Chapter 1 : International relations - Wikipedia

Hegemony and resistance through identity formations Culture Interpretive Realism has been the dominant school of thought, in both theory and practice focusing on peace through national strength, armament, and balance of power. For Realists, order is the primary normative value and historical analysis is the soundest methodology to pursue. Liberals, by contrast, have pointed to the integrating forces of the world market as a new reality creating considerable international interdependency in the postwar period. For liberals, freedom in property ownership, politics, and trade is the primary normative value. In their studies of international relations, Liberals supplement historical analysis with a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods such as time-series, correlation analyses, and simulation games. Marxists and Neo-Marxists, although in decline politically, continue to present powerful theoretical arguments that have an appeal in the peripheries of the world. They view international relations primarily in terms of class conflict within and among nations and argue that since the 16th century, capitalism has increasingly incorporated the peripheries into a world system of domination and exploitation through imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism Wallerstein ; Schiller , The social revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, Vietnam, and many less developed countries LDCs have attempted to break away from the fetters of the world capitalist system. But, Marxists further argue, internal contradictions, wars, and revolutionary struggles will continue to challenge the dominant capitalist system. For Marxists, equality is the primary normative value while historical materialism and dialectics are the dominant methodologies. Although the ideologies of its proponents differ, the centrality of civil society as expressed through community formations, in contrast nation-state and social classes, is what unifies this theoretical perspective. As expressed in its cultural, communal, and institutional formations, civil society thus serves as the underlying unit of analysis. In the traditional literature of international relations, this school of thought is closely linked to the institutionalist perspectives emphasizing the integration processes of world and regional systems. However, it also has manifested itself in a variety of anti-colonial, nationalist, tribalist, localist, ethnic, and religious movements focused on mobilizing the common historical memories of the peripheries in waging a cultural and political struggle against the centers. The Communitarians thus emphasize the centrality of political community as a condition for a durable peace at local, national, regional, and global levels. Community is thus the primary normative value to be pursued, while institution building for world economic, political, and cultural integration are the policy recommendation. Emanating from the poststructuralist and deconstructionist schools of thought, postmodernism is deeply imbued with linguistic analyses of knowledge and power. It therefore highlights the central importance of identity as a major principle in the globalization and localization of knowledge and power struggles and truth claims. Generally committed to radical relativism, postmodernism interprets contemporary international relations as a process of negotiation of knowledge, power, and identity through military, economic, and cultural arsenals of influence. While some tendencies in postmodernism are nihilistic, others seek out those universals in global knowledge that could unify an otherwise divided world. Although each theoretical discourse has its own unique set of assumptions and conclusions reflecting competing interests in the international community, global communication has forced them into a grudging dialogue. Table 1 confines itself to a typology of the main theoretical strands. There are many theoretical hybrids that have enriched international discourse on world order. However, it is significant to note that the axial principles of the five schools of thought together constitute the five democratic goals of order, liberty, equality, community, and identity in the modern world. Thus, the effects of global communication on the evolution of international relations theory and its underlying international system have been two-fold. On the one hand, global communication has empowered the peripheries of power

to progressively engage in the international discourse on the aims and methods of the international system. In this way, Liberalism challenged the traditional state-centered, protectionist, mercantilist policies of the 16th to 18th centuries with its revolutionary doctrines of laissez-faire in international trade and protection of property and liberty in domestic life. However, it also incorporated much of the geopolitical Realist view of power politics in its justification of the colonial and imperial orders while increasingly emphasizing the role of IGOs in the management of the international system. However, in practice, Communist regimes often cynically followed Realist geopolitical doctrines in favor of international proletarian solidarity. Liberalism, in turn, undermined the Communist regimes by its control of the main world capital, of trade, and of news flows through appeals to democratic values. In a world system dominated by state and corporate bureaucracies, Communitarianism is the latest phase in a continuing theoretical and ideological struggle by the peripheries to put the human rights of the oppressed on the international agenda. In its preoccupation with the collective rights of community, however, Communitarianism cannot altogether ignore the Realist focus on political order, the Liberal preoccupation with individual freedom, and the Marxist concern with social equality. Postmodernism deconstructs the truth claims of all of the foregoing schools by casting doubt on their meta-narratives. But it also posits its own meta-narrative of relativism as a truth claim. Tensions among the five theoretical schools clearly reveal the tensions among the competing aims of democracy: On the other hand, global communication has also served as a channel for theoretical integration. Political leadership in international relations has increasingly come to mean moral leadership in such great debates as colonialism, development, population, environment, nuclear weapons, human rights, women and minority status, etc. Global communication has thus historically broadened and deepened the parameters of discourse from Realism to Liberalism, Marxism, Communitarianism, and now Postmodernism. Each school of thought has had to respond to the concerns of new layers of the international community as they have emerged from conditions of oppression and silence. International relations theory has thus progressively incorporated the new democratic claims for equality, self-determination, and cultural identity. For example, the slogan of "New World Order" has gone through several mutations in this century. For the Allies, it meant a reorganization of the world around the United Nations principles of collective security policed by the five permanent members of the Security Council. To the Group of 77 at the United Nations calling for a New World Economic Order in a General Assembly resolution, the new order meant a revamped international economic system to redress the terms of trade in favor of the LDCs. Following the largely fruitless North-South negotiations of the s, the discourse of the new order was resurrected and coopted by President Bush. To mobilize international support for a war effort against Saddam Hussein, Bush employed the slogan at the wake of the Persian Gulf War in with maximum effect. It now meant a new international regime of "law and order" under the aegis of the United Nations supported by the unanimity of the five permanent members of the Security Council and, whenever that fails, under alliances such as NATO or ultimately superpower action. Views of the international system and its most urgent reform needs are thus as fractious as the world itself. The complexities of the world demand international relations theories that can focus on both growing gaps and interdependencies, conflicts and cooperation, violence and peace-building. They also call for policies recognizing that global communication plays a central role in problem definition and negotiation for solutions. For example, so long as the whole continent of Africa has fewer telephone lines than the city of Tokyo, global communication will continue to be largely a one-way flow. Industrial countries as a whole have over 18 times more telephone lines per people than all the developing countries UNDP Since telephones are the linchpin of the emerging global communication system, this situation exacerbates the existing communication gaps in the world. Theory building in international relations clearly requires greater multicultural dialogue in order to build bridges among the competing cultural constructions of world conflicts. The Military Arena The multiple effects of global communication are perhaps most visible in the military arena. Military technologies have become increasingly information- and communication-intensive. Historically, most communication technologies have immensely benefited in their research and development phase from military investments, but their introduction

has often led to rapidly diffused civilian applications. They also have been quickly adopted by all adversaries. Table 2 provides a schematic view of the most important communication technologies and world orders. As Innis has persuasively argued, world political systems closely correlate with world communication systems. Without reliable command, communication, and control, power centers cannot effectively manage their peripheries. However, every communication system also empowers the peripheries. Print, for example, facilitated the political and cultural hegemony of the West from 15th century onwards, but its spread also gave rise to increasingly potent resistance via nationalist movements throughout the world. In the military arena, the "double sword" feature of communication technologies has led to the paradox of "more is less": More security has meant less security. A few examples illustrate the point. Nuclear weapons have been assumed to be a powerful deterrent force. However, their proliferation has created a greater probability of accidental or intentional nuclear war. Remote sensing by satellites has created a global surveillance system at the disposal of the superpowers. But commercialization of such information is now leading to its availability to those adversaries who can afford the price. In warfare, technology is having two contradictory consequences. The conduct of war and resistance against domination are both becoming increasingly robotized and globalized. This is so because the technology is at once global and local as well as both powerful and vulnerable. Terrorism, as the weapon of the weak, has thus been on the ascendancy locally and globally--on the West Bank as well as at the New York World Trade Center, in the Armenia-Azerbaijan region as well as at Turkish and Armenian embassies around the world, at the Oklahoma City Federal Building as well as in Washington, DC. The idea that stockpiling weapons of mass destruction can gain commensurately higher levels of security for those who possess them is thus proving to be problematical. The policy implications of this phenomenon for the pursuits of power and peace are far reaching but, for reasons of space, cannot be addressed here. The Diplomatic Arena In addition to traditional intergovernmental diplomacy, global communication seems to have generated three new types of diplomacy, which may be labeled public, people, and virtual diplomacy. Public diplomacy has thus assumed an increasing importance in the conduct of foreign policy. Realists such as former Ambassador George Kennan and former U. Secretary of State James Schlesinger have, in fact, decried this tendency as tantamount to emotionalism in the policy process. Kennedy once summed it up: Public diplomacy, however, complements rather than supplants traditional diplomacy. However, the debate over the role of the media in international relations cannot be settled by a few case studies. In their coverage of international affairs, the media-- particularly commercial television--tend to dichotomize, dramatize, and demonize. In this process, the media follows a pattern of story-telling that has been well-established in the American Westerns with enormous success at the box office, i. Given government license to cover a given story, the media may legitimate prevailing policies, or accelerate, impede, or prioritize them. This is often known as the agenda-setting function of the media; the media focuses us more on what to think about than tells us what to think. In the case of the Vietnam War, the first television war in history, the media initially legitimized and accelerated U. However, as the body bags came home and the atrocities of the war were televised into American homes, the media gradually turned against government policies, to a certain degree impeded them, and finally contributed to a change of priorities from war to peacemaking. In the case of the Gulf War, the first government-managed television war in history, about 80 percent of the American public receiving its news from television supported the war effort. Television coverage of the plight of the Iraqi Kurds and Shiites in the aftermath of the war may have accelerated the U. The media may be thus viewed as neither powerful nor powerless but power-linked. Public diplomacy is seen as an auxiliary instrument to traditional diplomacy. The use of television as a channel for sending messages to the opposite side by the leaders of the U. None of these examples can conclusively suggest that, in their making of foreign policy, states have become hostages to the media. However, the examples suggest that governments are increasingly aware of the potential benefits and risks of media. In contrast to public diplomacy, which is essentially top-down, people diplomacy is a bottom-up process. Improving global transportation and telecommunications have increasingly made it possible for ordinary citizens to engage in a game that has been historically reserved

for foreign policy "experts. Numerous other individuals and groups are also engaged in such efforts. The best known of such groups is Amnesty International, an organization devoted to the freedom and humane treatment of political prisoners around the world.

Chapter 2 : Overview | Globalization of Technology: International Perspectives | The National Academies F

National Politics and International Technology: Nuclear Reactor Development in Western Europe [Henry R. Nau] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Signed hardback book with dust jacket titled NATIONAL POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY by Henry R. Nau.

Sophisticated information technologies permit instantaneous communication among the far-flung operations of global enterprises. New materials are revolutionizing sectors as diverse as construction and communications. Advanced manufacturing technologies have altered long-standing patterns of productivity and employment. Improved air and sea transportation has greatly accelerated the worldwide flow of people and goods. All this has both created and mandated greater interdependence among firms and nations. The rapid rate of innovation and the dynamics of technology flows mean that comparative advantage is short-lived. To maximize returns, arrangements such as transnational mergers and shared production agreements are sought to bring together partners with complementary interests and strengths. This permits both developed and developing countries to harness technology more efficiently, with the expectation of creating higher standards of living for all involved. Rapid technological innovation and the proliferation of transnational organizations are driving the formation of a global economy that sometimes conflicts with nationalistic concerns about maintaining comparative advantage and competitiveness. It is indeed a time of transition for firms and governments alike. This book provides a broad overview of these issues and seeks to shed light on such areas as the changing nature of international competition, influences of new technologies on international trade, and economic and social concerns arising from differences in national cultures and standards of living associated with adoption and use of new technologies. Page 2 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. On the one hand, their assessment made clear that though most technological advance occurs in industry, there are too few mechanisms for exchange of views on international technology and cooperation that involve both private and public sector representatives in a forum not constrained by the formal policies and stands of national governments. There is great need for improved and more open lines of international communication on topics where engineering and technology intertwine with trade and economic growth. The second includes relationships at the institutional level, that is, the impact of technology on the management of businesses and industries. The fourth relationship occurs at the international level. Here information flows, trade frictions, and alliances characterize technological development, its diffusion, global competition, and economic advance. At the human level a key area of change is the invisible contract between a manufacturing company and its customers and employees. In the factory, we are seeing a movement away from the expectation that workers should be organized to fit the technologies and a movement toward networking and Page 3 Share Cite Suggested Citation: As a result of this phenomenon, organizations that pursue single objectives may be less suited for survival than those that consider a broader range of issues that optimize the human, organizational, and technological elements. At the institutional level, private enterprises are the principal instruments in many countries for developing and using technology, although governments play an important enabling role. The task of private enterprises is to be knowledgeable about the current state of science and technology, to understand the needs of the marketplace, and then to create technologies, products, and services that best meet those market needs. Morris Tanenbaum pointed out that this endeavor embraces many disciplines basic science, engineering, production, distribution, marketing, and finance and individual motivations. Many participants and observers of the contemporary technological scene propose that we are going through a period of discontinuous change as the breadth of technological applications expands and the time scale of change becomes shorter. This is particularly true with regard to the information technologies—the one technology most rapidly changing other technologies. It achieves its greatest power when it is most global; where it provides the means to obtain access to the information systems of other countries and establish arrangements that promote the transfer of technology. Government plays a central role

in technology issues at the national level. Technology has now become a part of almost every political discussion as politicians have realized the impact of technology on world events. Public attitudes among various countries also differ, and these differences can affect governmental technology policy. In this respect, multinational corporations, responsibly managed and sensibly treated by the countries in which they invest, Page 4 Share Cite Suggested Citation: From an international perspective, the main issue is to sustain and improve world growth and improve growth per capita. This breaks down into the problems of Western Europe, Japan, the United States, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the problems of the more and less advanced developing countries. Robert Malpas noted that it becomes essential for all these players to harness technology for growth; however, this effort is frequently constrained by protectionism, concerns about intellectual property, the demands of international marketing and finance, and, of course, national security. The net result appears to be that emerging nations, with a few exceptions, have even more difficulty achieving the growth necessary to close the gap with leading nations. Among the trends at the international level that can help sustain and improve world growth: As evidenced by the papers in this volume, these four relationships at the human, institutional, national, and international levels permeate discussions on the globalization of technology. In his keynote paper, Simon Ramo maintains that technological issues lie at the heart of most of the social, economic, and political issues of today, sometimes causing problems but more often offering possibilities for their solution. From this perspective, Ramo goes on to make several intriguing predictions about the role of technology in the future. Particularly powerful influences on the diffusion of new technological processes and products will be governments, corporations, national security concerns, and the rate of advances in scientific research. Technological discovery will become a global rather than an individual or national endeavor. As a result, new mechanisms will be developed to facilitate the flow of technology, despite protectionist-nationalist tendencies to stem the free exchange of information. One of these influences impeding the flow of technology is national security concerns. Ramo, however, is optimistic about the direction of the two superpowers, predicting that offensive forces will be reduced, thereby lessening interference with the flow of advanced technology and allowing the application of military technologies to peacetime applications in manufacturing, transportation, and services. Since the role of government in setting a national direction for technology is so pervasive, its relationship to the private sector in the Page 5 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Yet, Ramo argues, it is only the government that can perform the regulatory functions necessary for the smooth operation of free enterprise activity that makes use of new technologies. It is also the government, he says, that will be the primary obstacle to diffusion of the benefits of technology to world society. As experts on the costs and benefits of developing technology, engineers are in a key position to contribute to policy formation of these issues. For engineers to better prepare themselves for the future, Ramo suggests that engineering education place more emphasis on the links between engineering and its societal applications. The result, he says, will be engineers equipped to play a broader role in influencing government policies and practices regarding technological advance. He compares manufacturing to agricultureâ€"although it will no longer dominate the economy or provide the majority of jobs, it will continue to perform an important function even in a service-oriented society. Certain key technologies are bringing about this transition, both creating new industries and rejuvenating mature ones, and in the process are changing patterns of development throughout the world. The rapid spread of innovation makes it imperative that firms quickly exploit any competitive advantage. Moreover, their increased ability to operate in the global marketplace rein-forces the importance of cooperative agreements to advance innovation. Another force driving the trend toward cooperation is the increasingly scientific nature of technology, which requires that firms take a cross-disciplinary approach to solving problems. Despite their influence in shaping a new pattern of global competition, each has unique problems. The United States, though a leader in developing emergent technologies, is facing the double threat of enormous budget and trade deficits as well as deindustrialization of traditional economic sectors. Japan, which has demonstrated enormous success in commercializing new technologies, has an economy excessively dependent on exports. Western Europe has the cultural tradition and

core of excellent research groups to facilitate its leadership in the technology arena, yet it lacks the cohesion necessary to develop strategic initiatives in important sectors. Colombo optimistically concludes that globalization will bring the emergence of many small and medium-size multinational firms that will rely on Page 6 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Governments will provide oversight and strategic direction. The impact on developing countries will be enormous. With the help of new technologies, Third World countries can transform their raw materials and energy into value-added commodities and thereby accelerate economic development without dysfunctional effects. It is the responsibility of developed countries, Colombo concludes, to see that this happens. Though desirable, the alliances proposed by Colombo are not easily established. As Gerald Dinneen points out in his paper on trends in international technological cooperation, international arrangements, whether they be international marketing organizations, joint ventures, or creation of subsidiaries, are necessary if industries are to get a proper return on investment and remain competitive. Despite these barriers, Dinneen says, international labs and exchanges of scholars and students in schools of engineering have been effective mechanisms for fostering international cooperation. Western Europe, he says, faces the unique difficulties posed by its diversity and nationalistic tendencies. George Pake describes a number of key advances in software: The creativity so evident in software technology today is not in danger, Pake says, despite the trend toward greater standardization and the possibility that ossification of the development system could occur in the future. Pierre Aigrain addresses several provocative questions about materials, particularly pertaining to the rate at which discoveries are made, the extent to which applications are found, and the impact of these discoveries on industry and society. Citing the influence of the market and the continued interaction between science and materials research, Aigrain predicts that the rapid trajectory of materials discovery will continue. The development of superconductors illustrates this point, and he concludes with a description of the impact these new materials in particular will have on industry and society. Lars Ramqvist provides insight on several of the cutting edge technologies that have had a major impact on information technologies. These include VLSI technology, computers, software and artificial intelligence, fiber optics, networks, and standards. In addition, he looks at three main applications of information technologiesâ€"normal voice telephony, mobile telephony, and data communicationsâ€"assessing, first, the current state of the art and, second, projections for the future. Ramqvist concludes that because information technologies allow for the dissemination of information, and thus understanding, they will form the basis for a more equitable, humane society. Hiroshi Inose examines the telecommunications sector from a different angleâ€"the effect of globalization on the entire industry. Particular technological advances, for example, the convergence of service modes and the microelectronics revolution, provide economies of scale but also require rapid inputs for capital investment. Among the problems and challenges Inose addresses are the software crisis, or the high cost of developing more sophisticated and diversified software; structural changes in industry, particularly in job design and labor requirements; standardization and maintaining interoperability between systems and equipment; reliability and security of systems against both external and internal disturbances; and integrity of information and protection of privacy. Like Ramqvist, Inose views telecommunications technology as the means to promote mutual understanding and cultural enrichment worldwide. Perspectives on the impact of technology on another industrial sectorâ€"constructionâ€"are presented by Alden Yates who describes the most significant trends in the areas of construction-related design, construction equipment and methods, automation and expert systems, and construction management. Computer-aided design has, among other things, improved communication between designer and supplier and speeded up the design development process. Increases in productivity are being achieved through off-site fabrication and assembly and robotics. Logistics practices, skill requirements, and labor-management relations are also changing as a result of these new technologies. In the long run, however, the effectiveness of management will determine success. Pehr Gyllenhammar makes a complementary point about the importance of management practices in his paper on the manufacturing industry. To claims that the manufacturing sector is on the decline in an increasingly Page 8 Share Cite Suggested Citation: One of the most influential changes

has been the new technologies employed in the automotive sector, including new engineering materials, computer-aided design, robots, and microcomputers. These new technologies mean that decision making can become decentralized and that small-scale manufacturing can be cost-effective. Another important factor changing the manufacturing industry has been new demands from employees and customers, what Gyllenhammar refers to as the invisible contract between them and the corporation. In fact, the new technologies have brought about important changes in the way work is organized. Less desirable tasks have been taken over by robots; light, flexible technologies allow workers to organize themselves so that they command the technology instead of vice versa; and new materials-handling mechanisms permit the layout of equipment to fit particular work organizations. The challenge for managers lies in organizing production so that they can develop their workers through both technical and leadership training. Gyllenhammar concludes that a viable manufacturing industry is necessary but not sufficient to solve the problems of unemployment and slow growth. The manufacturing industry is also the subject of the paper by Emilio Carrillo Gamboa; however, he discusses the issue of production sharing as both a result and a means of globalizing industry. By moving production facilities abroad to low-wage developing countries, firms manufacturing products that have entered the downside of the product cycle can maintain a competitive cost advantage. Mexico, in particular, has become an important production-sharing partner for the United States because of proximity, demographic factors, and the Mexican economic crisis which has resulted in lower wage levels that are competitive with labor costs in the developing countries of Asia and government programs that support production-sharing. The maquiladoras, or production sharing sites, have been the subject of debate in Mexico for a number of reasons:

Chapter 3 : How Technology Changed American Politics in the Internet Age

Realists have primarily focused on the geopolitical struggles for power, employed the nation-state as their chief unit of analysis, considered international politics as devoid of moral consensus and therefore prone to violence, and argued that the pursuit of national interest in the context of a balance of power strategy is the most efficient.

Feminism international relations Feminist IR considers the ways that international politics affects and is affected by both men and women and also at how the core concepts that are employed within the discipline of IR e. Feminist IR has not only concerned itself with the traditional focus of IR on states, wars, diplomacy and security, but feminist IR scholars have also emphasized the importance of looking at how gender shapes the current global political economy. From its inception, feminist IR has also theorized extensively about men and, in particular, masculinities. Many IR feminists argue that the discipline is inherently masculine in nature. For example, in her article "Sex and Death in the Rational World of Defense Intellectuals" Signs , Carol Cohn claimed that a highly masculinized culture within the defence establishment contributed to the divorcing of war from human emotion. Feminist IR emerged largely from the late s onwards. The end of the Cold War and the re-evaluation of traditional IR theory during the s opened up a space for gendering International Relations. However, the growing influence of feminist and women-centric approaches within the international policy communities for example at the World Bank and the United Nations is more reflective of the liberal feminist emphasis on equality of opportunity for women. It makes the assumption that the economy trumps other concerns; allowing for the elevation of class as the focus of study. Marxists view the international system as an integrated capitalist system in pursuit of capital accumulation. Thus, colonialism brought in sources for raw materials and captive markets for exports, while decolonialization brought new opportunities in the form of dependence. A prominent derivative of Marxian thought is critical international relations theory which is the application of " critical theory " to international relations. Their emphasis on the "critical" component of theory was derived significantly from their attempt to overcome the limits of positivism. Modern-day proponents such as Andrew Linklater , Robert W. Cox and Ken Booth focus on the need for human emancipation from the nation-state. Hence, it is "critical" of mainstream IR theories that tend to be both positivist and state-centric. Further linked in with Marxist theories is dependency theory and the coreâ€"periphery model , which argue that developed countries, in their pursuit of power, appropriate developing states through international banking, security and trade agreements and unions on a formal level, and do so through the interaction of political and financial advisors, missionaries, relief aid workers, and MNCs on the informal level, in order to integrate them into the capitalist system, strategically appropriating undervalued natural resources and labor hours and fostering economic and political dependence. Marxist theories receive little attention in the United States. It is more common in parts of Europe and is one of the more important theoretic contributions of Latin American academia to the study of global networks. Examples of interest groups include political lobbyists , the military, and the corporate sector. Group theory argues that although these interest groups are constitutive of the state, they are also causal forces in the exercise of state power. Strategic perspective[edit] Strategic perspective is a theoretical[citation needed] approach that views individuals as choosing their actions by taking into account the anticipated actions and responses of others with the intention of maximizing their own welfare. Inherent bad faith model[edit] Further information: They are dismissed as propaganda ploys or signs of weakness. Post-structuralism explores the deconstruction of concepts traditionally not problematic in IR such as "power" and "agency" and examines how the construction of these concepts shapes international relations. The examination of "narratives" plays an important part in poststructuralist analysis; for example, feminist poststructuralist work has examined the role that "women" play in global society and how they are constructed in war as "innocent" and "civilians". See also feminism in international relations. Post-structuralism has garnered both significant praise and criticism, with its critics arguing that post-structuralist research often fails to address the real-world problems that international

relations studies is supposed to contribute to solving. Levels of analysis[edit] Systemic level concepts[edit] International relations are often viewed in terms of levels of analysis. The systemic level concepts are those broad concepts that define and shape an international milieu, characterized by anarchy. Focusing on the systemic level of international relations is often, but not always, the preferred method for neo-realists and other structuralist IR analysts. Westphalian sovereignty Preceding the concepts of interdependence and dependence, international relations relies on the idea of sovereignty. While throughout world history there have been instances of groups lacking or losing sovereignty, such as African nations prior to Decolonization or the occupation of Iraq during the Iraq War , there is still a need for sovereignty in terms of assessing international relations. Power international relations The concept of Power in international relations can be described as the degree of resources, capabilities, and influence in international affairs. It is often divided up into the concepts of hard power and soft power , hard power relating primarily to coercive power, such as the use of force, and soft power commonly covering economics , diplomacy and cultural influence. However, there is no clear dividing line between the two forms of power. Core or vital interests constitute the things which a country is willing to defend or expand with conflict such as territory, ideology religious, political, economic , or its citizens. Peripheral or non-vital are interests which a state is willing to compromise. For example, in the German annexation of the Sudetenland in a part of Czechoslovakia under the Munich Agreement , Czechoslovakia was willing to relinquish territory which was considered ethnically German in order to preserve its own integrity and sovereignty. Rather, it is the presence of non-state actors, who autonomously act to implement unpredictable behaviour to the international system. Whether it is transnational corporations , liberation movements , non-governmental agencies , or international organizations , these entities have the potential to significantly influence the outcome of any international transaction. Additionally, this also includes the individual person as while the individual is what constitutes the states collective entity, the individual does have the potential to also create unpredicted behaviours. Al-Qaeda , as an example of a non-state actor, has significantly influenced the way states and non-state actors conduct international affairs. During the Cold War , the alignment of several nations to one side or another based on ideological differences or national interests has become an endemic feature of international relations. Unlike prior, shorter-term blocs, the Western and Soviet blocs sought to spread their national ideological differences to other nations. Truman under the Truman Doctrine believed it was necessary to spread democracy whereas the Warsaw Pact under Soviet policy sought to spread communism. After the Cold War, and the dissolution of the ideologically homogeneous Eastern bloc still gave rise to others such as the South-South Cooperation movement. Polarity international relations Polarity in international relations refers to the arrangement of power within the international system. The concept arose from bipolarity during the Cold War , with the international system dominated by the conflict between two superpowers , and has been applied retrospectively by theorists. However, the term bipolar was notably used by Stalin who said he saw the international system as a bipolar one with two opposing powerbases and ideologies. Consequently, the international system prior to can be described as multipolar, with power being shared among Great powers. Empires of the world in The collapse of the Soviet Union in had led to unipolarity, with the United States as a sole superpower, although many refuse to acknowledge the fact. Several theories of international relations draw upon the idea of polarity. The balance of power was a concept prevalent in Europe prior to the First World War , the thought being that by balancing power blocs it would create stability and prevent war. Here, the concepts of balancing rising in power to counter another and bandwagonning siding with another are developed. Hegemony is the preponderance of power at one pole in the international system, and the theory argues this is a stable configuration because of mutual gains by both the dominant power and others in the international system. This is contrary to many neorealist arguments, particularly made by Kenneth Waltz , stating that the end of the Cold War and the state of unipolarity is an unstable configuration that will inevitably change. It suggests that while hegemony can control the occurrence of wars, it also results in the creation of one. Its main proponent, A. Organski , argued this based on the occurrence of previous wars during

British, Portuguese, and Dutch hegemony. Interdependence[edit] Many advocate that the current international system is characterized by growing interdependence; the mutual responsibility and dependency on others. Advocates of this point to growing globalization , particularly with international economic interaction. The role of international institutions, and widespread acceptance of a number of operating principles in the international system, reinforces ideas that relations are characterized by interdependence. NATO International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan Dependency theory is a theory most commonly associated with Marxism , stating that a set of core states exploit a set of weaker periphery states for their prosperity. Various versions of the theory suggest that this is either an inevitability standard dependency theory , or use the theory to highlight the necessity for change Neo-Marxist. Systemic tools of international relations[edit] Diplomacy is the practice of communication and negotiation between representatives of states. To some extent, all other tools of international relations can be considered the failure of diplomacy. Keeping in mind, the use of other tools are part of the communication and negotiation inherent within diplomacy. Sanctions, force, and adjusting trade regulations, while not typically considered part of diplomacy, are actually valuable tools in the interest of leverage and placement in negotiations. Sanctions are usually a first resort after the failure of diplomacy, and are one of the main tools used to enforce treaties. They can take the form of diplomatic or economic sanctions and involve the cutting of ties and imposition of barriers to communication or trade. War , the use of force, is often thought of as the ultimate tool of international relations. A popular definition is that given by Clausewitz , with war being "the continuation of politics by other means". There is a growing study into "new wars" involving actors other than states. The study of war in international relations is covered by the disciplines of " war studies " and " strategic studies ". The mobilization of international shame can also be thought of as a tool of international relations.

Chapter 4 : Defense News, Covering the politics, business and technology of defense | Defense News

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Additional Research and Writing Guides U. To access its annual report on think tank trends and the role think tanks play as civil society actors in the policymaking process, GO HERE. American Academy of Diplomacy -- mission to foster high standards of qualification for, and performance in, the conduct of diplomacy and the foreign affairs of the United States. Amnesty International â€" an international non-governmental organization which defines its mission "to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated. Arms Control Association -- a national nonpartisan membership organization dedicated to promoting public understanding of and support for effective arms control policies. Army and the wider strategic policy community. Saltzman Institute of War and Peace Studies -- research institute focused on the study of American foreign policy, national security, international politics, political economy, environmental policy, and international organization. The Atlantic Council -- promotes constructive U. Beyond Intractability -- a searchable online database of texts, articles, interviews, references, and links about the nature, characteristics, and underlying causes of conflicts, including issues of international conflict resolution. Bonn International Center for Conversion -- an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting and facilitating peace and development. The Brookings Institution -- a nonprofit public policy organization that conducts independent research and, based on that research, to provide innovative, practical recommendations that strengthen American democracy; foster the economic and social welfare, security and opportunity of all Americans and secure a more open, safe, prosperous and cooperative international system. Buffett Center for International and Comparative Studies -- sponsors and facilitates collaborative interdisciplinary scholarship on crucial problems facing the world. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs -- organization devoted to promoting ethical leadership on issues of war, peace, religion in politics, and global social justice. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace -- a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing cooperation between nations and promoting active international engagement by the United States. The Carter Center -- in partnership with Emory University, this organization is committed to advancing human rights and alleviating unnecessary human suffering. Cato Institute -- provides policy advice and analysis to increase the understanding of public policies based on the principles of limited government, free markets, individual liberty, and peace. It promotes discussion and scholarship on topics related to the study of the Cold War, broadly conceived. Center for Comparative and International Studies -- organization focused on the study of national political systems and the study of international politics and the complex interconnections between domestic, international and transnational political processes, structures, and institutions. Center for Defense Information -- provides expert analysis on various components of U. Center for Global Development -- an independent, nonprofit policy research organization that is dedicated to reducing global poverty and inequality and to making globalization work for the poor. Center for Global Security Research -- investigates the relationship between national security issues and technology related topics, such as, ballistic missile proliferation, nuclear deterrence, and weapons-of-mass-destruction terrorism. Center for International Development and Conflict Management -- an interdisciplinary research center that seeks to prevent and transform conflict, to understand the interplay between conflict and development, and to help societies create sustainable futures for themselves. Center for International Policy -- participates in influencing U. Center for International Strategy, Technology, and Policy -- provides a venue for scholars, policy analysts, scientists, technical experts, practitioners, and community leaders to explore innovative approaches to issues situated at the nexus of science, technology, and international affairs. Center for a New American Security -- an organization with a goal of developing a

strong, pragmatic, and principled national security and defense policies that promote and protect American interests and value. Center for Security Policy -- a non-profit, non-partisan national security organization that specializes in identifying policies, actions, and resource needs that are vital to American security interests. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments -- an independent, non-partisan policy research institute established to promote innovative thinking and debate about national security strategy and investment options. Center for Strategic and International Studies â€" a bipartisan, nonprofit organization that conducts research and analysis and develops policy initiatives focused on defense and security, regional stability, and transnational challenges ranging from energy and climate to global development and economic integration. Center for Systemic Peace -- supports scientific research and quantitative analysis in many issue areas related to the fundamental problems of violence in both human relations and societal development. Center for the Study of Force and Diplomacy -- fosters interdisciplinary faculty and student research on the historic and contemporary use of force and diplomacy in a global context. Centre for Defence and International Security Studies -- a wholly independent organisation engaging in research, analysis, commentary and discussion on issues of significance within the broad context of international security. Centre for Foreign Policy Studies -- an organization concerned with teaching, research, publishing, and policy advisingin the fields of Canadian and American foreign, security and defense policy, maritime security policy, and human security and global development studies. Centre for International Studies and Research -- a French research institute focused on comparative politics, international relations and international political economy. Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies -- promotes interdisciplinary research and teaching on the causes of conflict and the conditions that affect conflict resolution and peace. Research projects and other activities focus on the resolution of conflict with a view to attaining just societies. Centre for Refugee Studies â€" fosters interdisciplinary and collaborative research focused on several wide-ranging and interconnected areas of study related to refugee issues and the field of forced migration. In carrying out this research, CRS networks with Canadian and international development agencies and academic institutes. Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence -- an organization dedicated to the study of the determinants, manifestations and consequences of terrorism and other forms of political violence. Chatham House -- an organization devoted to a independent analysis and informed debate on a variety of issues in international affairs. Combating Terrorism Center at West Point -- contributes relevant scholarly perspectives, research, and policy analysis to combat terrorist threats to the United States with an emphasis in four primary areas: Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography -- a non-governmental organization accredited with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, CICRED serves as a platform for interaction between a network of more than registered organizations, research centers, and worldwide and international organizations, such as United Nations Population Division, United Nations Population Fund, World Health Organization, and Food and Agriculture Organization, focused on addressing population issues throughout the world. Clingendael Security and Conflict Programme -- conducts research on the nexus between security and development, with a special focus on integrated and comprehensive approaches on conflict prevention, stabilization, and reconstruction in fragile and post-conflict states. Council on American-Islamic Relations -- a nonprofit advocacy group with a mission to enhance understanding of Islam, encourage dialogue, protect civil liberties, empower American Muslims, and build coalitions that promote justice and mutual understanding. Council on Foreign Relations -- a nonpartisan and independent membership organization that provides information and analysis about world events and American foreign policy. Country Indicators for Foreign Policy -- a joint Canadian academic-government project, that examines risk assessment factors including a history of conflict, environmental stresses, ethnic divisions, and militarization, among others. Site contains base statistics and irregular risk reports that provide country risk ratings and detailed country risk assessments. Reports on hot topics such as corporate social responsibility also appear on the site. Development Gateway -- an international nonprofit organization with the mission to reduce poverty and enable change in developing nations through information technology. Digital Freedom Network â€" a international, non-partisan non-profit group that

seeks to promote human rights as an attainable goal for all countries. DFN publishes censored material on its Web site. Foreign Policy In Focus -- is a think tank that provides timely analysis of U. Forum of Federations -- an independent organization that is concerned with the contribution federalism makes and can make to the maintenance and construction of democratic societies and governments. Freedom House -- an independent nongovernmental organization, supports the expansion of freedom in the world. Global Policy Forum -- an independent policy watchdog that monitors the work of the United Nations and scrutinizes global policymaking. Stimson Center -- a non-profit, non-partisan institution that concentrates on complex national and international security and foreign policy issues where technology, policy, and politics intersect with particular focus on reducing and eliminating weapons of mass destruction, foreign policy issues, and the conflict of U. Homeland Security Institute -- a federally funded research and development center of the Department of Homeland Security focused on counterterrorism, border security, enforcement of immigration laws, and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Homeland Security Policy Institute -- a nonpartisan think tank whose mission is to build bridges between theory and practice to advance homeland security research through an interdisciplinary approach. Its mission statement outlines its basic tenets: Human Security Report Project HSRP -- an independent research center affiliated with Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada that tracks global and regional trends in organized violence, their causes and consequences. Institute for Anarchist Studies -- a non-profit organization following the anarchist-communist school of thought that assists anarchist writers and further develop the theoretical aspects of the anarchist movement throughout the world. Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution -- research institute committed to the development of theory, research, and practice that interrupt cycles of violence. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses -- a non-partisan, autonomous body dedicated to objective research and policy relevant studies on all aspects of defense and security. Institute for Defense Analyses -- a non-profit corporation that administers three federally funded research and development centers to assist the United States government in addressing important national security issues, particularly those requiring scientific and technical expertise. Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis IFPA -- an independent, nonpartisan research organization specializing in national security, foreign policy, and defense planning issues. Institute for National Strategic Studies INSS -- is an interdisciplinary research institute that conducts strategic studies for the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Unified Combatant Commands to support the national strategic components of the academic programs at National Defense University and to provide outreach to other U. Institute for War and Peace Reporting â€" an organization devoted to building peace and democracy through free and fair media. Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation -- studies a wide range of topics involving security, environmental, and economic policies that shape our ability to prevent conflict and promote cooperation across the globe. International Action Network on Small Arms -- global network of civil society organizations working to stop the proliferation and misuse of small arms and light weapons, with much information on the small arms proliferation issue and the campaign against them. International Assessment and Strategy Center -- an independent, non-partisan think-tank focused on medium and long-term security issues and their impact on the security of the United States and her key allies. International Boundaries Research Unit -- works to enhance the resources available for the peaceful resolution of problems associated with international boundaries on land and at sea, including their delimitation, demarcation and management. International Campaign to Ban Landmines -- a global network in over seventy countries that works for a world free of antipersonnel landmines and cluster munitions. International Centre For The Study of Radicalisation And Political Violence -- an independent and non-partisan devoted to challenging the growth of radicalization and political violence throuhgoput the world. International Crisis Group - Brussels-based private, multinational organization with over 80 staff members on five continents, working through field-based analysis and high-level advocacy to prevent and contain conflict. Organization produces a number of useful research reports available full-text on the web site. International Development Research Centre - Canadian Crown corporation that works in close collaboration with researchers from the developing world to help developing

countries use science and technology to find practical, long-term solutions to the social, economic, and environmental problems they face. Offers free online books. International Council for Canadian Studies ICCS -- a not-for-profit organization composed of twenty-two member associations and six associate members in thirty-nine countries, dedicated to the promotion and support of research, education, and publication in all fields of Canadian Studies around the world. International Institute for Environment and Development -- an independent international research organization devoted to working with vulnerable populations in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America, the Middle East and the Pacific to ensure they have a say related to issues of sustainable development in the policy arenas that most closely affect them [from village councils to international conventions]. International Institute for Strategic Studies -- a non-partisan organization headquartered in London that promotes the adoption of policies that further global peace and security and that conducts research and promotes international dialogue concerning peace, political risk, and military conflict. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies -- strives to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction by training the next generation of nonproliferation specialists and disseminating timely information and analysis. Mershon Center for International Security Studies -- fosters interdisciplinary research on national security in a global context. National Bureau of Asian Research -- an organization committed to advanced independent research on strategic, political, economic, globalization, health, and energy issues affecting U. National Committee on American Foreign Policy -- center identifies, articulates, and helps advance American foreign policy interests from a nonpartisan perspective within the framework of political realism. National Democratic Institute -- a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization working to support and strengthen democratic institutions worldwide through citizen participation, openness, and accountability in government. North American Institute -- a private, not-for-profit organization founded to deepen understanding of, and to promote new approaches to, all aspects of the North American regional relationship. Norwegian Council for Africa -- an advocacy organization that promotes research and disseminates information that supports justice and development in and for Africa. Nuclear Control Institute -- a research and advocacy center for preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism. Nuclear Threat Initiative -- to develop new frameworks and approaches for addressing the most urgent global threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons in order to prevent terrorists from getting a nuclear bomb and to strengthen global health and security. Overseas Development Institute -- an independent think tank in Britain focused on international development and humanitarian issues. Peace Research Center -- a a private, non-governmental organization dedicated to the multi-disciplinary analysis of such international issues as armed conflict its causes, consequences and actors , conflict prevention, conflict resolution and the reconstruction process. Peterson Institute for International Economics -- a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan research institution devoted to the study of international economic policy. Project on Defense Alternatives -- offers critical analysis of U. RAND Corporation -- a nonprofit institution that studies national security issues and issues involving health, education, civil and criminal justice, labor and population studies, and international economics. Refugee Studies Centre â€" a leading multidisciplinary centre for research and teaching on the causes and consequences of forced migration based at Oxford University. Royal United Services Institute -- an independent think tank engaged in in cutting edge defense and security research. Stimson Center -- a nonprofit, nonpartisan institution devoted to enhancing international peace and security and reducing weapons of mass destruction and transnational threats. The Center for Public Opinion -- organization that conducts polling about why people support or oppose extremism and uses this data to create effective policies to counter extremism worldwide. Terrorism Research Center -- an independent institute dedicated to the research of terrorism, information warfare and security, critical infrastructure protection, homeland security, and other issues of low-intensity political violence and gray-area phenomena. Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center -- a research center devoted to understanding the links among terrorism, transnational crime and corruption.

Chapter 5 : NPR Choice page

Access to society journal content varies across our titles. If you have access to a journal via a society or association membership, please browse to your society journal, select an article to view, and follow the instructions in this box.

Presidential elections The U. The idea of web surfing is so dead. Below are some highlights, game-changing moments, and other uses of technology that stand as significant moments in political history. To put it in perspective, was the year Google was founded. It was also the year that MoveOn was created for progressives as a political community formed in response to the impeachment of President Bill Clinton. This was a significant moment for online fundraising. It also used email lists to drive voters to action. That campaign year was notable for the use of online ads. The Republicans, for example, ran more than 20 unique banners on 35 sitesâ€¦the Democrats achieved all their exposure with a single banner ad on Yahoo. Two years later, Moulitsas would be among the first bloggers given press credentials to cover the Democratic National Convention in Boston. The Dean campaign also created a YouTube-like online video site call Dean TV, experimented with SMS, used an online event tool called Get Local, and created a pre-Facebook-style site called Deanlink, among other pioneering innovations. But the community taught us. They seized the initiative through Meetup. They built our organization for us before we had an organization. By late fall, there were more than monthly meetings on the calendar. Zephyr Teachout Zephyr Teachout, director of Internet organizing for Dean For America, told me that of all the online tools experimented with and deployed during the campaign, the meeting tool was the most exciting. The summer of was also marked by the Rock the Vote campaign that registered an estimated 1. The campaign included a partnership with Motorola that launched a large-scale mobile political project which enabled people to sign up to receive information on their mobile devices. That same year, the Washington Times had reported in August that Daily Kos received about , visitors a day during the Democratic National Convention. The popular video sharing site has significantly changed political campaigns, by allowing citizens to post their own video from campaign events, including politicians making faux pas. Today, politicians with blogs are very common, but in Georgia Rep. He posted a video of what his campaign called Mailtube , an attempt to reach out to constituents through the use of online video. YouTube started to take hold of the political imagination when, on August 15, , then Sen. Echoing this point, saw some of the most notable uses of technology in political campaigns. Facebook gave rise to an enormous constituency of political activity in , and upstart Twitter dipped its toes in the campaign waters. Paul did it again on Dec. In other notes, Slatecard was created by David All and Sendhil Panchadsaram as a website that funneled contributions to conservative candidates. All also started the group blog TechRepublican , focusing on the intersection of Republican politics and technology. Another tech innovation launched in was the Ustream. The technology was been widely used by politicians, including by Barack Obama when he appeared with Oprah during a South Carolina rally which included 74, participants. Tech innovations played a big role in the election successes of the Dems. One notable highlight was the August 28 text from the Obama campaign: In other significant tech innovations, Facebook Connect was launched in July. Connect is a set of APIs from Facebook that enables Facebook members to log onto third-party websites. But, every single day they are going to be logging into Facebook and they are going to be engaging with that community. So if your news can be liked or commented on and engaged with it is really powerful. The app used geo-location tools and Google Maps so that after canvassers made contact with a person, they could update the database in real time. But Teachout said there is also the potneital for the Internet to allow for more civic organizing. Did we miss any? Let us know in the comments. He regularly covers the defense industry and security related issues for UPI. Steven recently created Exploring Conversations as a multimedia website examining the language of music for his graduate thesis project at Michigan State University. Ted Kennedy was the first politician to use the technology to reach voters.

Chapter 6 : Wirtschafts & Finanz-Nachrichten, aktuelle US & Internationale Nachrichten | Reuters

Nau, Henry R. , National politics and international technology; nuclear reactor development in Western Europe [by] Henry R. Nau Johns Hopkins University Press Baltimore Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

International commodity markets , labor markets , and capital markets make up the economy and define economic globalization. In Sumer , an early civilization in Mesopotamia , a token system was one of the first forms of commodity money. Labor markets consist of workers, employers, wages, income, supply and demand. Labor markets have been around as long as commodity markets. The first labor markets provided workers to grow crops and tend livestock for later sale in local markets. Capital markets emerged in industries that require resources beyond those of an individual farmer. Most of the global economic powers constructed protectionist economic policies and introduced trade barriers that slowed trade growth to the point of stagnation. Globalization did not fully resume until the s, when governments began to emphasize the benefits of trade. Governments shifted their economies from central planning to markets. These internal reforms allowed enterprises to adapt more quickly and exploit opportunities created by technology shifts. Labor-intensive production migrated to areas with lower labor costs, later followed by other functions as skill levels increased. Networks raised the level of wealth consumption and geographical mobility. This highly dynamic worldwide system and powerful ramifications. This event came to be known as the Big Bang. Global actors[edit] International governmental organizations[edit] An intergovernmental organization or international governmental organization IGO refers to an entity created by treaty, involving two or more nations, to work in good faith, on issues of common interest. International non-governmental organizations NGOs [edit] For more information, reference non-governmental organization NGO Despite its activity within one nation, NGOs work towards solutions that can benefit undeveloped countries that face the backlash of economic globalization. NGOs perform various services and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. In business , outsourcing involves the contracting out of a business process e. ECLAC states that in order to create better economic relations globally, international lending agencies must work with developing countries to change how and where credit is concentrated as well as work towards accelerating financial development in developing countries. Key factors in achieving universal competition is the spread of knowledge at the State level through education, training and technological advancements. The fair trade movement works towards improving trade, development and production for disadvantaged producers. The fair trade movement has reached 1. Fair trade works under the motto of "trade, not aid", to improve the quality of life for farmers and merchants by participating in direct sales, providing better prices and supporting the community. Some global brands were found to do that before but they took some methods to support the labors soon after. The movement is taken to decrease the wrongdoing and gain the profits for labors. Race to the bottom Globalization is sometimes perceived as a cause of a phenomenon called the "race to the bottom" that implies that multinational companies are constantly attempting to maintain or increase their influence in countries that are already reliant on foreign investment alone. Multinationals tend to target export dependent countries. Due to a rise in competition, underdeveloped countries are undercutting their competitors through lowering their labor standards thus lowering the labor costs for the multinational companies investing into them. Companies will deliberately move into countries with the most relaxed laws and regulations for labor standards allowing them to do whatever they want. This results in factories with harsh labor conditions, low wages, and job insecurity. With the growing demands of science and technology, Gao states that with world markets take on an "increasing cross-border division of labor". Rappa agrees that economic globalization is reversible and cites International Studies professor Peter J. Per capita GDP growth in the post globalizers accelerated from 1. This acceleration in growth is even more remarkable given that the rich countries saw

steady declines in growth from a high of 4. This rapid growth among the globalizers is not simply due to the strong performances of China and India in the s and sâ€"18 out of the 24 globalizers experienced increases in growth, many of them quite substantial. While several globalizers have seen an increase in inequality, most notably China, this increase in inequality is a result of domestic liberalization, restrictions on internal migration, and agricultural policies, rather than a result of international trade. Even in China, where inequality continues to be a problem, the poorest fifth of the population saw a 3. In several countries, those living below the dollar-per-day poverty threshold declined. In China, the rate declined from 20 to 15 percent and in Bangladesh the rate dropped from 43 to 36 percent. China, India, and Bangladesh, once among the poorest countries in the world, have greatly narrowed inequality due to their economic expansion. Global Value Chain The global supply chain consists of complex interconnected networks that allow companies to produce handle and distribute various goods and services to the public worldwide. Corporations manage their supply chain to take advantage of cheaper costs of production. A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. Supply chain activities involve the transformation of natural resources , raw materials , and components into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer. Supply chains link value chains. Trade union Labor unions were established during industrialization as a solution to poor and unregulated working conditions. Unregulated businesses allowed for low wages, job insecurity and poor working conditions. Trade unions responded by implementing a technique called collective bargaining , where the workers could legally negotiate wages as well as working conditions. As a direct result, labors rights increased as policy and regulation were enforced. Alongside globalization, outsourcing developed which increased corporate power. As a solution, Labor Unions continue to fight for global labor rights standards through trans-national organizations.

Chapter 7 : CNN International - Breaking News, US News, World News and Video

The center takes a three-pronged educational and research focus on entrepreneurship opportunities in the technology, international, and federal sectors, and places special emphasis on the role entrepreneurship plays in regional economic development by jointly sponsoring annual conferences on the subject in Amsterdam and Jonkoping, Sweden.

Chapter 8 : Economic globalization - Wikipedia

small teams. Wolf HÃ¤fele referred to this as the evolution of a higher level of integration between technology and human relations. This is evident, he said, in the emphasis on words such as "interface," "reliability," and "adaptation" in describing or explaining some of the new technologies.