2018)

#### Surveillance

- Integral to higher education (Lyon 2007; Dear 2018; Collier and Ross 2020)
- Disproportionate impacts on minoritized and international students (Brown and Klein 2020)
- Increasingly pervasive and fine-grained technologies (e.g. Kafka 2020; Warner 2020)

#### Both are *naturalized* within higher education institutions

# HIGHER EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL STUDENT COMPLIANCE REGIMES (ISCR)

- In the United States (Rosser et al. 2007; Tabor 2008; Wennerstrom 2008)
- In the United Kingdom (Jenkins 2014; Dear 2018)
- Comparing the US, the UK, and Australia (Walsh 2019)

# HIGHER EDUCATION ISCR MONITORING SYSTEMS: 5 CHARACTERISTICS

- Flawed governing tools
- Impose structural institutional changes
- Transform the role of higher education
- Transform the subjectivity of staff and faculty
- Refashion student subjectivities

# CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PROGRAM CONTEXT: THE PAST DECADE

- Rapid expansion
- Major changes in 2014
  - First federal international education strategy
  - Regulatory overhaul (more institutional oversight, introduction of ISCR)
- International students are:
  - positioned as economically crucial
  - aggressively recruited as potential permanent immigrants
  - simultaneously seen as threats

Table 1: DLI Portal Compliance Reporting Student Statuses (IRCC 2018a; 2021)

| Student status      | IRCC concern<br>level | Definition                                          |  |  |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Academic break      |                       | A regularly scheduled break as<br>determined by DLI |  |  |
| Authorised leave    |                       | Must be formally authorised by the DLI              |  |  |
| Full-time studies   |                       | As determined by the DLI                            |  |  |
| Part-time studies   | Compliant             | As determined by the DLI                            |  |  |
| Deferred enrolment  |                       | Program start date postponed                        |  |  |
| Not started         |                       | Registered for following semester                   |  |  |
|                     |                       | (not a deferral)                                    |  |  |
| Program/degree      |                       | Student is either waiting for, or has               |  |  |
| completed           |                       | been sent, formal confirmation                      |  |  |
| Academic            |                       | e.g. due to poor academic                           |  |  |
| suspension          |                       | performance                                         |  |  |
| No longer           |                       | Includes transfers to another                       |  |  |
| registered/enrolled | Potentially           | institution (not a suspension)                      |  |  |
| No show             | non-compliant         | Student was accepted but either                     |  |  |
|                     |                       | never attended or stopped attending                 |  |  |
|                     |                       | without notification                                |  |  |
| Unknown/no          |                       | DLI has never issued a letter of                    |  |  |
| record              |                       | acceptance for student                              |  |  |

## IMPLICATIONS: ETHICAL AND POLITICAL

- Subtle nature of Canada's system normalizes, naturalizes, and depoliticizes everyday border imperialism
  - Illustrates 'the systemic logics, institutional techniques, rhetorics, and epistemologies of violence and power that undergird the academy's racial and colonial foundations' (Rodríguez 2012, 809)
- Limited resistance may = normalization of surveillance culture
- Higher education is serving the needs of the state in new ways, it has always surveilled and always served the needs of the state

## AFTER SURVEILLANCE?

- "requires a willingness to speculate that some of the surveillance roles we have come to accept could be otherwise" (Collier and Ross 2020, 276)
- Disinvesting from higher education entirely? (La paperson 2017; Grande 2018; Stein 2021)
- Looking beyond the state (Walia 2013)

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