

Exploring the Impact of the Internet Age on International Politics

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Abstract. At the beginning of the 21st century, with the deepening development of the wave of informationization, the world's countries are becoming more and more dependent on the Internet, and the international political efficacy of the information network is becoming more and more prominent in the field of global politics, economy, military and culture, and in addition to the impact of the network era on the international community and the global system, the network era has also become an important content of each country's competition for the dominance of the cyberspace to become the competition for the international political power, and at the same time, it has also had a deep impact on the public life in the network. At the same time, it has also had a deep impact on the public life in the network. In this paper, we will study the impact of the network era on international politics, explore how the network has an impact on international politics in all aspects, and have important theoretical and practical significance to enhance the relevant people's competition in cyberspace and its impact on their lives.

Keywords: Cyberspace; International Politics; Global System.

1. Introduction

A distinctive feature of the current information society is that digital information has surrounded people's daily lives. The mediatization of society brought about by the new technological revolution of the Internet has become the hallmark of this era. [1] The network technology revolution has brought mankind into the digital age, not only promoting the development of the global economy, but also empowering and expanding the capacity of non-state actors in international politics. [2] Although the nation-state is still the most important actor in international politics, the importance of social groups among non-state actors can no longer be ignored. Along with the process of mediatization, the influence of networks on international politics has become increasingly significant. International politics has become more complex as a result of changes in the influence of non-political factors.

2. Impact on the International Community and the Global System

(1) Enhanced exchanges and cooperation among countries and facilitated the process of globalization

The basic forms of international politics are international conflict and international cooperation. Networks enable international actors to recognize the commonality of interests in a broader and deeper context, which creates the prerequisites and necessary conditions for international cooperation. At the same time, the process of international cooperation is itself a process of all-round exchange and communication. The network enables international cooperation to proceed smoothly and develop in depth. Various countries in the world have different national conditions and different levels of development, so it is easy and unavoidable for people to disagree on the existence of problems in the international community, but it is necessary to respect the diversity of the world. Today, with the rapid development of globalization, it is necessary to communicate and cooperate, and the Internet provides such a platform for everyone, thus further enhancing communication and cooperation among various countries.[3] The globalization of the media has also contributed to the development of globalization in a number of fields. Since the introduction of the printing press to Europe, communication technologies have drastically affected all aspects of globalization, including scientific research, education, health care, etc. It is the overwhelming sharing of knowledge conveyed by the network media that has enabled the expansion of globalization under the modern system to be truly



realized.[4] For example, the dissemination of bourgeois ideology by newspapers and magazines provided a solid ideological foundation for the bourgeois revolution, which led to the success of the European revolution; and then the dissemination of ideas between countries and regions provided a solid ideological foundation for the bourgeois revolution, which led to the success of the European revolution.[5] For example, the dissemination of bourgeois ideas by newspapers and magazines provided a solid ideological foundation for the bourgeois revolution, which led to the success of the European revolution; furthermore, the dissemination of economic and political information across borders between countries and regions has also facilitated the large-scale flow of commodities, capitals, and human resources, and the integration of the global economy.[6]

(2) Enhanced understanding of the unity of the world

The development of globalization has made the world a whole, with you in me and me in you, and all countries must face many global problems together. Under such an international environment, it is particularly important to implement the concept of the world as a holistic system on a global scale. The Internet has guided and enlightened people's understanding of this concept and further enhanced their awareness of unity.

In today's world, people are faced with a series of global problems, such as environmental issues, transnational crime, drugs, population ageing and the food crisis. These problems cannot be truly solved by the efforts of one or a few countries alone, but require the concerted efforts of all mankind and the power of the Web. The network can introduce the problems faced by some countries and regions in the global arena to all countries in the world, which can enhance people's awareness, and the network can also introduce some countries' solutions to such problems, so that countries can make reference choices, thus forming a useful situation of sharing resources and solving problems together. The network also facilitates the exchange of heterogeneous cultures, utilizing networks and communicators all over the world to discover and introduce the history and development of the cultures of various nationalities, and to introduce and display a culture from multiple angles, in depth, and repeatedly to countries and nationalities in another cultural atmosphere, thus contributing to the flow of heterogeneous cultures in the world. As we all know, people have an innate sense of rejection of unfamiliar cultures, but as cultural exchanges increase in number and frequency, people's understanding and experience of such cultures will become deeper and deeper. The Internet provides a favorable development platform for such heterogeneous cultural exchanges. As a heterogeneous cultural exchanges and prosperity of the world, people will have a deeper understanding of the more open unity, visual cultural exchanges; as a heterogeneous, common prosperity of the people of other countries, the advantages of their national cultures will also have an understanding of, at the same time, in the exchanges also noted the existence of defects and deficiencies of their own national cultures. In this way, they learn from each other and complement each other's strengths and weaknesses, which truly promotes the formation of people's understanding of the unity of the world.

(3) Contributing to the democratization and openness of international relations and serving as a monitoring force for the achievement of sustainable development globally.

The so-called democratization of international relations means that one's own country should be in charge of its own affairs, that all countries should consult on international matters on an equal footing, and that countries should cooperate to jointly address global challenges. Democratization and openness in international relations is the common aspiration of the people of the world and a general trend in the development of the international community. In promoting the democratization and opening up of international relations, the Internet undoubtedly plays an important role.

In the international community, the developing countries have been actively advocating and promoting the democratization of international relations by taking advantage of various international occasions and opportunities to disseminate the concept of democracy in international relations through various forms of communication media. Moreover, the developing countries have made use of various channels of communication to disseminate to the whole world the unjust and unequal treatment suffered by the countries and peoples of the third world in the international community,

and to spread the call for the establishment of a just and rational new international political and economic order in the international community, thus encouraging the peoples of various countries to a certain extent and raising the degree of autonomy of the people to pay attention to and take part in international affairs, and thus further The process of democratization and openness in international relations has been promoted.

At the same time, with the development of science and technology, all kinds of network media, especially modernized network technology, have become involved in international relations in a comprehensive and deep-seated manner, contributing to the pervasiveness of information on a global scale, thus further enhancing the transparency of international affairs. In today's world, virtually any major international event that occurs in the international community will spread to all corners of the world within a very short period of time, thanks to the role of the Internet, which further demonstrates that the degree of transparency in international affairs is increasing.

The network is also a monitoring force for the global realization of sustainable development. Human beings share a common earth, and peaceful development is the common wish of all mankind, but localized wanton destruction, resource plundering, cultural intrusion and the smoke of war have never been interrupted, which requires people all over the world to jointly exert all kinds of pressure on such malpractices, and to take practical supervisory measures to protect our common homeland. In order to realize such globalized supervision, in addition to some indispensable international conventions, it is necessary to put the undesirable phenomena under the supervision of network communication, so that these undesirable behaviors can be weakened to a certain extent under the supervision.

3. Impact on State Sovereignty and Trends in Relativization

(1) Weakening of State sovereignty

The battle over the Internet is in fact a cruel gamble on national sovereignty. At the same time, the "world opinion" disseminated through the Internet has, to a certain extent, brought the general public of various countries into the global decision-making process, and thus has the potential to weaken the power and influence of sovereign States in making decisions on their own. Moreover, developed countries often utilize their advanced technology to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and infringe upon their sovereignty. Thus, in the age of networks, the absolute sovereignty and independence traditionally enjoyed by a country no longer existed, and national sovereignty was becoming increasingly relativized.

There is a complex functional relationship between technological development and sovereignty: in general, the continuous improvement of technological means has always challenged the established concept of sovereignty, constrained the scope of its exercise and even tended to weaken it. This is despite the fact that, in principle, it applies to all States, whether backward or advanced. On the other hand, however, there is always a greater margin of choice for the technologically strong than for the weak. Thus, the loss of sovereignty in developing countries is characterized by a much more pronounced and severe loss of sovereignty than in developed countries.

Gotta much.

The development of the Internet has also led directly to the emergence of information hegemony. Information hegemony is a kind of "invasion" that does not involve the use of swords. Such an "invasion" is obviously not a violation of the existing norms of international relations for a sovereign State, but the harm it causes to the cultural core on which a nation or a country relies for its existence is even greater than that caused by a war.

Satellites are the soul of remote data processing and the heart of the network. Therefore, a country's ability to develop and apply satellites constitutes one of the important symbols of its sovereignty. A number of United States companies are currently organizing a global satellite communications network, and in the future they will control these satellites without regard to the sovereignty of States.

If they monopolize the information remote-control technology on which we rely extensively, it will be detrimental to the national independence and sovereignty of each country. That is why George McGovern, a former United States Senator, once said: "One way to attack a country is to restrict the flow of information. build an intelligence wall around a country. A new term, 'intelligence sovereignty', is entering the international political lexicon."

Another example is the problem of Internet language. The influence of English as the lingua franca of the Internet is such that no other language can compete with it. The vast majority of graphic materials on the Internet are in English. Therefore, in order to utilize the Internet effectively, one must be familiar with English. The graphic material in English is undoubtedly an assault on other cultures and an erosion of sovereignty.

(2) Relativized Trend of Global "One Supremacy, Multiple Powers" in Cyberspace Power

The emergence of the pattern has profound historical and practical reasons: first of all, the information revolution began in the United States, promoting the United States of America's comprehensive national strength, as an important part of the contemporary information revolution, the development of "networked" so that the United States of America in the Internet technology innovation has a "congenital" advantage. The development of "networking" has given the United States an "inherent" advantage in Internet technology innovation. Network originated in the era of the Cold War background, the United States for the defense of nuclear war and arms race and other multiple reasons and developed the Arpa network (ARPA-NET). After more than 40 years of full development, the United States in the field of the Internet's leading position is difficult for other latecomer countries to reach. The United States also pays extra attention to the education and training of IT professionals, with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) as the model institution of higher learning for its cultivation of many Internet elites, the United States is still developing and expanding the network talent team. Secondly, the network technology spillover for the motive of stealing secrets is a historical inevitability. The U.S. promotion of Internet technology represented by the Microsoft Windows system to the world is not only due to pure economic interests, but also has obvious political and military intentions. 1999's sensational Microsoft "NSA key" incident made governments realize the importance of network security and independent research and development of network technology. The incident of Microsoft's "NSA Key" in 1999 has made governments realize the importance of network security and independent research and development of network software, and has also fully exposed the despicable acts and evil intentions of the U.S. government in stealing other countries' state secrets. Third, the great charm of the Internet in the new era has prompted countries to increase investment in network technology. According to McKinsey Global Research, "the Internet is a huge driver of global economic growth, and in the past few years, the Internet has brought more than 20% economic growth to the world." In today's world, the Internet has become a tremendous force that has changed the face of the world, and has become the high point of national strategies of countries in the information age. Countries have increased their investment in network infrastructure and regard the mastery of core network technology as a fundamental element of future national development and technological innovation. The cyber arms race in some countries has objectively promoted the development of cyber technology, and as their strength grows, the power and interests of countries in cyberspace converge with each other, and the emergence of the "one super strong" cyberspace power pattern is inevitable. Fourth, international power competition has expanded to cyberspace. In today's world, as human control extends to all corners of the globe, the space available for all countries to fight for is constantly expanding, from land to sea, to the sky, and then to space, and each expansion is accompanied by advanced science and technology as support. Nowadays, with the development of Internet technology and the gradual increase of countries' dependence on the Internet, cyberspace has become an important strategic space prioritized by all countries. Whether countries can maintain a decisive advantage in cyberspace is a major issue for national power and security in the future, and cyberspace has become a new area of international political power struggle.

(3) The populist ideology of the impact on the public has continued to ferment, and social movements have emerged frequently.

With the popularization and development of the Internet, the speed and scope of information dissemination have been expanded as never before. This rapid and wide dissemination of information has provided the public with more knowledge and views, but it has also created the conditions for the rise of populist ideologies, and the role and manifestation of the Internet's influence on the public in world politics has been reflected mainly in the political movements of various countries and the resonance of public opinion around the world.

The main changes in the cyber field in recent years have been twofold: breakthroughs in cyber technology and the increased prominence of cyber in world politics.

The leap in communication technology lies first and foremost in the commercialization and popularization of 5G technology, which will lead to "profound changes and reconstruction of the goals and priorities of the development of this field, society and era, as well as the logic of its development". Against this backdrop, video communication will rapidly emerge as the main form of expression of communication, and content will no longer be logic-based factual deduction and argumentation, but scenes, situations, plots and emotions will become the dominant elements of communication.

More technical aspects are embedded practically outside the reach of the general public . Artificial intelligence technologies are already changing the conventional mechanisms of news reporting in areas such as machine news writing, intelligent news pushing, and fact-checking. Due to the anonymity and immediacy of the internet, many people express their dissatisfaction with the existing political system and elites on the internet. This dissatisfaction is often based on perceived economic inequality, cultural differences, and political corruption. Populists often advocate against existing political and economic institutions and in favor of more direct forms of democracy. The Internet provides a broad platform for these views, allowing populist ideas to spread and expand rapidly.

As a result, in recent years, domestic politics have been torn apart and the social ecology has become unbalanced. Among the traditional European powers, the British society is further divided in the tearing apart of "Brexit" gradually turning into "dragging Europe"; France is gasping for breath in the escalating social unrest and violent riots caused by "yellow vests"; Spain, Italy and other countries have also suffered from large-scale strikes and even violent activities, leading to economic stagnation and urban paralysis. In France, the escalating social unrest and violent riots of the "Yellow Vests" are taking a breather; Spain, Italy and other countries have also suffered from large-scale strikes and even violent activities, leading to economic stagnation and urban paralysis. In the Middle East, Lebanon's \$0.2 Internet call charges triggered massive demonstrations and protests, and the Prime Minister and his cabinet collectively announced their resignation;

In addition to populist ideas, the Internet has provided a platform for social movements to speak out and organize. From Occupy Wall Street to the #MeToo movement, the Internet has played a key role. These movements are often rooted in perceptions of injustice, and the Internet provides a space for these perceptions to resonate, allowing more people to unite and work together for change.

While the Internet has provided a platform for populism and social movements, it has also had some negative effects. For example, the "echo chamber" effect on the Internet makes it easier for people to stick to their own views rather than listen to and accept different opinions. In addition, fake news and misinformation on the Internet can lead to public misunderstanding of certain issues.

The impact of the Internet on the public is far-reaching. It has provided a platform for the development of populist ideas and social movements, but it has also brought about a number of challenges and problems. How to properly utilize the power of the Internet and avoid its negative effects is an important issue facing international politics today.

4. Concluding Remarks

To sum up, in the current information age, no country or individual can exist independently of the international community, and the development of the Internet can no longer be resisted. Compared

with developing countries, they can only participate in it and adapt to its development first, and then strive for the formulation of rules of the game in their favor. Therefore, in the face of the unstoppable development of the Internet and the ensuing cultural penetration and cultural hegemony under the populist ideology, how to maintain the political independence and cultural uniqueness of one's own country and seize the opportunity of the development of the Internet to enhance one's comprehensive national power and improve one's international status will be a serious issue facing the developing countries.

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