## Open Seminar

## Transnational Civil Society vs. Global Educational Culture: Children's Rights in Historical Perspective



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He is professor of comparative and international education as well as history of education at the Technical University Braunschweig. His research interests include the global history of modern education, international education policies, curriculum and textbook development, and human rights. He has been engaged in bilateral textbook activities and worked together with international organizations such as UNESCO. His research links present developments in education with a historical perspective. His latest publications deal with textbook revision, the current status of educational media research, the history and politics of children's rights, and curriculum reform in comparative perspective.

**Date & Time:** 18:00-19:30, November 10 (Thu), 2011

**Venue:** Meeting room #1 (GSID 8F)

http://www.gsid.nagoya-u.ac.jp/global/general/map-en.html

Language: English

## Brief description of the lecture

The aim of this lecture is two-fold: First, in concentrating on the field of children's rights it will be demonstrated that the global civil society has a history and that its formation can be traced back to the nineteenth century when the idea that children need special care in society became prevalent in international discourse. The origin and history of transnational children's rights actors will be explored in the way in which they developed and realized global norms. Second, the investigation of the norm formation and implementation process – from agenda-setting to global governance – makes it possible to analyse the degree of participation of various actors. It is argued that the development, diffusion, and standardization of norms – in this case for children's rights – depend to a large extent on the existence, stability, and influence of international NGOs, which means that the formation and implementation of norms cannot be separated from the organizational structure of the international regime.