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Migration, Transnationalism and Asian business in Spain.

Abstracts.

ABSTRACTS

Transnationalism in Asian business of Spain

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This article is based on two interrelated phenomena: firstly, Asian business in Spain, which includes economic activity of a business nature developed by people originally from different Asian countries and their descendants; secondly, transnationalism, in both the family sphere and in social networks, and which emphasises the links maintained and employed that overcome nation-state borders, and which have a direct bearing on economic activities. Using these premises, the article offers a typology of businesses and transnationalism that covers both the different stages of the business process and the specific economic activities involved.

Key words: Asians, Spain, business, immigration, family, workers

"The streets of Barcelona, the houses of Pakistan" Transnationalism and the post-migration generation

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The article analyses the incorporation of the Pakistani community into Barcelona's Raval district given the existence of a transnational global space. The process of incorporation into the city is supported by networks of solidarity and reciprocity that are based on a shared ethnicity. Incorporation involves the transformation and adaptation of immigrants' very cultural and social baggage, in order to adapt themselves to the characteristics of the new

context, at the same time as they are influenced by how they are imagined by the dominant society. The networks of solidarity and reciprocity are constructed and maintained through relations of family, friendship and neighbourhood, and represent relational spaces for people who circulate economic, symbolic and social capital. They are also platforms for support and social control that promote the maintenance of certain cultural practices and ways of behaviour. Identity, far from moulding itself to a single pattern, depends on and changes according to the context, with innovations contributed by second generations or by the post-migration generation.

Key words: Pakistanis, immigration, Raval, Barcelona, second generation, family, solidarity, diaspora

Women in the family business:
the case of Asian businesswomen

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This article approaches the subject of studying Asian businesswomen in Spain. It begins by noting how businesswomen have been viewed from various analytical perspectives, and concludes that such profiles do not help us to analyse the most common type of Asian businesswomen that we have encountered in both statistical data and in fieldwork, given that the most common type of Asian businesswoman forms part of the family business. A new bibliographic review this time in the area of family businesses reveals that in recent times, the academic view has tended to view the family as a basic entity of study; a comprehensive perspective which, when applied to our specific field, enables us to reconsider the role and contribution of women in family businesses.

Key words: Aisans, Spain, women, business, immigration, family

Migration, the *Chinese* wholesale trade and ethnicity

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In the historical-social context of Spain, the ethnic-national identities of Chinese immigrants are not free from hierarchisation, given that they can tend to be sources of recognition and prestige, though also of discrimination. In recent decades, the presence of Chinese people has become alternately or simultaneously an ambiguous resource to be celebrated by certain hegemonic groups as something positive in accordance with their cultural and economic contributions ("entrepreneurs", "model traders"), or a dissonance that is sufficiently complex to be accepted within the country. This article focuses on analysing Chinese immigrants working in the area of wholesale trading in the city of Madrid, and bears in mind the social processes by which these groups were constituted as *different* in cultural terms in the heart of social relations of inequality; it also examines to what extent and under what conditions these processes end up forming part of these traders' self-image, determined by their cultural production as well as by the political practices that they set in motion.

Key words: Chinese, immigration, Spain, Madrid, trade, social conflicts

International migration, transnational links and ethnic economy. The case of the Indostanic community in the Canary Islands

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The Sindhi diaspora is one of the most extensive and influential of Asian commercial diasporas. Its expansion commenced in the 15th century, but it grew significantly in the second half of the 19th century and in the middle of the 20th. The aim of this article is to describe the Sindhis' settling and commercial activity on the Canary Islands one of the establishing points of the network and to produce a critical reflection of some of the alternative guidelines for economic

integration in places where, as in this case, the territory is presented as a space of opportunities for achieving economic objectives. Such an analysis must consider the make-up and dynamic of this transnational network through which information, capital, goods and people circulate.

Key words: Indo-stanic, Canaries, diaspora, Spain, immigration, trade, business

The Sindhis and trade in the Mediterranean

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This article is based on data provided by several anthropological fieldwork studies that are part of a research project that is still in progress. After presenting an initial historical study of the presence of the Sindhis in the Mediterranean, as a result of three waves of migration, the author focuses on the business networks possessed by this group at present. He pays particular attention to the first wave of migration, known as the wave of the *sindworkis*, and which was begun in 1843 by single men who left their country for such faraway places as Panama, Gibraltar and what is now Singapore. The article examines their durability in time, their evolution and stresses their entrepreneurial nature, the transnationality of the traditional Sindhi family and their networks of solidarity and trust, factors that have led to this group becoming a predominant one in trade and business.

Key words: Indo-stanic, Mediterranean, immigration, diaspora, trade, business

Transition and democratisation in the Asia-Pacific region: The case of Indonesia

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This article analyses Indonesia's political evolution from its independence from the Dutch Empire in 1949 to the present day, paying particular attention to the period of transition to, and consolidation of democracy, which commenced in May 1998 following the fall of the Suharto regime. The influence of Islamist terrorism in Indonesia and in other points in south-

east Asia (represented by Jemaah Islamiyah in Indonesia and by the Abu Sayaf group in the Philippines) is the cause and consequence of the way in which Indonesia the country with the most Muslims in the world is dealing with democratisation. The success of this process will depend upon the possibility of neutralising, on one hand, the attempts of certain doctrinal Muslim groups to place Islam above all the other religions in the country, and on the other, the efforts being made to turn Indonesia into a recruiting camp for new *jihadists*.

Key words: Indonesia, transition, democracy, Islam, Islamism, terrorism

The reforms in China: The voice of the intellectuals

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The approach and criticism adopted by Chinese intellectuals with respect to the country's reforms has varied since 1978. This document analyses the evolution of the different tendencies of thought in China, from the beginning of the reforms to the present day, in order to focus on the current debate between centre-liberalism and the new left. Both stances have arrived at the same diagnosis: the high social cost of the reforms. Though obviously, they differ in their analyses of the causes and in their proposals for the future. This debate examines the challenge that both the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese society will have to face in the coming years.

Key words: China, reform, intellectual, transition, modernity

Latin America, China and the United States:
A promising triangle

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The author begins by defining concepts such as unipolarity, unilateralism and primacy, before going on to describe the current context of the international sphere, which he defines as a hybrid order with clear elements of a unipolar pattern and a number of phenomena

that suggest an inter-state multipolarity. The writer then focuses on relations in the Latin America-China-United States triangle, a situation that he views as being a potentially useful opportunity for all three parties in both political and diplomatic terms, as well as for the purposes of cooperation and security. Increasing the positive links in this triangle is very beneficial for a peripheral region such as Latin America, which can thus increase and accumulate more power and autonomy in the current international hybrid order.

Key words: Latin America, United States, China, international order, cooperation, security

The latent confrontation: The Korean peninsula's uncertain future

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This article covers the changes that have taken place in inter-Korean relations since the fall of the Soviet regimes. In the first few years following the fall of the iron curtain, the Korean perimeter became a scenario of confrontation that seemed to perpetuate the problem. However, in the second half of the '90s, north-east Asia began to undergo a real change that resulted in public contacts between the two Koreas. The new game that was officially opened by the "Sunshine policy" led to a deep-seated rethinking of foreign policy by both states, and opened a new chapter in inter-Korean relations that has clearly demonstrated the important dimension and repercussions of the conflict in the geo-strategic framework of the entire East Asian area, as well as in international politics.

Key words: North Corea, South Corea, bilateral relations, international relations, armaments, transition