

Global Attitudes of Rural Technical Inferiority as a Cause for Migration to Cities in the Non- Industrialized World

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The Globalization Project

- Integration among People, Industry, Government
- Presumes there are two kinds of people in the world:
 1. Producers
 2. Consumers
- Goods, Services, Capital, Technology, Data

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The Global City as a node for flow of knowledge, \$\$, and stuff



The Global City (Sassen, 2013)

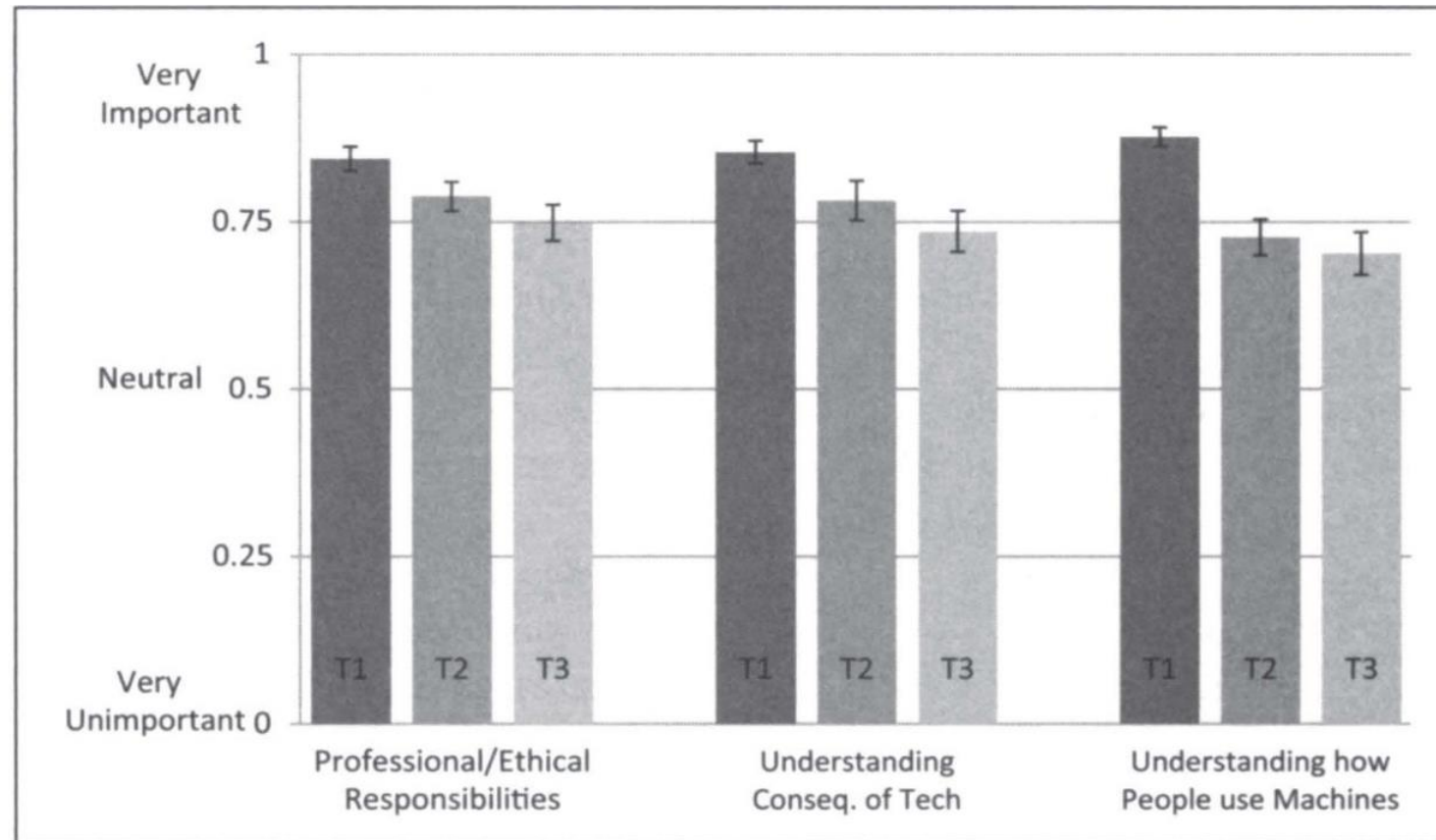
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The 21st Century Definition of Poverty

- **Poverty** is not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs (Wikipedia)
- **Poverty** is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. (Investopedia)
- **Poverty** is the state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possessions (Miriam-Webster)
- Following the Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in **poverty**. (U.S. Census Bureau)
- **Poverty** is the state or condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support; condition of being poor. (Dictionary.com)

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People vs.



Technology

Culture of Disengagement in Engineering Education (Cech, 2014)

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Place-Based Knowledge

Academics ignore the salience of place in shaping human identity and for perpetuating urban cultural hegemony. (Creed and Ching, 1997)

The editors criticize the preoccupation of social scientists with race, gender, and class, not for what they see but for what they fail to see--the significance of place in human experience.

Eco-Diversity

Knowledge and technology develop and thrive based on place and identity (Witmer, 2018)

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TECHNOLOGY IS LIKE GENETIC MATERIAL - IT IS ENCODED WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIETY WHICH DEVELOPED IT, AND IT TRIES TO REPRODUCE THAT SOCIETY.

-Bruno Wambi

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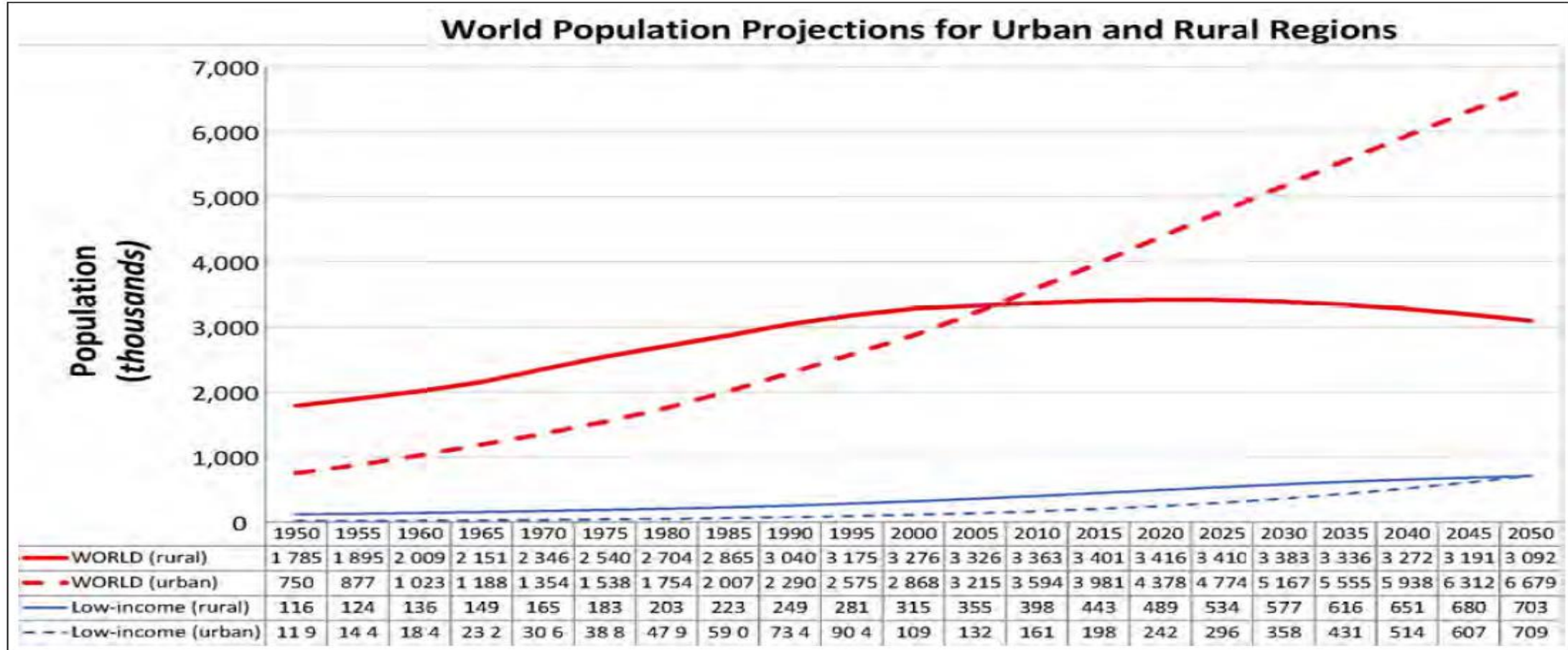


Respect for Local Values

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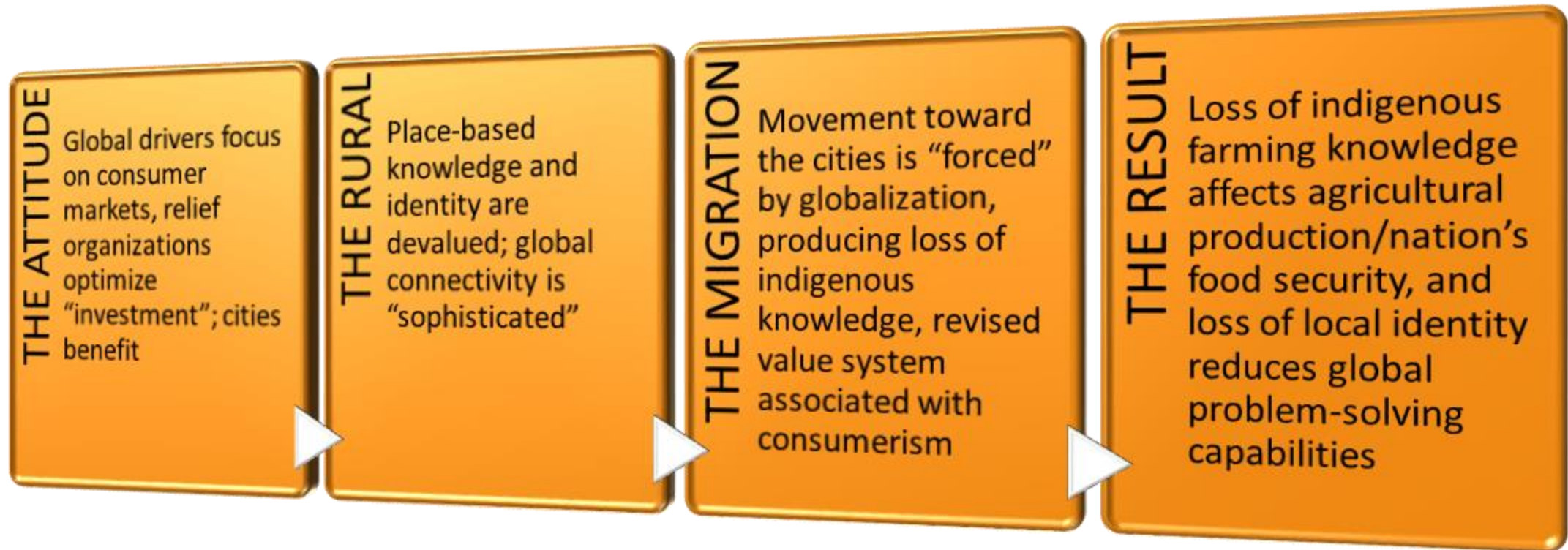
Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018

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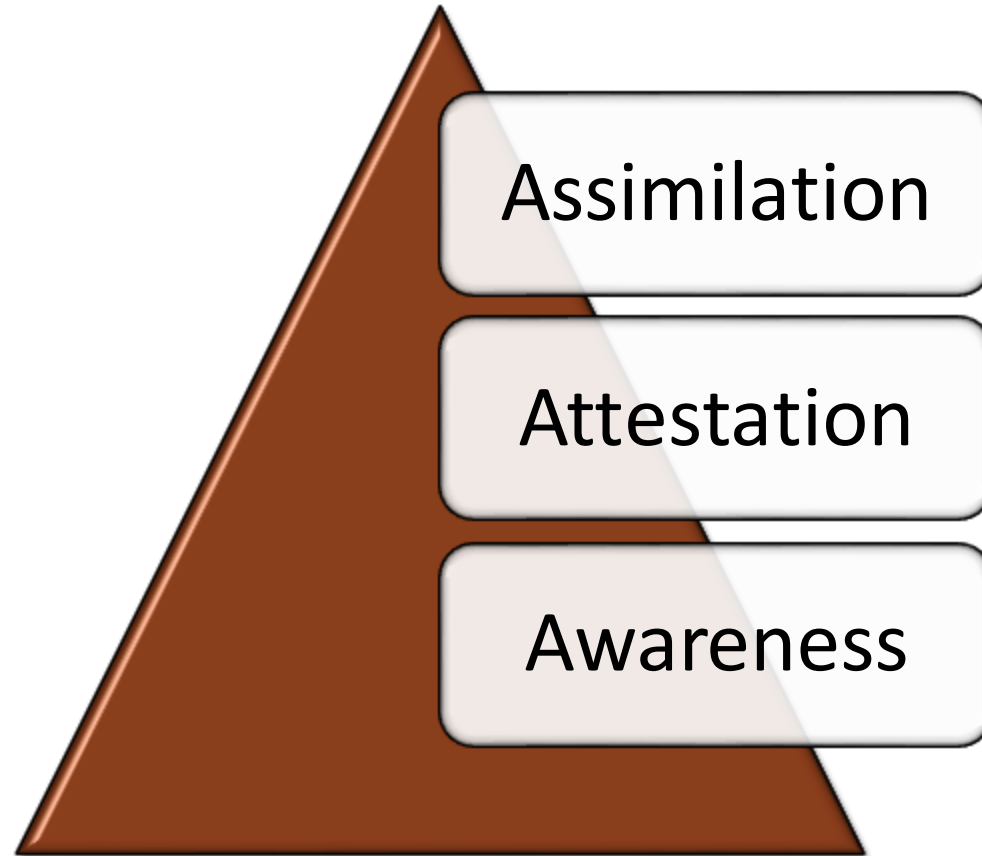


The Moonlight Paradigm

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Understanding the Rural, Understanding the Non-Industrialized



The Risk of Valorization of Need

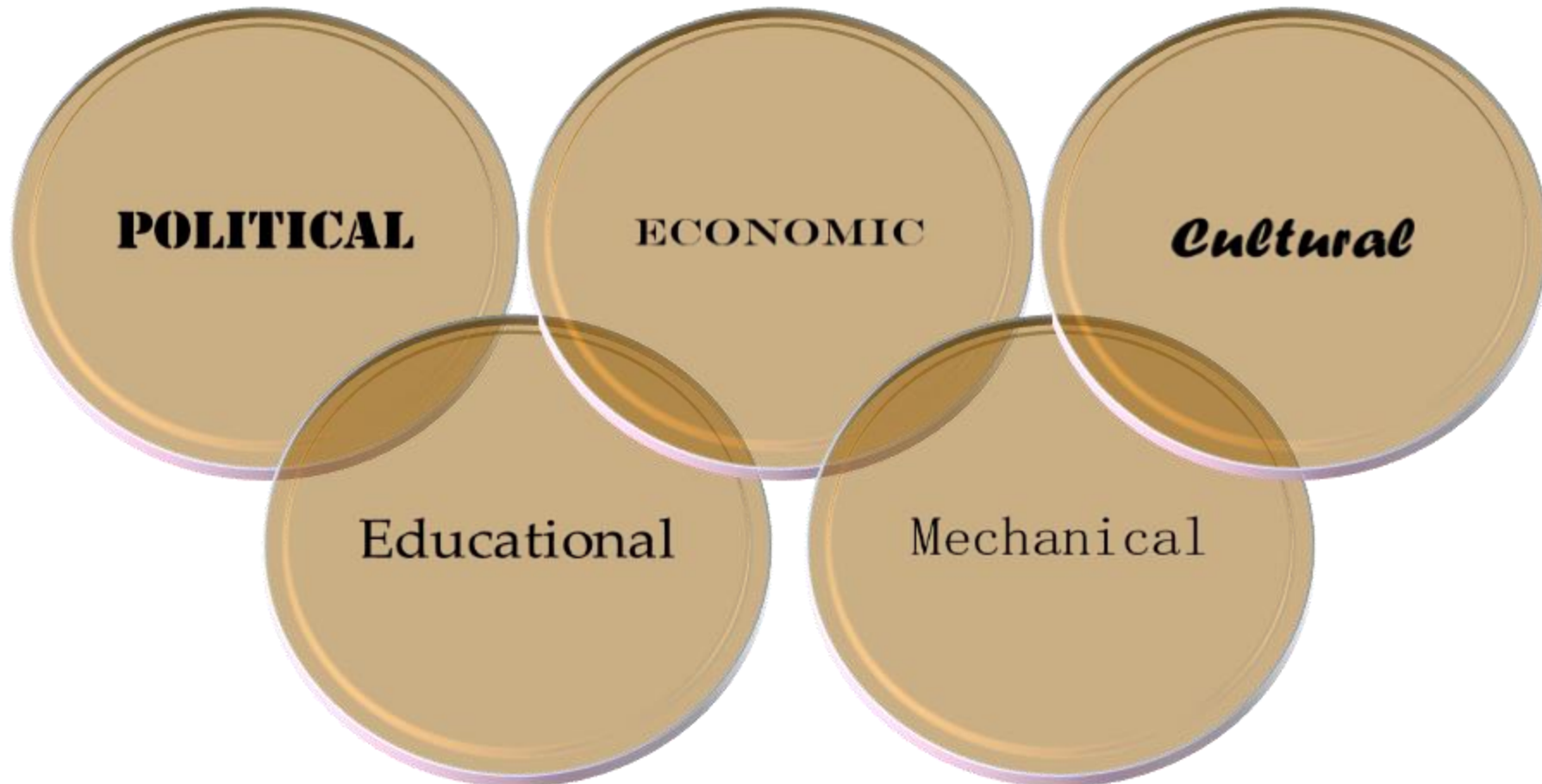
I want to take this opportunity to clear up some possible misunderstanding concerning the idea of a “culture of poverty.” I would distinguish sharply between impoverishment and the culture of poverty. Not all people who are poor necessarily live in or develop a culture of poverty.

But...

I do not intend to idealize or romanticize the culture of poverty. As someone has said, “It is easier to praise poverty than to live it.” However, we must not overlook some of the positive aspects that may flow from these traits.

Lewis, 1969

Context in Technology



Conclusions

- Global drivers create new understandings of need
- Rurality fosters place-based knowledge
- Urban migration results from unaddressed needs, is perceived as forced
- Loss of the rural leads to loss of knowledge, food insecurity
- Identification of context is critical to make migration voluntary instead of forced

Questions?

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