

THIRD EDITION

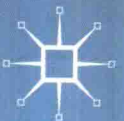
GLOBAL

SOCIOLOGY

COHEN & KENNEDY



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Robin Cohen
& Paul Kennedy

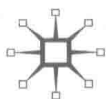
With
Maud Perrier

Global Sociology

Third Edition



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His books include *Ghanaian Businessmen: From Artisan to Capitalist Entrepreneur in a Dependent Economy* (1980), *African Capitalism: The Struggle for Ascendancy* (1988), *Local Lives and Global Transformations: Towards World Society* (2010) and the edited volumes, *Globalization and National Identities* (2001) with Catherine Danks and *Communities Across Borders* (2002) with Victor Roudometof.

Recent research interests include work on green/ethical businesses, transnational professionals, especially architects, and social networks and life course changes among young educated continental Europeans working in Manchester.

Tour of the book

In this chapter we shall look first at some of the milestones in the discipline's development. To and universal claims, positioning the discipline for a long time the primary concern was to color nations and their societies. To an extent this transnational outlook. Accordingly, we also examine changes that have prompted some social approaches that make sense of the more common – a global sociology. Although seeing becoming more and more common, not all set forth be the sole preoccupation of the profession further developing a global sociology is, indeed insights into our evolving world.

KEY STARTING POINTS IN SOCIOLOGY

Sociology developed in nineteenth-century Britain of knowledge, notably philosophy, history and capture the import and drama of industrialization that were rapidly transforming the modern world.

◀ Chapter introductions
Short introductions to the key topics covered in each chapter help guide you through the textbook.

Figures and tables ▶
New and classic figures and tables summarize and elucidate the theory.

as war, poverty, financial crises or inequality. In address divided. Some centre their work on professional recognition while others work with policy-makers. Others again feel that and see that as a legitimate extension of their roles as sociologists although there are some overlaps between these categories. We now, in effect, practise four kinds of sociology public (Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1 Burawoy's four types of sociology

Type of sociology	Common cognitive practices	Target
Professional sociology	Advanced theoretical and empirical work, using explicit scientific norms	Peers
Critical sociology	Foundational and normative, driven by moral vision	Critical debate
Policy sociology	Empirical, concrete, applied and pragmatic	Policy
Public sociology	More accessible/relevant theoretical and empirical work, lectures and media appearances	Design community

Source: Adapted from Burawoy (2005).

A PAUSE TO REFLECT

Some sociologists suggest that, despite showing it is difficult to exclude the values and beliefs they engaged in research on the human condition, we be bias in sociological research? Can this be minor their values before they report their findings?

The search for sociological knowledge public policy become all too evident. Sociologists, produce unintended consequences their research often may challenge official guard. In revealing findings that sociologists are expected to be even more metapoles may make the argument clearer. Let us views and most of the people you quote greatly on the attentions of enraptured

◀ A pause to reflect
Questions throughout chapters encourage you to think critically about what you have just read.

Definitions ▶
Short definitions of key terms in sociology, or background information on particular important events help you get to grips with each chapter.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION (1929–39)

The most severe capitalist downturn ever known, although some have compared the global economic crisis beginning in 2007/8 with it. By late 1932, in the USA alone, around 15 million workers were unemployed. The crisis began in October 1929 when company share values on New York's Wall Street stock exchange crashed. A number of stockbrokers and investors jumped to their deaths from their skyscraper offices. A series of escalating bank and currency collapses soon turned the crisis into a global one. German Nazism and Japanese fascism were partly caused by the world economic collapse.

In the period up remained intelligent as they rarely lifted their them. In front of their Great Depression, the movement of women on the social realities were for or national contexts.

POST-1945: WIDER, COMPLEX WORLD

The end of the Second World War brought the USA the focus of political attention

its part, the Soviet Union made enormous sending the first cosmonaut to space in 19 weaknesses in the economy. The French,

KEY CONCEPT

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOUR divides production into different skills and tasks spread across regions and countries rather than within a single company. From the 1970s onwards, as key production functions shifted away from the old industrial zones, hitherto agricultural countries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, rapidly joined the ranks of the new international division of labour.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL

Partly in response to the a team of German researchers that a NEW INTERNATIONAL were reacting particular and other newly industrial deindustrialization of the observe in Chapters 4 growing tendency for locate the more labour-developing countries, so

Advocates of the New International Division of Labour (NIDL) in cheap labour havens did little moment prospects in the poor countries in quest the growing ranks of unemployed people in the TNCs. While these theorists suggest that the countries' ability to dominate the world capital 'global losers' in all countries. Like world system being able to overcome its relative economic from dependence on raw material exports to the

◀ Key concepts
Succinct discussions of key concepts in sociology or related disciplines such as anthropology, politics and economics are useful for revision.

Global thinkers ▶
Analyses of the important research undertaken by key thinkers in sociology and related disciplines provide some background to current sociological thinking.

GLOBAL THINKERS 1 IMMANUEL M. WALLERSTEIN (1930–)



Immanuel Wallerstein the most important academic since the 1970s. At the (1974: 15), Wallerstein in the late fifteenth into existence what economy ... it was social system the which is the distinct

What was hidden behind Wallerstein's apparently simple declaration was understandings of the world:

For Wallerstein, political structures (like empires and states) were given emphasis on interpenetrating trade networks that crossed state boundaries. labour, market share and raw materials drove the world system for emphasis on trade led many scholars to accuse Wallerstein of being someone who overemphasizes the causal role of economic factors. In social movements and politics, he has never entirely shaken off this

BOX 1.2 Post-1945 Western sociologists and the non-West

- **Barrington Moore** (1967, 1972) thought that a comparative history would help us understand why some societies prospered while others languished, and why some democracies and others dictatorships. In his ambitious comparative study, *Democracy and Dictatorship*, he considered how the cultural foundations, historical traditions and different kinds of peasantry and aristocratic systems of land ownership interacted in constraining and/or shaping the direction, speed and character of industrial societies.
- Other US sociologists like **Talcott Parsons** (1971) tended to talk in terms of 'modernization', which involved the 'non-Western' world 'catching up' with the 'Western' world and Japan.
- German scholar **André Gunder Frank** (1967, 1969), who worked in the USA, was influenced by the theories of 'dependency' and 'underdevelopment', which he popularized by writing in English and extended it in new ways.
- Although the term 'Third World' originated with a French journalist, **Immanuel Wallerstein** (1967) also drew from writings by Latin Americans, Asians and Africans to describe the characteristics of the Third World, one that was relatively poor, neither Western nor non-Western.

Boxed text

Examples, case studies and timelines of key events help you to apply the theory to the real world.

Review

Summaries of chapter content draw helpful conclusions and often look towards the future of the discipline.

pressure from their disgruntled, insecure clients. They have devised policies to regulate destructive forces. The continuing power of the banks to resist change is far enough.

REVIEW

That sociology drew on Enlightenment thought and its strong positivist tradition. Sociology has a long history with several important streams. One stream explores how subjective elements shape reality, dealing with human nature and social class differences. Sociology therefore requires a balance of needs and has developed methodologies that range from highly intimate data, but in ways that minimize bias. Nevertheless, stringent attempts to be objective, critiques of others do not preclude the use of different political, social, economic and methodological approaches.

In this book, we are particularly concerned with how the discipline can be used to develop a global sociology.

FURTHER READING

- M. Davis's *Planet of Slums* (2006) provides an excellent overview of the experiences of different groups across the world.
- In *American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass*, Denton considers the consequences of deindustrialization for inner-city workers.
- A. Sen's *Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation* (1982) is a classic work that is still relevant today. (You can ignore some of the more technical arguments.)
- R. Wilkinson and K. Pickett's *The Spirit Level: Why Greater Equality Benefits Everyone* (2009) is an exercise, not a political tract, but it has important implications for policy.

Further reading

Annotated suggestions for further research, including books and journal articles, for those who want to learn more.

Questions and assignments

Questions to test your understanding of chapter content, requiring you to conduct your own research and think independently.

K. L. Thachuk, contains detailed material on all the forms of terrorism. L. Napoleon's *Terror Inc: Tracing the Money behind Global Terrorism* provides an accessible discussion of the fascinating links between terrorism and money, replete with numerous examples.

Many chapters in *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance* provide vivid case studies, coupled with careful analysis of a complex subject.

QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. How useful are official statistics to the sociological study of terrorism? Demand and so limitless a supply, is it possible to stop terrorism?
2. Show how patterns of social control have changed in the last 50 years.
3. What are the new features of contemporary terrorism?
4. Using specific examples, examine how and why many families reflect the realities of gender oppression and violence.

Third edition
Robin Cohen and Paul Kennedy

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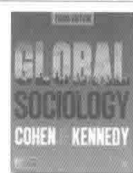
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Abbreviations and acronyms

9/11	11 September 2001 terrorist attack on twin towers in New York
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIP	Border Industrialization Program
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China (countries)
CCTV	closed-circuit television
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
CNN	Cable News Network
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPC	Communist Party of China
CSR	corporate social responsibility
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
EDL	English Defence League
EPZ	export-processing zone
ETI	Ethical Trading Initiative
EZLN	Zapatista National Liberation Army
EU	European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
FTSE	Financial Times (and London) Stock Exchange (a stock index)
G7	group of seven (advanced industrial nations, now called the G8)
G20	group of twenty finance ministers and Central Bank governors
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (now the World Trade Organization)
GDI	gross domestic income
GDP	gross domestic product
GM	genetically modified
GNP	gross national product
GSM	global social movement
HIPC	heavily indebted poor country
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICT	information and communication technology
IDP	internally displaced person
IGO	international governmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	infant mortality rate
INGO	international nongovernmental organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IQ	intelligence quotient

IT	information technology
LA	Los Angeles
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	nongovernmental organization
NIC	newly industrializing country
NIDL	new international division of labour (theory of the)
NRMs	new religious movements
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PV	photovoltaic
RBS	Royal Bank of Scotland
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission (USA)
TNC	transnational corporation
TNI	transnationality index
TRIPS	Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHR	UN Centre for Human Rights
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	UN High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	UN International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRISD	UN Research Institute for Social Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
WHO	World Health Organization
WSF	World Social Forum
WTO	World Tourism Organization (in Chapter 15 'WTO' refers to this organization)
WTO	World Trade Organization (elsewhere in the book 'WTO' refers to this organization)
WUF	World Urban Forum