Teaching and learning faced transformations following the rapid but not geo-graphically equal development of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Information technology and media engage all value types, and use of ICT for the purpose of education can be challenging in the Muslim context due to Internet content. Interconnection of classroom and cyberspace creates a realm for exchange of meanings. Culture at the education setting is found to be a key element, however with increased access to information and communication tools at the classroom level, often still reflects the pre-ICT educational norms.

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“State Identity, Capacity and the Standardization of Law”

International organizations, in their role as “global lawmakers,” have paid very little attention to how efforts to standardize commercial law across all countries have impacted smaller countries with specialized economies. These countries are often limited in their ability to implement multiple complex legal reforms simultaneously. As a result, model laws and standards promoted by international organizations that are appropriate for larger, multi-sector economies, place them in a “Catch-22” situation. Smaller countries can engage in legal standardization that does little to advance their economic development—because it is financially costly and leads to enforcement gaps. Or smaller countries can reject model laws and standards promoted by international organizations and face the harsh repercussions of lower rankings on global indicators and reductions in foreign aid. This Article argues that, given the unique characteristics of smaller developing states, international organizations interested in the efficiency gains associated with having standard laws across countries and the reassurance that high quality regulations and legal institutions underpin the global financial market should consider: (1) the economic structure of the country or its economic identity; (2) the state’s bureaucratic capability to implement transplanted laws effectively; and (3) how the two interact when promoting legal reform. This novel economic identity-state capacity conceptual framework for legal transplantation would reduce the gap between the types of legal reforms globalization dictates smaller developing states must undertake and the type it should prudently pursue.