

and emotionally dependent. For example, the coincidence of the spouses' views on the autonomy border of each of them acquires special significance.

In modern conditions, the development of marital and family relations in Ukraine shows the same trends, which are observed in developed countries, but with slight specificity. In addition to the general patterns of marital and family relations development, during the period of independence the Ukrainian family's problems largely derived from the influence of the systemic socioeconomic crisis of the 1990ths, when the social institution of the family felt the deforming influence of the social and demographic crisis of the transition period.

However, regarding the long-term development prospects, the family should be recognized as a basic structure, the fundamental for society, because qualitative changes in all spheres of society are provided by individuals who adhere to relevant values, have a certain level of physical, intellectual, and moral development, and all these features are formed, first and mainly, by the family.

References:

1. Golod, S. I. (2003). Perspektivy monogamnoy semi: sravnitelnyy mezhkulturnyy analiz [Perspectives of a monogamous family: comparative intercultural analysis]. *The Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*, vol. VI, no. 2, pp. 106–119.

THEORY OF GLOBAL NORTH AND GLOBAL SOUTH IN SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE

Kseniia Cherniak¹

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-002-5-37>

Being open to multidisciplinary research, sociology often adapts approaches and theories from other scientific fields for the use in sociological practice. One of the recent theories that is not primarily mentioned as sociological but gets more and more popularity is the theory of Global North and Global South. Appeared first around 1970s-80s as a replacement of terms «First» and «Third World» in geopolitics and international relations, from the end of 1990s the theory has taken a steady place in sociological research.

In this regard, it becomes important to systematize the development and current usage of the theory in sociology, outline problems and possible directions of further research. Moreover, as theory only enters sociology, it is

¹ V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine

quite unknown in East-European sociology that does not consider it as relative for East-European realities. Just recently general examinations of the theory as a part of global sociology start to appear in Russian-speaking space [e.g. 6]. Thus, it seems important to introduce the theory into this region as one of the new approaches to conduct sociological research and investigate social reality.

Therefore, the aim of this study is to consider the development and usage of the theory of Global North and Global South in sociology.

The theory was firstly introduced to overcome the division of countries as «developed» and «developing» and make a discursive effort to fight economic inequalities between different parts of the world as well as to emphasize the end of the Cold War [4, p. 13]. However, the theory was not able to promote the equal development and relationship between world regions. In contrast, it overtook and developed the concepts of «developed» in «developing» countries: while Global North in general describes most wealthy and powerful countries in the world, Global South refers to poorer and less powerful states, that disadvantage from capitalism and globalization [7, pp. 165–166]. Exactly the ability to reflect global inequalities in smoothly geographical terms made the theory so popular among scientists.

In sociology the theory of Global North and Global South was introduced primarily through the globalization discourse. In particular, the theory started to be used in a counterbalance to ideas of homogenization and equalization of societies, promoted by globalization [3, p. 12]. From the other side, the theory was brought by post-colonial researchers who used it as a main base for description of the state of former colonies and their relations with other colonies and former colonizers, mostly in «domination» – «submission» terms [10, p. 235]. Additional impulse for the development of the theory in sociological framework gave its transition to symbolical than geographical dimension. More and more scientists have pointed on the existence of both North and South not only in actual geographical North and South, but in different world regions and also within one country (e.g. huge economic inequality between North and South US), making the theory «rather [a] socioeconomic instrument to measure world politics and interstate relations» [13, p. 13].

Fast and high growth of the use of the theory of Global North and Global South in sociology (and social science, in general) is well demonstrated in the study of Pagel et al. [11]. Authors analysed over 55 million abstracts and citations in more than 20 000 peer-reviewed journals included in SCOPUS for the use of the concept «Global South» (as the term is mostly used with «Global North», I still assume that most of the analyses literature refers to the theory in total). From 2004 to 2013 the use of the term increased in 13 times (from 19 to 248). Although the result is biased towards English-written publications, it still shows the steady progress in term and theory usage.

Authors also mentioned the topics of most cited publications that use the term – Fair Trade, Water Use, consequences of privatization and neoliberalism.

Adding to the quantitative analysis of Pagel et al., I analysed the usage of the theory of Global North and Global South by defining main thematic directions in sociology that widely implement the theory in their research. Based on systematic literature review I defined five main areas of sociology that constantly refer to the theory of Global North and Global South:

1. *Postcolonial studies*. In this area of studies theory of Global North and Global South is used as a basic conceptual framework to point on the ongoing colonial relationship between former colonies and colonizers and find ways to overcome this dependency [e.g. 1]. Although postcolonial research cannot be purely and only considered as relating to sociology, they are connected with sociology in two ways. Firstly, it refers to similar topics and concepts such as ethnicity, inequality, identity, global structures. Secondly, postcolonial studies criticize sociology for reproducing and mirroring Northern dominance, using theory of Global North and Global South to push changes in «Eurocentric» global sociology [5].

2. *Urban sociology*. Mostly concentrated on Global South, urban sociology uses the theory of Global North and Global South to analyse how inequalities are reflected in cities and how different social phenomena are perceived by different people in different places. Urban studies often imply the theory through the lens of globalization and neoliberalization – to see how these two processes affect lives in urban areas, with specific attention to inequalities based on class, gender, income and other social cleavages [e.g. 12].

3. *Sociology of social movements*. Here the theory of Global North and Global South is used usually not as a main framework to outline inequalities, but as a conceptual framework to study specifically Southern social movements and their specifics in contrast to Northern ones. This area of research is closely connected to activism itself as many scientists participate in the studied social movements themselves [e.g. 9].

4. *Intersectional studies*. This area of sociological thought takes the theory of Global North and Global South, as most of other approaches, to outline inequalities and multiple intersected hierarchies that are reflected and represented through different arrays of social systems. Intersectional studies also struggle to find ways to overcome these inequalities and reach social justice. The studies are especially promoted by Afro-American researchers who specifically point on unequal position of the South existing within the North [e.g. 8].

5. *Sociology of knowledge*. In this middle-range theory Global North and Global South are used to analyse inequalities in knowledge production and academic relationship between both regions. Authors point on unequal partnership, where North just uses South as a source of data,

underrepresentation of Southern researchers and institutions on the global scale, and North-oriented rules of global academic knowledge production. Recent studies concentrate also on the empowerment of Southern sociology and development of collaboration and regional knowledge production institutions in South-South dimension [e.g. 2].

All the presented data shows that the theory of Global North and Global South has taken the steady place in sociological research and has high potential of development in different fields of sociology as well as become the main conceptual framework for global sociology. For East-European science introduction of the theory opens the whole variety of new research issues, where the first steps could be the analysis of the relevance of the theory for modern East-Europe socio-economic and political situation, definition and placement of East-European countries and sociology within the North and the South, and modification of the theory for usage in local context.

References:

1. Chakrabarty D., Jobs S., Lüdtke A. (2010) Empire, ethics, and the calling of history: knowledge in the postcolony. *Unsettling History: Archiving and Narrating in Historiography*. Frankfurt am Main: Campus Verlag, pp. 63–88.
2. Collyer F. M. (2018) Global patterns in the publishing of academic knowledge: global North, global South. *Current Sociology*, vol. 66, no. 1, pp. 56–73.
3. Dados N., Connell R. (2012) The Global South. *Contexts*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 12–13.
4. Dirlik A. (2015) Global South. *Concepts of the Global South*. Cologne: Global South Studies Center Cologne, pp. 13–14.
5. Go J. (2013) For a postcolonial sociology. *Theory and Society*, vol. 42, pp. 25–55.
6. Kislenco I. Y. (2020) O roli ponyatij «globalniy Sever – Yug» v globalnoy sociologii [About the role of terms «global North – South» in global sociology]. *Vestnik of Saint-Petersburg University: Sociology*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 116–128.
7. Mignolo W.D. (2011) The Global South and world dis/order. *Journal of Anthropological Research*, vol. 67, no. 2, pp. 165–188.
8. Misra J., Curington C. V., Green V. M. (2020) Methods of intersectional research. *Sociological Spectrum*, published online. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/02732173.2020.1791772>
9. Motta S., Gunvald A. (eds) (2011) *Social movements in the Global South: dispossession, development and resistance*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.
10. Munck R. (2016) Global sociology: towards an alternative Southern paradigm. *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*, vol. 29, no. 3, pp. 233–249.
11. Pagel H., Hempel F., Köhler J., Ranke K. (2014) The use of the concept «Global South» in social science and humanities. Proceedings of the *symposium «Globaler Süden / Global South: Kritische Perspektiven (Germany, Berlin, July 11, 2014)*. Retrieved from: https://www.academia.edu/7917466/The_Use_of_the_Concept_Global_South_in_Social_Science_and_Humanities (accessed 2 November 2020).
12. Salahub J. E., Gottsbacher S., de Boer J. (eds) (2018) *Social theories of urban violence in the Global South: towards safe and inclusive cities*. New York: Routledge.
13. van der Meer A. (2014) Testing the world-systems theory: can it still explain global order or is it outdated? (MA Thesis), Leiden: Leiden University.