**Ron’s notes**

**November 5, 2018**

Final exam: December 19 @ 2:00 pm

Final paper: December 10 @ 11:30 pm

**Project work**

SPARK resource

<http://www.yorku.ca/spark>

 Exploring section: Research Strategies module

 Emphasis on finding effective keywords

[PsycINFO](https://search.proquest.com/psycinfo/advanced?accountid=15182)

PsycINFO Guide

<http://researchguides.library.yorku.ca/psycinfo>

Keywords

Connecting keywords with AND, OR, NOT

Subjects

Thesaurus

Scholarly sources

Peer-reviewed sources

“Find it at York”

Notes for a scholarly article

<https://ron-sheese.squarespace.com/s/notetaking.pdf>

Relation of article to issue and course

**Bhatia & Priya article**

Connection to previous material: Adams, Watters, Arnett referenced

 Mayer’s goals

 Steinberg’s employers

 Hanley’s invisible walls

An addition to mechanisms of culture

Political and economic background

liberal implies freedom

freedom to do as you please

freedom from poverty, disease, discrimination, ignorance

Social liberalism, economic liberalism

Neoliberalism (neoliberal ideology)

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/neoliberalism>

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/apr/15/neoliberalism-ideology-problem-george-monbiot>

[Pickren intro to the journal in which the Bhatia/Priya article](http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0959354318799210) is published

emphasizes the value of free market competition.

believes in sustained economic growth as the means to achieve human progress

views free markets as the most-efficient allocation of resources

favours minimal state intervention in economic and social affairs

is committed to the freedom of trade and capital.

limiting competition reduces liberty

taxation and regulation should be minimised

public services should be privatised

 schools, garbage collection, hydro, public transit

 commodification

unions are market distortions that impede formation of a natural hierarchy of winners and losers

inequality acceptable

 a reward for utility and a generator of wealth,

which trickles down to enrich everyone.

efforts to create a more equal society are counterproductive

the market ensures that everyone gets what they deserve.

emphasis on personal/individual responsibility

society as an economy

self-reliant individualism as the social imaginary, human subjectivity

the entrepreneurial self

a neoliberal imaginary

*Decolonizing culture: Euro-American psychology and the shaping of neoliberal selves in India*

Globalization

Discourses of self and identity

 Economic model of selfhood

 Self-actualization, productivity

Coloniality

 A belief system

 An overarching North/South framework

 Setting the agenda, standards, inequity

Decoloniality, Decolonization

Bhatia’s three goals:

 Applications of Euro-American psychology in the Indian workplace

 Tension among Indian youth around identity/values

 Neoliberal influences on mental health

Psychologists as experts in technologies of the self

 Our previous PTSD example

The autonomous self: self-actualization, self-confidence, self-reliance, self-awareness, self-management

 Universality

Corporate culture

 Maximizing profit, improving competitive position

 How deal with such problems as low wages, proliferation of contract work?

 Systemic or individual problems?

 Norms reflecting with corporations need

 Resilience, happiness, well-being, productivity, self-regulation

 Autonomous team players

 Like the corporation, you have to compete

 Quote from page 656

Neoliberal selfhood

 Quote from page 649

Two central points

 Page 651: solving systemic problems with individual effort, self-help, therapy, etc.

 Page 652: problem is demoralization due to inability to adhere to local norms (PTSD)

Reimagining cultural practices

 Marriage, sexuality, work, family

Differential response of upper, middle, and lower class people

**Durkin article**

Western origins of the idea of critical thinking

 Associated with individualism and masculinity

 Like a battlefield

Universality

Western critiques of western tradition of critical thinking

 Thayer-Bacon’s *Transforming Critical Thinking*

Constructive thinking

Dialogical thinking – working together to create a superior understanding to that which we brought as individuals

Reactions of Chinese MA students to demands for critical thinking in Western universities

The Middle Way diagram, page 15 (283 in published source)

