

Analysis of the Evolutionary Trend of International Politics in the Context of the Information Age

Ruo Chen Hu

University of Queensland, Australia

buduyvhun@163.com

Abstract. International political communication in the information age is the hot spot and focus of international public opinion, and the present era is experiencing a multidimensional, omnidirectional and deep-seated change unprecedented in a century. The subversive development of the economic pattern, the more prominent feature of information weaponized politics, the mediated politics and the politics of illusion, etc. have outlined the problematic field for contemporary international politics, preset the core issues, and depicted the inescapable undertones of the times, meanwhile, the technological factors, such as artificial intelligence, have become more important, which will reshape the international rules and institutional system. The above will become the basic trend of international politics in the context of the information age. The era defines politics, politics regulates communication, and communication maps the era. Only through proactive adaptation and planning can we find a way out of the chaos and build a new way out of the change.

Keywords: Information Age; International Politics; Evolutionary Trends.

1. Introduction

The dramatic changes taking place in today's international social environment herald the dawn of a new era. At the center of this change are information and information technology and the international political, economic and cultural changes it triggers, promotes and dominates, causing changes in the international political process and the paradigms, factors and strategic patterns of international relations, which deserve the attention, attention and research of international political scholars and international relations researchers[1]. This paper will discuss the emerging changes in the international political paradigm and the new factors and manifestations affecting international relations in the light of the characteristics and dynamics of the information society.

2. Changes in the Paradigm of International Relations

For most of the period up to the 1970s, nation-states with abundant physical resources and a strong industrial base and military apparatus dominated the international political arena[2]. The plundering of resources, the expansion of territories and the occupation of markets have been the main causes and objectives of world wars and conflicts. The main factors determining victory and defeat in such wars and contests have been the physical resource capacity of the nation-state and the machine-industrial capacity of the nation-state, which is mainly characterized by mass production[3]. The pattern and process of international relations largely or essentially revolves and combines around tangible resources, frontiers, capital and degree of industrialization. This has been the basis of the paradigm of international relations up to now. since the 1970s, with the intensification of the revolution in information and information technology, the international political process has begun to undergo profound changes, and the rules and patterns that guide and regulate the processes and relations are in the process of being changed, and, although not yet to the extent of breaking with the old framework, there is ample evidence of paradigm shifts occurring within the old framework[4].

The fundamental fact of the present age is that computers are beginning to wield the power of information in much the same way that the invention of the mass production line wielded the power of machines at the beginning of the industrial age. The difference, however, is that whereas the

industrial revolution changed the key factors of production from human labor to capital equipment, information technology is currently causing a shift from capital to knowledge. This new knowledge-based era has brought a fundamentally different and irresistible reality to the world: the basic economic resources (the "means of production" in economists' terminology) are no longer capital, no longer natural resources, and no longer "labor". The basic economic resource is and will be knowledge[5] . The central activity in the creation of wealth is no longer the allocation of capital for production or labor, but the creation of value through innovation using information and knowledge. In this sense, knowledge is becoming a substitute for tangible resources, and its crucial importance has changed and is changing the form and content of industrial organization, corporate structures, business competition and the means of wealth creation, as well as the international political process and the pattern of international relations .[6]

The current third wave, characterized by the information and information technology revolution, is pushing human civilization to a new stage, creating new information politics, economies and cultures, forging new lifestyles, social structures and populations, and brewing new clashes of civilizations and international relations. Its attack and conquest of the old civilization will no longer be carried out exclusively through the conquest of tangible assets and territories, but rather through the use of technology (which is also a form of knowledge) and management, as well as the power of information to transcend space and time in order to achieve "soft" conquest. Numerous facts and trends prove that the paradigm of international relations is evolving in this direction.

Since the interests of nation States in international relations in past eras were manifested mainly in the appropriation and plundering of tangible resources, territories and markets, conflicts of interest often manifested themselves in fundamental oppositions between political ideals, ideologies and economic interests, and confrontation and instability became the basic pattern of international relations and patterns. Currently, due to the rise of the third wave centered on information and knowledge, unprecedented patterns have been created over a period of time.

3. Subversive Developments in the Economic Landscape

After the Second World War, after a short period of restoration and reconstruction, worldwide economic development has gradually embarked on a fast track in the fields of science and technology, information, new industries and other areas to achieve all-round development. After entering the 21st century, new technologies and concepts such as Internet+Industry 4.0, Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing and so on have emerged continuously, and a new round of scientific and technological revolution, industrial revolution and industrial revolution are ready to start. On the one hand, the circulation of capital, technology, labor and other basic productive factors accelerated; on the other hand, the traditional production relations, industrial model, labor and management structure is facing disintegration, and forced to transform Whoever can take the lead in the fourth industrial revolution, which is centered on technological intelligence, and is characterized and carried by artificial intelligence, blockchain, quantum science and technology, big data, and Internet of Things, will be able to seize the first opportunity and take the advantage. " The industrial revolution triggered by the new round of technological revolution represented by information technology and digital technology will present the characteristics of intelligent production methods, platformization of industrial organization, and openness of technological innovation, which will also bring comprehensive and profound impact on the global division of labor, and it is expected that in the next 15 years, information technology and the development of the emerging digital economy will provide an opportunity for the latecomer economies to catch up. The rise of the digital economy will accelerate the diffusion of knowledge to developing countries, contribute to localized production and boost the industrialization process in developing countries. At the same time, information technology is changing industrial characteristics, some labor-intensive industries will be transformed into capital- and technology-intensive industries, which will not only change the global layout of capital- and technology-intensive industries, but also accelerate the transformation and development of late-

developed economies. The combination of information technology and the resources and other advantages of latecomer economies can strengthen the advantages of latecomer economies.

The upgrading of productive forces and the revolutionization of production relations have not only completely changed the traditional economic pattern, but also reconstructed a new type of economic pattern. This new pattern will be highlighted as follows: at the global level, with China, India and other representatives of the emerging developing countries as a group of the rise of the old Western developed countries, the relative decline in the global benefits, the long-term developed countries dominated by the developing countries subordinate to the world economic pattern is facing disintegration; at the regional level, the once thriving trend of multilateral cooperation, regional integration, encountered unilateralism, the strong obstruction of the localization, the contradictions and conflicts between countries are becoming more and more prominent. Contradictions and conflicts among countries are becoming more and more prominent, and the relationship between them is beginning to be delicate; at the domestic level, affected by the transformation of the industrial model, the unfair distribution system, and the slowdown of the global economy, the income and wealth of all classes have become obviously unbalanced. The fate of the elite and the people of the two worlds: a small number of elite convergence of huge wealth, complacency; ordinary people's incomes have plummeted, complaining of suffering. In the United States, "if the 28 years of total income growth is a pie, the top 1% of the 1/10, that is, 300,000 people enjoy that piece, than the bottom 90%, that is, 270 million people that piece of two times larger." In Europe, "middle-class incomes have continued to fall in the most important economies, while inequality has grown. Unemployment in Spain remains high at 20 percent; even Germany, the economic locomotive of the European Union, is not doing well, with the German middle class declining by 13 percent from 2000 to 2008." The masses of society, based on the equality of all people given by jurisprudence, have been brutally cut into two opposing groups, the rich and the poor, by income standards and wealth status. This economic polarization and antagonism has laid deep roots for conflicts and contradictions at the political, cultural and social levels.

4. The Political Character of the Weaponization of Information has Become More Pronounced

In the context of the current information-based public opinion war in the international political arena, the purpose of information dissemination is no longer to dig out and pursue the truth, but to achieve victory in international political competition and struggle and maximize national interests. This has led to the current international political communication being characterized by "information manufacturing driven by the concept of victory and defeat," creating information rather than discovering it, and creating "information weapons" to fight opponents rather than rational dialogue. In March, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other Swiss organizations was invited to participate in a conference on "Information Weapons" at the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). In March 2022, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland made a joint statement on behalf of more than 20 countries at the 49th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, in which it expressed its concern over the fabrication and dissemination of false information by some countries for political purposes, and their slanderous smearing of other countries under the guise of human rights, and called on all parties to jointly oppose and resist false information. It is noteworthy that, in the current international political struggle, a vicious process of disinformation dissemination has been formed, namely, individual officials breaking news, news media speculation, social media fermentation and governmental agencies' endorsement, and even more frightening is that as long as a lie gains credence and becomes the dominant voice in the court of public opinion, it can be used to strike at opponents on the basis of it. When false information becomes the so-called general consensus, it becomes a weapon in international political struggles and a basis for international political decision-making.

5. Mediatized Politics and the Politics of Illusion

With the advancement of media technology and the emergence of the information society, the role of the media in contemporary politics has become more and more prominent, and the mobilization of the media to create public opinion is the basis for political elections, political revolutions and even military wars. In international politics, the role of the media is even more irreplaceable, mobilizing the domestic public to support the policies of their own governments, shaping international public opinion in support of their own ideas, and then influencing the United Nations and other international organizations to adopt various decisions in support of their own ideas. Mediatized politics has become a prominent feature of contemporary politics, especially international politics, and thus public opinion guidance has become a key competence in governance and a strategic tool in international politics.

The United States offers many cases and theories to study in the practice and theory of mediatized politics. In his book *News: The Politics of Illusion*, American scholar Lance Bennett talks about: "It is sad that images of the political world in the news can be self-fulfilling as reality. A war or military intervention (such as the wars in Vietnam and Iraq) can be set off by utilizing a frightening image of an enemy in a distant world, and it is only in hindsight that one finds it worthwhile to think twice about it." For Lance Bennett, the Iraq War, launched by the United States in 2003, "is a comprehensive demonstration of how the government instills the concept of war in the media, and then passes it on to other political figures and the American public." In the war, "the struggle for control of the news image was what mattered." The result is that "in 2003, when the government was tightly controlling the media, 69 percent believed that Iraq was at least somehow connected to the events of '9-11.'" The truth was that "U.S. soldiers turned Iraq upside down and failed to find weapons of mass destruction." But even if the world knows today that the war in Iraq is a mirage of war dominated by mediatized politics, what then? All reflective discussions remain only in papers, books, and classrooms, and what is even more alarming is that these aberrations are still being played out in contemporary international political communication, and even getting worse.

In the field of political communication, there is a theory of "victim value" for different reporting objects, that is, the same face violent conflicts, disasters, diseases and other painful situations, the valuable victims refer to those victims who are consistent with the values or interests of the reporter, and the worthless victims refer to those victims who are not consistent with the values or interests of the reporter, so the former will become the target of reporting and will be maximized in the news communication, and the latter will receive limited attention or even ignored. The former will be the subject of coverage and maximized in news dissemination, while the latter will receive limited attention or even be ignored. This phenomenon has been shown unabashedly in the dissemination of contemporary international political conflicts, where the victims of the same military conflicts in Europe receive far more attention than those in the Middle East or Africa. If in international politics there is often a "law of the jungle", where the strong bully the weak based on their own interests, in international political communication there is often a "law of the searchlight", where the "light" of the powerful media in a few countries only shines on the valuable ones, and the "light" of the powerful media in a few countries only shines on the valuable ones. In international political communication, it is often the "law of the searchlight", in which the powerful media of a few countries only shine their lights on the valuable victims and pay no attention to the worthless ones. With the advent of globalization and the all-media era, the powerful media in a few countries have become the main source of information in the global social media, and the monopolistic social media platforms have shut down the individual "light sources" from different angles, which have maximized the brightness of a single "searchlight" and led to the strongest people being able to use the "searchlight" as a means of maximizing the brightness of a single "searchlight". These maximize the brightness of a single "searchlight" and allow the powerful to do whatever they want to create illusionary politics and distort the picture of the world by virtue of their communication advantage.

6. Artificial Intelligence Reshapes International Rules and Institutional Systems

The existing international rules and institutional system was established after the end of the Second World War, led by the United States as the representative of the Western countries, the United States won the Cold War with the Soviet Union to strengthen the hegemonic position of the United States and its discourse and influence in the international rules and institutional system, but the development of artificial intelligence will have an impact on the existing Western-dominated international rules and institutional system to promote the construction and evolution of a new international rules and institutional system. system and promote the construction and evolution of new international rules and systems. Artificial intelligence will reshape the international rules and institutional system in five aspects: first, the United States as the representative of the Western countries in the field of artificial intelligence technology does not fully occupy the absolute advantage, China as the representative of the emerging powers has become an important leader and promoter in the field of artificial intelligence technology, based on artificial intelligence international technology rules and institutional system is in the process of formation, the Western countries do not occupy the absolute advantage, China and other emerging powers have become the relevant countries, and the Western countries have become the relevant countries. China and other emerging powers have become important participants and constructors of relevant international rules and institutional systems; secondly, the development of AI technology can partially replace or weaken the functions of intergovernmental international organizations, change the decision-making and supervisory and management mechanisms of intergovernmental international organizations, and form a new form of international organizations, for example, by using the development of AI technology, it can change the methods, mechanisms, and rules of the international financial regulators to supervise the financial market, and form a new form of international organizations. For example, the development of AI technology can change the methods, mechanisms and rules of international financial regulators in regulating the financial market, and form a new AI-based intra-national, regional and international financial regulatory system and related institutional arrangements; thirdly, AI has changed the behavioral mode of transnational social actors, especially the mode and content of economic activities of transnational corporations, and has facilitated the emergence of new transnational economic activities, creating new rules and institutional systems for the construction of rules and institutional systems to regulate the social activities of human beings in the AI era, especially the transnational social activities. Fourthly, AI provides a new technical platform and rule system for international division of labor and cooperation, and promotes new transnational division of labor and cooperation under the guarantee of new technical platform and new rules and system, which not only opens up new fields and mechanisms of international cooperation, but also promotes the construction and improvement of new platforms, new rules and new systems of international cooperation; Fifthly, artificial intelligence provides new possibilities for the solution of transnational political and economic problems, especially transnational conflicts. Some international conflicts and contradictions that are difficult to be solved under the traditional rules and institutional system can be solved with the help of artificial intelligence technology, such as the dynamic protection of intellectual property rights, the dynamic regulation of transnational capital flows and financial markets, the regulation of ecological environmental protection and international climate change, human language recognition, large-scale cross-language and cross-system cooperation, and the development and improvement of new platforms, rules and systems for international cooperation. The solution to the problems of human language recognition, large-scale cross-language and cross-cultural communication, and so on. Of course, the process of reshaping the international rules and institutional system by AI is an ongoing historical process, which cannot be realized quickly in a short period of time.

7. Concluding Remarks

To sum up, the information network in the information age is the dominant position in international political information, with the wide application of network information, people in various fields of

political information, with intuition, convenience and other characteristics, will lead to the redistribution of rights, the development of each country to develop the depth of the economic situation, from the previous strategy of possession of land to the import and export trade strategy to the strategy of soft resources, etc., and in the future, will gradually build the international strategy, strengthen the perspective-oriented information display, and consolidate the friendly relations between international, build the sustainable development of international politics, and realize the common development of the vision. In the future, international strategies will be gradually constructed to strengthen the presentation of information in a perspective-oriented manner, to consolidate friendly relations between countries, to build sustainable development of international politics in the information age, and to realize the beautiful vision of common development.

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