# Of Asians and Indians in Germany

Some thoughts on racism and the interdependencies of power inequalities



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#### Structure

- 1. Language and terms
- 2. Hegemony and racism in Germany
  - 3. Interdependencies of power inequalities
- 4. Questions

### Language and norms

- language is part of the normative system
  - restricts what can be thought
  - reproduces the norms
- available terms
  - reproduce dominant notions of nation, ethnicity, culture, race, etc.
- difficult to criticise normative system
  - within the language, which reproduces it
- use language to irritate
  - difficulty for translation

## Terms in this presentation

- mark processes
  - rather than (essentialised) identities
  - people living in Germany/ socialised in Germany
  - and marked as Indian/ Asian there
- meaning of terms in Germany
  - Indian:
    - orientalist image
  - Asian:
    - certain eye form
  - Fidschis:
    - derogatory term in East Germany

## Asians' and Indians', in the Germanies

- different migration histories in East and West Germany
- students from Asia in both Germanies
  - and professionals
  - mainly in the West
- recruited workers
  - from Vietnam in the East
  - (female) nurses in the West
- refugees and asylum seekers
  - mainly in the West
- workers and undocumented migrants
  - in the West and since unification
- those socialised in the Germanies but marked as Asian/ Indian there

## Hegemony in Germany

- on basis of nation, ethnicity, culture, race:
- 'white' Germans (Critical whiteness studies)
  - defined through ancestry, blood, genes
  - naturalised and linked to culture
  - based on racist logic
  - unmarked
- 'Standard German' (Paul Mecheril)
  - shared fuzzy idea of what German is
  - deviations from it are marked as others

#### Definition of racism

- 1. racialisation
  - distinguish people according to some attributes
- 2. associate with mentality
  - link attributes to certain character features
- 3. establish hierarchy
  - define the racialised as inferior to norm
- 4. power to implement
  - establish differentation as norm system
  - structural racism
  - no need for individual intent

## Research on racism in Germany

- marginalised research field
  - critical racism theory
  - critical whiteness studies
- in mainstream
  - racism reserved for description of holocaust
  - taboo to use term race
  - focus on the other
  - power and privileges not analysed

## Experiences of racism of privileged ,Asians' and ,Indians'

- institutional through laws and regulations
  - example: residence permit, naturalisation, visas for relatives, ...
- in political and media discourses about 'foreigners'
  - example: 'Kinder statt Inder' (children instead of Indians)
- in everyday interaction
  - mostly subtle through questions (Where are you from?)
- some fear of violence
  - especially in the East
- in general
  - rather invisible since it is framed as norm
  - denied by those in privileged and in marginalised positions
  - relegated from structure to indivdual

## Interdependencies of power inequalities

- several power dimensions
  - based on constructions of
  - class, gender, sexuality, ability, age, etc.
- operate together
  - complex positioning
  - no obvious hierarchies
  - basis for divide and rule
  - stabilise hegemony:
    - 'white', men, heterosexual, middle class, able bodied, etc.

#### Questions

- How to analyse interdependency?
- How universal is racism?
- How can and should the hegemonic position be marked?
- What connections are there to Asia/India?

## Thank you!



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