Barriers to Riches Stephen L. Parente 2002-01-25 Why isn’t the whole world as rich as the United States? Conventional views hold that differences in the share of output invested by countries account for this disparity. Not so, say Stephen Parente and Edward Podgursky. They argue that differences in Total Factor Productivity (TFP) explain this phenomenon. These differences exist because some countries erect barriers to the efficient use of readily available technology. The purpose of these barriers is to protect industry insiders with vested interests in current production processes from outside competition. Were this protection stopped, rapid TFP growth would follow in the poor countries, and the world would be richer. This book reflects a decade of research by the authors on this question. Like other books on the subject, it makes use of historical examples and industry studies to illuminate potential explanations for income differences. But Podgursky and Parente, it uses aggregate data and general equilibrium models to evaluate the plausibility of alternative explanations. The result of this approach is the most complete and coherent treatment of the subject to date.

The Information Revolution and Developing Countries Ernest J. III Wilson 2004 An analysis of the problems and possibilities of the information revolution in developing countries, taking into account political, institutional, and cultural dynamics and structures. Critical Legal Positivism Kaarlo Tuori 2017-03-02 This profound and scholarly treatise develops a critical version of legal positivism as the basis for modern legal scholarship. Departing from the formalism of Hart and Kelsen and blending the European tradition of Weber, Habermas and Foucault with the Anglo-American contributions of Dworkin and MacCormick, Tuori presents the normative and practical faces of law as a multilayered phenomenon within which there is an important role for critical legal dogmatics in furthering law’s self-understanding and coherence. Its themes also resonate with importance for the development of the European legal system.

Policy Reform, Economic Growth, and the Digital Divide Susmita Dasgupta 2001 The digital divide reflects a gap in telecom access, not lower propensity to use the Internet in poor countries. Promoting access for poor households will help, but pro-competitive policy holds the key to rapid progress in narrowing the divide. Knowledge and Questions Franck Lihoreau 2008 This special volume of “Grazer Philosophische Studien” features two central essays as well as ten commentaries comparing between knowledge and questions, a topic of utmost importance to epistemology, philosophical logic, and the philosophy of language. It raises a great deal of issues in each of these fields and among their intersection, bearing, inter alia, on the theory of rational deliberation and inquiry, pragmatism and virtue epistemology, the problems of scepticism and epistemic justification, the theory of assertion, the possibility of deductive knowledge, the semantics and pragmatics of knowledge ascriptions, the factivity of knowledge, the analysis of concealed questions and embedded interrogative clauses, propositional attitudes and two- dimensionalism, contextualism and contractionism as the distinction between knowledge— that knowledge— how, the nature of philosophical knowledge, and the problem of epistemic value. Addressing these as well as many other importantly related issues, the papers in the volume jointly contribute to giving an overview of the current state of the debates on the topic, and a sense of the directions in which philosophical research on knowledge and questions is currently heading.

Renegotiating the Orders of Authority Phillip Y. Lipsky 2017-06-09 Phillip Y. Lipsky explains how countries renegotiate international institutions when rising powers such as Japan and China challenge the existing order. This book is the second in a series of volumes for those interested in topics such as international organizations, such as United Nations, IMF, and World Bank, political economy, international security, US diplomacy, Chinese diplomacy, and Japanese diplomacy. Open Networks, Closed Regimes Shanthi Kalathil 2010-11 As the Internet diffuses across the globe, many have come to believe that the technology poses an insurmountable threat to authoritarian rule. Grounded in the Internet's extensive and rapid growth, this book is based on original research conducted on anecdotes pulled from diverse political climates, this conventional wisdom has informed the views of policymakers, business leaders, and media pundits alike. Yet few studies have sought to systematically analyze the ways in which Internet use has altered political life in the twenty-first century. The Digital Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy Philip N. Howard 2010-09-21 Around the developing world, political leaders face a dilemma: the very information and communication technologies that boost economic fortunes also undermine power structures. Globally, one in ten internet users is a Muslim living in a populous Muslim community. In these countries, young people are developing political identities online, and digital technologies are shifting the balance of power between rulers and ruled. The result of this approach is the most complete and coherent treatment of the subject to date.
opponents. However, time may be on the side of the regime’s employed to prevent or minimize its impact. Although PRC Internet by Chinese dissidents, both in the PRC and Internet and Beijing’s Counter-Strategies You’ve Got Dissent! Chinese Dissident Use of the benchmark publication with major importance both for research and debate today. This Handbook is a Security Studies identifies the key contemporary topics established and up-and-coming scholars, the Handbook of Security Studies a wide-ranging collection of essays by leading experts in the field of Security Studies. The field of Security Studies has undergone significant change during the past twenty years, and is now one of the most dynamic sub-disciplines within International Relations. It now offers a set of policy recommendations for proper defense against cyber threats that is built on restraint and regionalism.”

The Routledge Handbook of Security Studies Myriam Dunn Cavelty 2009-12-16 Focusing on contemporary challenges, this major new Handbook offers a wide-ranging collection of essays by leading experts in the field of Security Studies. The field of Security Studies has undergone significant change during the past twenty years, and is now one of the most dynamic sub-disciplines within International Relations. It now encompasses issues ranging from pandemics and environmental degradation to more traditional concerns about direct violence, such as those posed by international terrorism and inter-state armed conflict. A comprehensive volume, comprising articles by both established and up-and-coming scholars, the Handbook of Security Studies identifies the key contemporary topics of research and debate today. This Handbook is a benchmark publication with major importance for current research and the future of the field. It will be essential reading for all scholars and students of Security Studies, War and Conflict Studies, and International Relations.

Who Rules the Net? Clyde Wayne Crews, Jr. 2003 This book considers the threats to free speech and online commerce posed by international government attempts to impose such territorial statutes and standards within cyberspace.

Understanding International Law Convy W. Henderson 2002-08-25 Understanding International Law presents a comprehensive, accessible introduction to the various aspects of international law while addressing its interrelationship with world politics. Presents well-organized, balanced coverage of all aspects of international law while ensuring an accompanying website with direct access to court cases and study and discussion questions. Visit the site at: http://www.wiley.com/go/internationallaw

Falling through the net: defining the digital divide is a comprehensive data on the level of access by Americans revolution is affecting the nation. The report provides understand, measure, and explain how the information economy is changing the way Americans communicate and interact. But however much technologies and their availability at low cost is telecommunications, the global integration of these technologies is creating new demands for access and connectivity. Myriam Dunn and the international IP system.

Intellectual Property on the Internet Cross-country Diffusion of the Internet Sampsa Kiiski 2001 European Criminal Law Kaai Ambos 2018-06-07 European criminal law faces challenges from emerging issues in cyberspace. This book provides a framework for thinking about the law and cyberspace, examining the extent to which the Internet is currently under control and the extent to which it can or should be controlled. It focuses in part on the proliferation of MP3 file sharing, a practice made possible by the development of a file format that enables users to store large audio files with near-CD sound quality on a computer. By 1998, software available for free on the Web enabled users to copy existing digital files from CDs. Later technologies such as Napster and Gnutella allowed users to exchange MP3 files in cyberspace without having to post anything online. This ability of online users to download music files from music companies and an up-and-coming music executives and many musicians, as well as a range of much-discussed legal action. Regulation strategies identified and discussed include legislation, policy changes, administrative agency activity, judicial opinions, and international cooperation. The book also applies major regulatory models to some of the most volatile Internet issues, including cyber-security, consumer fraud, free speech rights, and intellectual property rights and licensing programs.


Beyond Our Control? मंत्री क्युंकि 2003-08-11 An analysis of the political use of the Internet by Chinese dissidents, both in the PRC and abroad, and the counterstrategies that Beijing has employed to counteract them. But, the Chinese officials have responded to the increased use of the Internet with predominantly traditional measures, they have been relatively successful. No credible challenges to the party’s current power exists. The present situation is the result of a massive modern telecommunications infrastructure. However, time may be on the side of the regime's opponents.
2013-06-29 This book explores how new communication and information technologies combine with transportation to materialize human societies and transform everyday life. It targets the need to differentiate accessibility levels among a broad range of social groupings, the need to study disparities in electronic accessibility, and the need to investigate how new measures and means of representing the geography of opportunity in the information age. It explores how models based on physical notions of distance and connectivity are insufficient for understanding the new structures and behavioral changes that these technologies are causing. It explores the implications of these changes for institutions, with examples drawn from Europe, New Zealand, and North America. While traditional notions of accessibility and spatial interaction remain important, information technologies are increasingly defining and transforming the scope of these core geographical concepts.

The Evidence of Things Not Said "Lawrie Balfour 2018-08-06 The Evidence of Things Not Said employs the rich essays of James Baldwin to interrogate the politics of race in American democracy. Lawrie Balfour advances the political discussion of Baldwin's work, and regards him as a powerful political thinker whose work deserves full consideration. Baldwin's essays challenge appeals to liberal values but empty guarantees of equality and freedom. They undermine white presumptions of racial innocence and simultaneously refute theories of persecution that define African Americans solely as innocent victims. Unsettling fixed categories, Baldwin's essays embody a consciousness of social processes that captures the effects of racial identity in everyday experience. Balfour persuasively reads Baldwin's work alongside that of W. E. B. Du Bois to accentuate how the different conversations work differently for the color line. She contends that the allusiveness and incompleteness of Baldwin's essays sustains the tension between general claims about American racial history and the singularity of individual experiences. The Evidence of Things Not Said establishes Baldwin's contributions to democratic theory and situates him as an indispensable voice in contemporary debates about racial injustice.

The Artist's Body "Tracey Warr 2012-04-02 A survey of the use of the artist's body in 20th-century art. Situating Globality "Wim van Binsbergen 2004 Situating Globality challenges the dominant view that globalization is a primary threat to African societies and economies. It explores how these societies are appropriating elements of the emerging global culture, arguing the significance of this appropriation in local struggles, the expression of critical thinking, and the development of new identities. It examines an interest for micro-level processes of situating the multifaceted process of globalization with the exploration of reflexivity, creativity and the production of knowledge. Situating Globality straddles the divide between local and global, and between representations of Africa in the new world order. The first section examines philosophical issues relating to the production of knowledge in and about Africa from a global perspective. The subsequent sections include case studies showing how these processes are accommodated in everyday life.

The Internet, Democracy and Democratization "Peter Ferdinand 2013-02-01 The Internet is transforming relations between states and citizens. It exploits how these societies are appropriating elements of the emerging global culture, arguing the significance of this appropriation in local struggles, the expression of critical thinking, and the development of new identities. It examines an interest for micro-level processes of situating the multifaceted process of globalization with the exploration of reflexivity, creativity and the production of knowledge. Situating Globality straddles the divide between local and global, and between representations of Africa in the new world order. The first section examines philosophical issues relating to the production of knowledge in and about Africa from a global perspective. The subsequent sections include case studies showing how these processes are accommodated in everyday life.

Information Inequality "Herbert Schiller 2013-05-13 Herbert Schiller, long one of America's leading critics of the communications industry, here offers a salvo in the battle over information. In Information Inequality he explores how information technologies have transformed the production, distribution, and consumption of information and culture. He argues that these changes are creating new political communities at various levels, both in democracies and authoritarian regimes. It is also used by marginalized anti-democratic groups, such as neo-Nazis. It is also used by marginalized anti-democratic groups, such as neo-Nazis.

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Internet and Digital Economics "Eric Brousseau 2007-06-28 How are our societies being transformed by internet and digital economic technologies? This book provides an introduction to the economics of the internet and a comprehensive account of the mechanisms of the digital economy. Leading scholars examine the original economic and business models being developed as a result of the internet system, and explore their impact on our economies and societies. They issue warnings, including the development of open source software and on-line communities, peer-to-peer and online sharing of cultural goods, electronic markets and the rise of new information intermediaries, re-selling and e-banking. The volume examines how internet and digital economies have transformed the organization of firms, industries, markets, commerce, modes of distribution, money, finance, and innovation processes, and provides the analytical tools to understand both their recent transformations and the likely future directions of the 'New Economy'.

The Digital Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy "Philip N. Howard 2010-09-02 Around the developing world, political leaders face a dilemma: the very information and communication technologies that boost economic fortunes also undermine power structures. Globally, one in ten internet users is a Muslim living in a populous Muslim community, in these contexts your family is developing political identities online, and digital technologies are helping civil society build systems of political communication independent of the state and beyond easy manipulation by cultural or religious elites. With unique data on patterns of media ownership and technology use, The Digital Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy demonstrates how, since the mid-1990s, information technologies have had a role in political transformation. The book explores the ways in which communications technologies have been used by new information technologies. But in the Muslim world, democratization is no longer possible without them.

Culture, Technology, Communication "Charles Eas 2014-11-12 Providing a cultural perspective on computer-mediated communication.

Cyber China "F. Mengin 2004-11-26 The essays in this volume explore the new power struggles created in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong through information technology. The contributors interrogate how new communication technologies and social logic on the one hand and processes of unification and fragmentation on the other. They seek to highlight the strategies of public and private sectors in China for monopolizing the benefits created by the information society - whether for monetary gain or bureaucratic consolidation - as well as the new loci of power now emerging. The book is organized around two main themes: One exploring societal change and power relations, and the second examining the restructuring of Greater China's space. In so doing, the book seeks to shed light on both the state formation process as well as international relations theory.

Cyberliteracy "Laura J. Gurak 2008-10-01 divThe Internet has changed our social spaces, our political and social realities, our use of language, and the way we communicate, all with breathtaking speed. Almost everyone who deals with the Internet or is involved in the world of cyberspace communication at times feels bewildered, dismayed, or even infuriated. In this clear and helpful book, computer communications scholar Laura J. Gurak takes a close look into these critical issues of online communication and discusses how to become literate in the new mass medium of our era. In cyberspace, Gurak shows us, literacy means much more than knowing how to read. Cyberliteracy means being able to sort fact from fiction, to detect extremism from reasonable debate, and to identify gender bias, commercialism, imitation, parody, and other aspects of written language that are problematic in online communication. Active reading skills are essential in cyberspace, where everything from advertising masquerading as product information, privacy is often compromised, and web pages and e-mail messages distort the truth. Gurak analyzes the new language of the Internet, explaining how to prepare for its diverse discourse and self-promotion, and providing the tools for building knowledge and insight. This book will appeal to anyone with an interest in this impact of the Internet on the practices of reading and writing and on our culture in general. DIV Africa in International Politics "Ian Taylor 2004-02-24 Locating Africa amidst the broader framework of events, the book examines and compares external involvement in the continent, exploring the foreign policies of major states and international organizations towards Africa. The contributors work within this framework in order to study how these powers have attempted to stimulate democracy, peace and prosperity in the context of neo-liberal hegemony and ask whom these attempts have
The transnational architecture of global information networks has made territorial borders less significant. Boundaries between spaces are becoming blurred in the evolving information age. But do information and communication technologies networks really lead to a weakening of the nation-state? This volume revisits the 'retreat of the state' thesis and tests its validity in the 21st century. It considers cyberspace as a matter of collective and policy choice, prone to usurpation by governance structures.

Governments around the world are already re-acting to the information revolution and trying to re-establish their leading role in creating governance regimes for the Information Age. The volume comes at a historical moment when new political dynamics are detected and new conceptual models are sought to categorize the attempts to deal with global/transnational issues. It will intrigue the reader with expert-level analysis of the role of the state in the emerging global/supranational governance structures by providing historical context and conceptualizing trends and social dynamics.

Global Change and East Asian Policy Initiatives Shahid Yusuf 2004 Annotation Although many economies have grown briskly in the last few years, future development will depend on the quality and timeliness of policy actions. This volume provides specific policy responses that could be employed to navigate successfully through periods of economic, political and technological turbulence by enhancing both competitiveness of firms and the stability of the economies in East Asia.

Searching for Africa in Brazil Stefania Capone Laffitte 2010-04-26 Searching for Africa in Brazil is a learned exploration of tradition and change in Afro-Brazilian religions. Focusing on the convergence of anthropologists’ and religious leaders’ exegeses, Stefania Capone argues that twentieth-century anthropological research contributed to the construction of an ideal Afro-Brazilian religious orthodoxy identified with the Nagô (Yoruba) cult in the northeastern state of Bahia. In contrast to other researchers, Capone foregrounds the agency of Candomblé leaders. She demonstrates that they successfully imposed their vision of Candomblé on anthropologists, reshaping in their own interest narratives of Afro-Brazilian religious practice. The anthropological narratives were then taken as official accounts of religious orthodoxy by many practitioners of Afro-Brazilian religions in Brazil. Capone draws on ten years of ethnographic fieldwork in Salvador de Bahia and Rio de Janeiro as she demonstrates that there is no pure or orthodox Afro-Brazilian religion. Challenging the usual interpretations of Afro-Brazilian religions as fixed entities, completely independent of one another, Capone reveals these practices as parts of a unique religious continuum. She does so through an analysis of ritual variations as well as discursive practices. To illuminate the continuum of Afro-Brazilian religious practice and the tensions between exegetic discourses and ritual practices, Capone focuses on the figure of Exu, the sacred African trickster who allows communication between gods and men. Following Exu and his avatars, she discloses the centrality of notions of prestige and power—mystical and religious—in Afro-Brazilian religions. To explain how religious identity is constantly negotiated among social actors, Capone emphasizes the agency of practitioners and their political agendas in the ”return to roots,” or re-Africanization, movement, an attempt to recover the original purity of a mythical and legitimizing Africa.

The Logic of Political Survival Bruce Bueno De Mesquita 2005-01-14 The authors of this ambitious book address a fundamental political question: why are leaders who produce peace and prosperity turned out of office while those who preside over corruption, war, and misery endure? Considering this political puzzle, they also answer the related economic question of why some countries experience successful economic development and others do not. The authors construct a provocative theory on the selection of leaders and present specific formal models from which their central claims can be deduced. They show how political leaders allocate resources and how institutions for selecting leaders create incentives for leaders to pursue good and bad public policy. They also extend the model to explain the consequences of war on political survival. Throughout the book, they provide illustrations from history, ranging from ancient Sparta to Vichy France, and test the model against statistics gathered from cross-national data. The authors explain the political intuition underlying their theory in nontechnical language, reserving formal proofs for chapter appendixes. They conclude by presenting policy prescriptions based on what has been demonstrated theoretically and empirically.