**Migration, Identity and Sovereignty research**

How has globalisation led to an increase in both internal and international migration?

How has globalisation caused extremely significant changes in the global economic system?

How has the pattern of demand for labour changed?

What is rural-urban migration and how has this been encouraged? (China?)

How has globalisation encouraged international migration between countries? (EU-Schengen?)

What are the different policies relating to international migration (Singapore, Japan and Australia)?

Why are there now 3-4% of the global population living outside their country of birth?

How is the pattern of international migration changing?

What are the environmental, economic and political events that change migration patterns?

What are voluntary economic migrants, refugees and asylum seekers?

What are the causes of migration?

Research migrants crossing the Mediterranean

What is national identity and sovereignty?

What is the free movement of goods, capital and labour across borders and what are the challenges to national identity and sovereignty due to this?

Where is free movement of labour unrestricted (EU and Schengen, within UK (North to South-East etc.) and why is this not at a global level?

How does migration change the cultural and ethnic composition of nation states?

What does the ‘rate of assimilation of migrants’ mean? Why does it vary from nation to nation?

Why does migration cause political tensions?

What are the variations in ability to migrate across nations? What controls and international borders are in place? (Skills and income etc.)

How do ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences/similarities affect national sovereign states?

How do physical geography, historical development, colonial history, ethnic/religious differences lead to problems of sovereignty?

Where are the contested borders (Ukraine etc.) and internationally unrecognised states (Taiwan etc.)? How do these lead to conflict and movement?

How did nationalism impact upon the development of 19th century empires?

Since the disintegration of empires since 1945, how have conflicts emerged from new nation states? What environmental, economic and social impacts has resulted?

What are the patterns of migration between former colonies and the imperial core country? How has this changed the ethnic composition and cultural heterogeneity?

Where in the world are tax havens and low-tax regimes for TNCs and wealthy people?

How have NGOs raised concerns about tax-havens?

How are growing global inequalities becoming a threat to the sustainability of the global economic system? How are some governments promoting alternative models (Bolivia, Ecuador?)

Why has the UN been important as an IGO since 1945 and what role has it played in global governance?

What UN interventions have been put in place and where/how? (Economic sanctions, military intervention etc.)

Why have some member states of the UN acted independently to intervene in ‘failed states’ and ‘war on terror’? What are the impacts of this?

How has the IMF, World Bank and WTO maintained the dominance of ‘western’ policy and control?

What are the global borrowing rules and trade policies? How have they helped deliver growth in the developing world? What are the impacts of SAPs and HIPC policies?

As well as membership of global IGOs, regional groups have emerged as trading blocs, who are they and what do they do?

What global environmental issues have been given attention by IGOs? What are they called and what do they do/agree?

What laws and monitoring have IGOs been involved in managing?

How have IGOs managed Antarctica?

What is nationalism? How is this reinforced?

What is national identity and loyalty?

Why does multi-nationalism and contrasting ethnic groups create complexity in identity and loyalty?

Who are the UK-based companies that are foreign owned? Why is ‘Made in Britain’ a complex idea?

What is ‘westernisation’ and how is it dominated by US cultural values?

How has ownership of property, land and business become increasingly non-national? How does this impact national identity?

What are the strong nationalist movements seeking to create smaller, independent states but wanting to stay in larger trading groups?

What are the political tensions in the BRIC/emerging nations as a result of the costs/benefits of globalisation?

What is the role of the state? What is a ‘failed state’? Why is national identity not always strong?

What are the consequences of disunity within nations?