



Global Space: Power and Powerlessness of Cultures

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This paper will examine power and powerlessness (Gaventa, 1980 and Blanning, 2002) of cultures in relation to the process of globalization and transnationalization in the 'spaceless world' (Ruppert, 2000). This paper will present a model in the framework of glocal space which explain responses of indiginous cultures that integrated from lucal and global forces to the globalization. Globalization seen here as a process which is the result of advancement of simultaneous communication system and also as an ideologies (Rupert, 2000) of power—soft-ware of globalization behind the technology of globalization—hard-ware of globalization. Study of culture in a glocal space is a serious challenge for cultural studies in anthropological field which traditionally relied on a spatially localized society (Cupta etal., 1997). In this model culture has been defined as a way of life embodied in series of values and ideas, social interactions, entertainments and commodity which consume according to the process of culturalizat

The main theme of this paper is relationship between cultural belonging, national identity, citizenship and globalization (Ameli, 2000). According to Marshal, citizenship defined as a series of social rights which Turner expended further to the human rights and globalization. One important elements of citizenship which has been ignored by Marshall (1950 and 1981) and Turner (1999) is a sense of "social and cultural belonging" (Ameli, 2002b) which is a result of social, cultural and political satisfaction of a society as well as national trust, national hope for the better future and national solidarity among members of particular society.

Finally, this paper discusses the extent that virtualization of the reality— cybercultures (Bell, 2001); minimization of life into a 'single space' (Robertson, 1992) have induced strong gap between classes, generations and societies. It has also resulted extensive scarcity, significant change on the concept of society and weakening of social belonging, meanwhile, 'reverse globalization' (Giddens, 1999), caused mirror reflection on cultures and civilizations—today indiginous culture and civilization become more transparent in the mirror of diversity and virtualization of whole perception of public sphere, traditions become more understandable then ever before due to the fact that diversity of cultures crystallized differentiation and fabric elements of cultures. Therefore one can observe two paradoxical reaction within local culture in response to the globalization, the first elucidates grate lose of orientation of home culture which cause detachment from indiginous culture and past civilization and weakening.