Workshop

**Considering Governance: Multidisciplinary Perspectives**

27 May 2021

Time zone: Stockholm/CEST
The event will be held via Zoom: [https://uu-se.zoom.us/j/66123616668](https://uu-se.zoom.us/j/66123616668)

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14:15 - 14:20

**CHRISTINA GARSTEN**, Principal, SCAS
Welcome & Introduction

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14:20 - 15:00

**LECTURE: Dreaming in English: A 21st Century Take on a 19th Century Question**

**GYANENDRA PANDEY**, Guest of the Principal, SCAS.
Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor of History, and Director, Interdisciplinary Workshop on Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, Emory University, Atlanta

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15:00 - 15:45

Q&A

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15:45 - 16:00

Break

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16:00 - 16:20

**PRESENTATION: Democracy and the Corporation in the Shadow of the Dragon**

**DAVID CIEPLEY**, Global Horizons Fellow, SCAS.
Associate Fellow, Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture, University of Virginia, Charlottesville

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16:20 - 16:40

**PRESENTATION: Non-state Actors and Democratic Legitimacy of Global Climate Governance**

**KARIN BÄCKSTRAND**, Professor of Environmental Social Science, Stockholm University.
Senior Researcher, Institute for Futures Studies, Stockholm

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16:40 - 17:00

**PRESENTATION: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: How Inclusive Should a Cosmopolitics Be?**

**KARSTEN PAERREGAARD**, Global Horizons Fellow, SCAS.
Professor Emeritus of Social Anthropology, University of Gothenburg

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17:00 - 17:30

Discussion
Short Bios & Abstracts

About Gyanendra Pandey
Gyan Pandey is Arts and Sciences Distinguished Professor of History, and Director, Interdisciplinary Workshop on Colonial and Postcolonial Studies, at Emory University, Atlanta. He was trained at the University of Delhi and the University of Oxford, where he held a Rhodes Scholarship and Nuffield College Graduate Scholarship, before taking up a research and teaching fellowship for four years. Prior to Emory, he was at the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Kolkata; the University of Delhi; and the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He has also been a visiting professor at several other institutions in Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, UK and USA.

A founding member and leading theorist of the Subaltern Studies project, Pandey has written extensively on colonial and postcolonial conditions – nationalism and minorities, civil rights and democracy, and the history of history-writing, with a focus on South Asia and more recently the United States. Among his major single-authored books are *A History of Prejudice: Race, Caste and Difference in India and the United States* (2013); *Routine Violence: Nations, Fragments, Histories* (2006); *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India* (rev. ed. 2006); and *Remembering Partition: Violence, Nationalism and History in India* (2001). He is also editor of three major anthologies, *Subaltern Citizens and their Histories: Investigations from India and the USA* (2010), *Subalternity and Difference: Investigations from the North and the South* (2011), and *Unarchived Histories: the “Mad” and the “Trifling” in the Colonial and Postcolonial World* (2014).

Pandey is Guest of the Principal at SCAS in the the spring of 2021. He is currently working on two books: one, a comparative study of the practice of democracy, past and present; the second, a history of modern India as seen from the location of family and home.

Abstract
Momentous changes have occurred in the relationship between ideas of democracy, nationhood and modernization, between the later 19th and early 20th centuries and the late 20th and early 21st. Most obviously, modernization (or economic growth) has trumped the aspiration of collective advance and expanding opportunities for all. To put it another way, an abstract entity called the economy, yet sometimes still called the nation, has taken the place of real, living people and communities. And an empty shell of democracy (called elections) is invoked to legitimize increasingly concentrated and authoritarian political power, itself legitimizing the increasing concentration of colossal riches and profits in the hands of a tiny upper stratum of the world’s population.

Over the same period, another profound philosophical departure has transformed the question of democracy from an apparently straightforward demand for equality to a recognition of the need for equality with difference, or equality and difference. Paradoxically, this shift has foregrounded the question of identity – who belongs and who doesn’t, who qualifies as a citizen deserving of democratic rights – at the very time when nation-states and nationalism are said to be in decline on account of neo-liberal globalization.

I use the theme of dreaming in English, in both its literal and metaphorical registers, to illustrate one dimension of these fundamentally important, yet not always adequately recognized, changes between the late 19th and early 21st century moments of democratic struggle.

About David Ciepley
David Ciepley (Ph.D., University of Chicago, 2001) is an Associate Fellow of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture at the University of Virginia, and currently also a Global Horizons Fellow at SCAS. He is the author of “Beyond Public and Private: Toward a Political Theory of the Corporation” (*APSR* 2013), and “Is the U.S. Government a Corporation? The Corporate Origins of Modern Constitutiona lism” (*APSR* 2017). His current book project, *Constitutional Democracy and the Corporation*, explores the common origins of constitutional democracy and the business corporation, explains how in recent years the latter has been undermining the former, and explores ways to make them compatible again.

Abstract
Our conversation about globalization may soon be switching to a conversation about bifurcation, as we appear to be tumbling towards a Cool War, if not quite a new Cold War. Can the world’s constitutional democracies restructure and align their corporate economies so that they reinforce rather than undermine constitutional democracy, while also generating investment and innovation sufficient to compete with the techno-authoritarian system of state and state-corporate relations spreading from China? The question is pressing, because their corporate economies as reconstructed by neoliberalism are failing on both fronts.
ABOUT KARIN BÄCKSTRAND
Karin Bäckstrand is Professor of Environmental Social Science at the Department of Political Science at Stockholm University, researcher at the Institute for Futures Studies and a member of the Swedish Climate Policy Council. Her research revolves around the democratic legitimacy of global environmental politics and non-state actors in climate change governance. She held positions as Professor of Political Science, Lund University, and Wallenberg Fellow at MIT. Her recent publications include *Legitimacy in Global Governance. Sources, Processes, and Consequences* (Oxford University Press 2018, co-edited with Tallberg and Scholte), and *Governing the Climate-Energy Nexus. Institutional complexity and its Challenges to Effectiveness and Legitimacy* (Cambridge University Press, 2020, co-edited with Zelli et al).

ABOUT KARSTEN PAERREGAARD

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Against the backdrop of the climate crisis, I propose a *comopolitics* that departs from humans’ double role as the Planet’s villains as well as saviors and that in contrast to *realpolitik*, which explicitly addresses intra-human affairs and operates as a conventional “quid pro quo” bargain, deals with inter-species relations and ascribes rights to “other modes of existence.” The proposal implies a range of difficult choices including: who have the right to live on the Planet and who can be regarded as disposable for its survival?

ABSTRACT
How do non-state and sub-state actors, such as civil society organizations, cities, indigenous groups shape the democratic legitimacy of global climate politics? If and how can non-state actors enhance legitimacy and effectiveness of climate governance in the post Paris era? Based on earlier work dealing with the legitimacy of non-state actors, democratic legitimacy is conceptualized through the values of participation, representation, accountability, transparency, and deliberation. I examine how non-state actors succeed or fail to secure these democratic norms. Climate governance holds the potential to enhance but also undermine the democratic legitimacy of political decisions through involvement of non-state actors which can be cooperative, confrontational or co-opted.

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