

Social Development or Social Crisis: Modernization Theory versus World-Systems Analysis

Progress Report
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Introduction

- The dynamics of the modern world is described and explained in different ways, and the two opposing interpretations are suggested by modernization theory and world-systems analysis
- **Modernization** theorists defend a model of a rather *linear progressive human development*
- **World-system** theorists argue a model of a very *uneven and conflicting world*, with structural tensions deepening during the current *crisis*
- Thereby, the data analysis will settle the theoretical dispute about the social change in the modern global world

Research Questions

- *Primary research question:*
 - *What is the dominant process in the modern world – social crisis or social development?*
- *Secondary research questions:*
 - *What is the modern dynamics of intrastate social conflict?*
 - *What is the modern dynamics of interstate competition?*
 - *How this dynamics manifests in different types of societies?*

Theoretical Framework: Modernization Theory

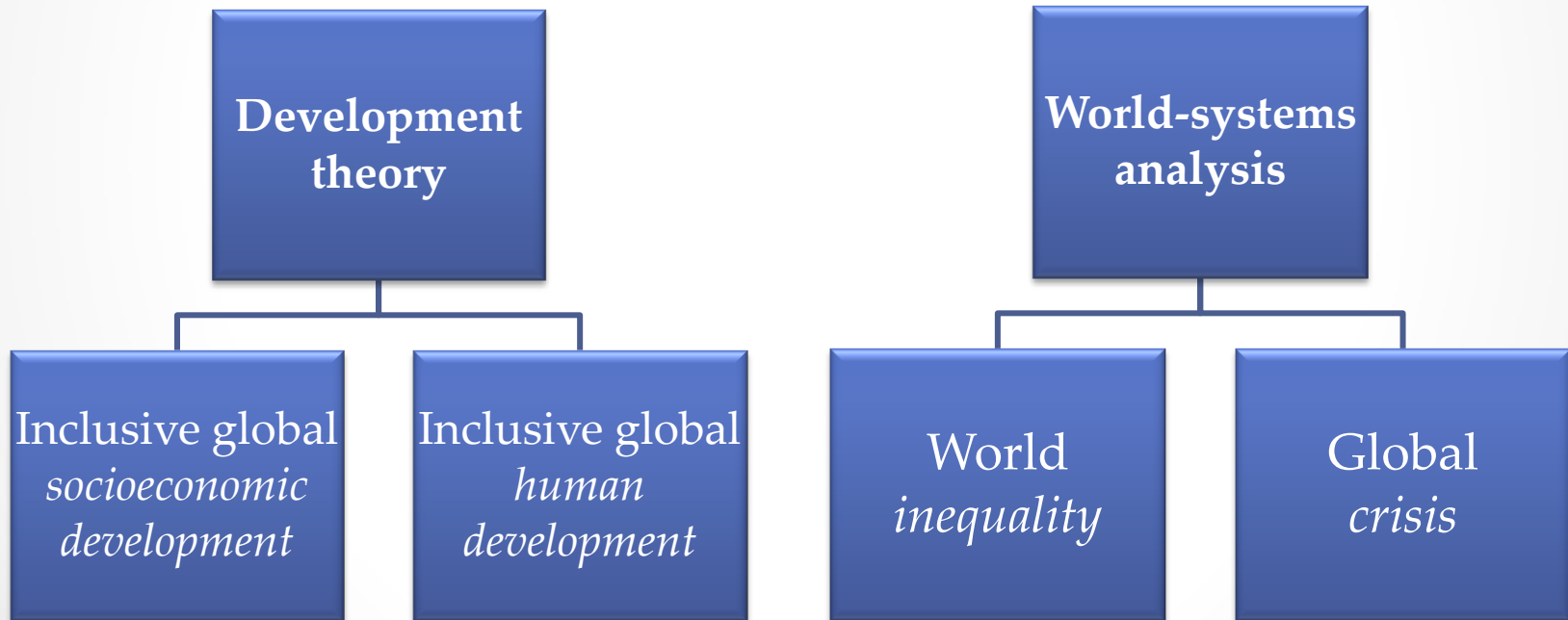
- Proponents of modernization theory R. Inglehart and C. Welzel (2005) claim that:
 - Socioeconomic development is spreading over the world and for advanced societies it brings more security, democratic freedom, good governance, gender equality, individual autonomy, self-expression, free choice, literally emancipation, and well-being
- This resonates with reasoning of macrosociologist G. Lenski (2005):
 - He links the historically observed technological development with accumulation of sociocultural information
 - And argues that technologically advanced societies usually possess democracy as a form of government and hence celebrate more tolerance and peace

Theoretical Framework: World-Systems Analysis

- On the contrary, world-systems scholars, namely I. Wallerstein (2004) state that:
 - The world system has embedded structural inequalities and mechanisms to reproduce them, so *technological change doesn't fundamentally alter the numerous inequalities*
- Indeed, positive change is observed in *economically advanced societies*, which represent a privileged *minority* of the world's population
- Moreover, according to G. Arrighi (1996):
 - The modern world system goes through *hegemonic cycles* and actually currently is experiencing a *hegemonic crisis* – so they suggest a more cyclic model of change
 - A crisis is marked by an increased interstate rivalries and interstate competition, emergence of new configurations of power, and social conflicts

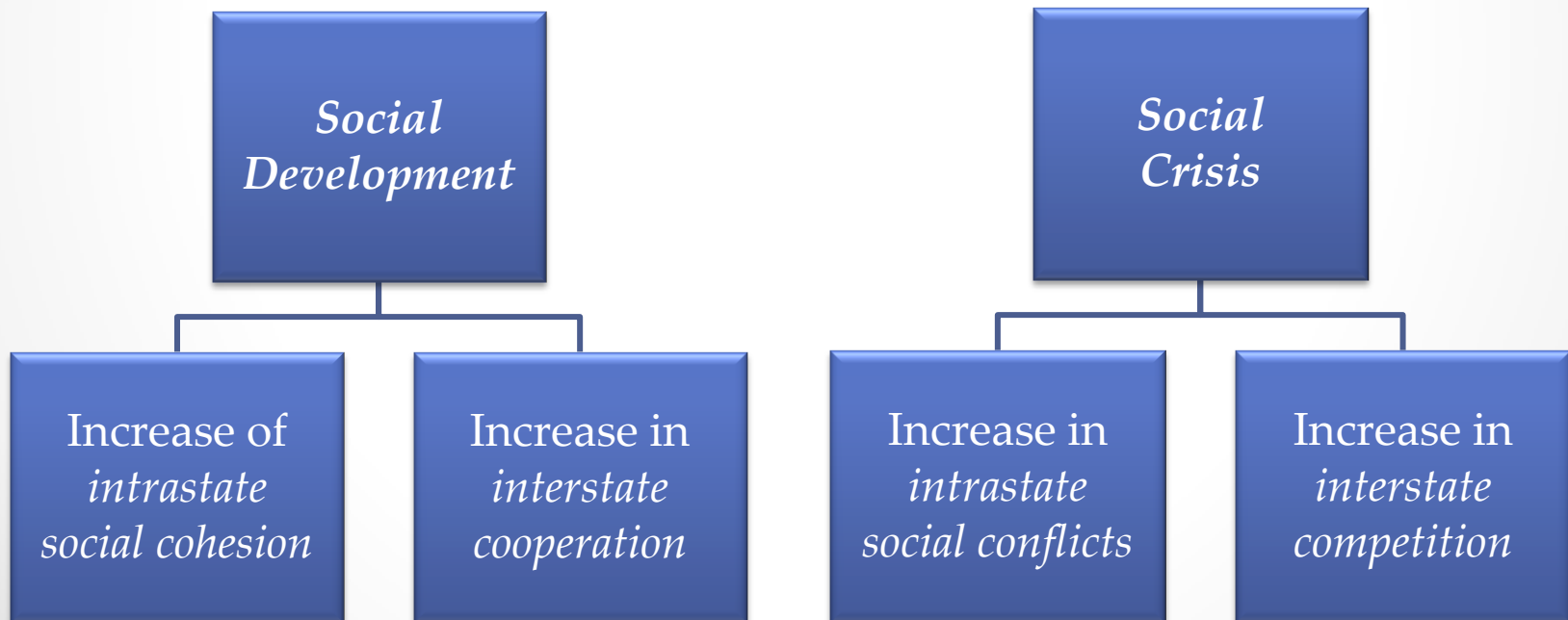
Conceptual Models 1

- Basically, each theoretical approach suggests a different model of global dynamics



Conceptual Models 2

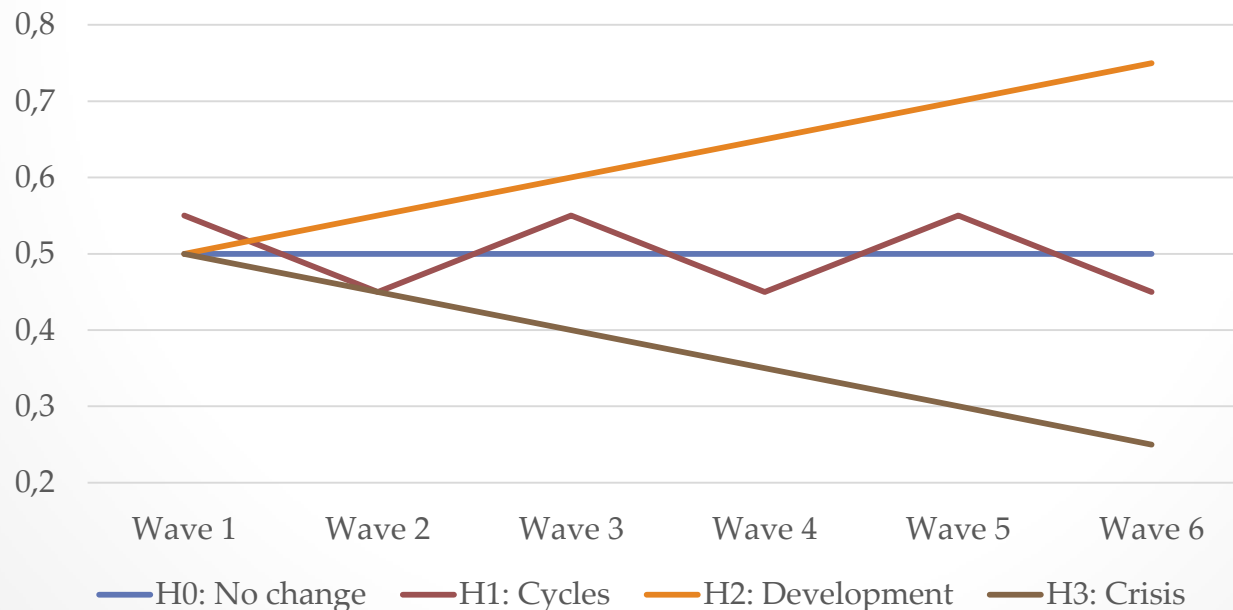
- If modernization theory is sound, then human development should be manifested in 1) the increase of intrastate cohesion; and 2) the increase of interstate cooperation.
- If world-systems approach is correct, then world inequality and global crisis would be reflected in 1) the amplified intrastate social conflicts; and 2) the increased interstate competition.



Research Hypotheses

- H0: Both theories are wrong and there is no substantial social change.
- H1: World-systems analysis is correct and there are cyclical alternations of social development and social crisis phases.
- H2: Modernization theory is correct and there is an increase in social development.
- H3: World-systems analysis is correct and there is a systemic social crisis.

Hypotheses

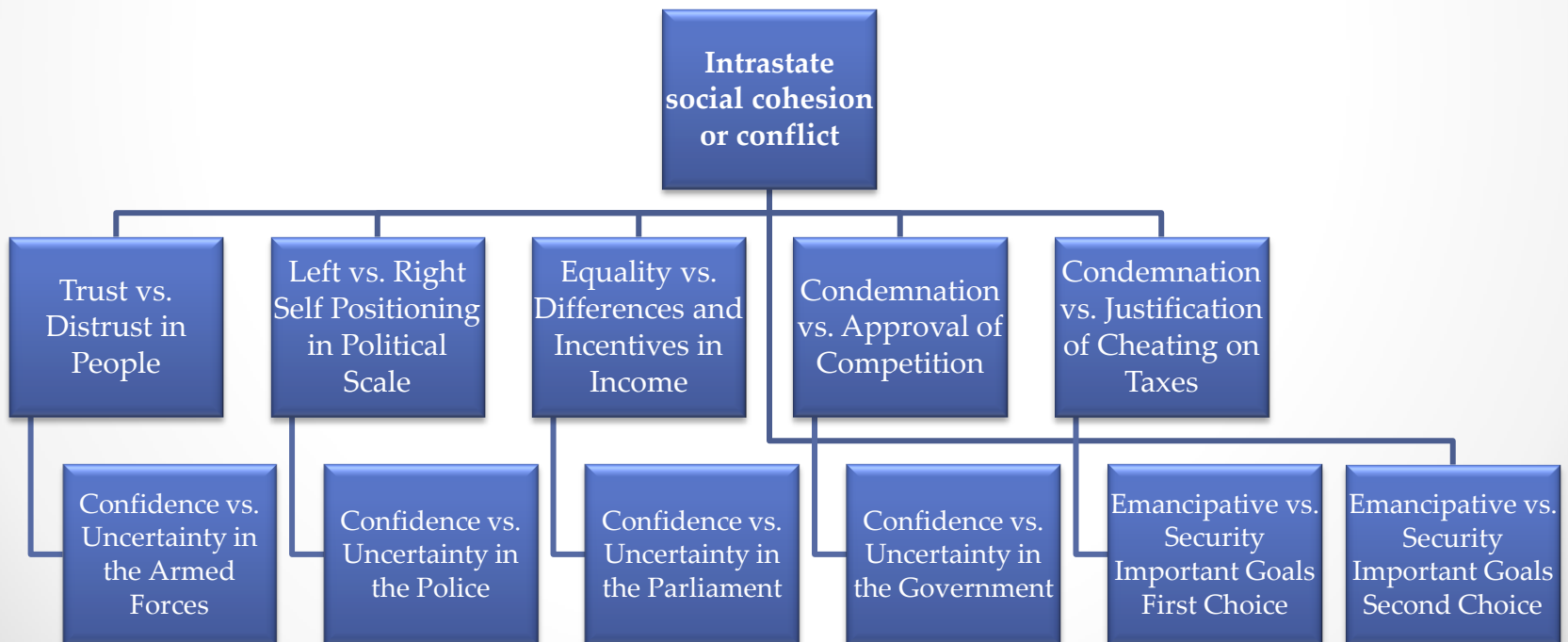


Methodology, Data, and Sample

- *Data collection methodology* is the use of secondary population **survey data**
- *Data collection methods* include standardized **face-to-face interviews** or standardized face-to-face **CAPI** interviews
- The *data sets* of **World Values Survey** 6 waves (1981-1984, 1989-1993, 1994-1998, 1999-2004, 2005-2009, and 2010-2014) have been used for the inquiry
- The *sample* includes up to **5 countries** with up to **38,464 respondents**
 - All national samples are representative for the adult populations of the respective countries
 - Each national sample is 1000 respondents or more

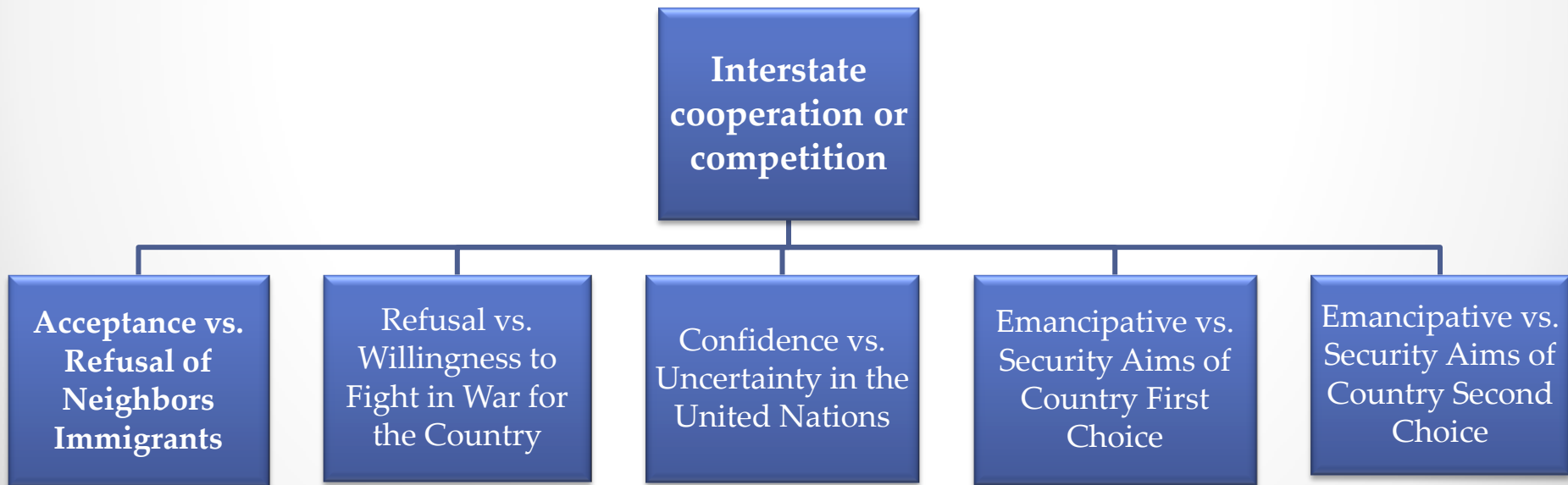
Intrastate Social Cohesion vs. Conflict Measurement

- The indicators of **intrastate social cohesion or conflict** include:
 - Trust vs. Distrust in People; Left vs. Right Self Positioning in Political Scale; Equality vs. Differences and Incentives in Income; Condemnation vs. Approval of Competition; Condemnation vs. Justification of Cheating on Taxes; Confidence vs. Uncertainty in the Armed Forces; Confidence vs. Uncertainty in the Police; Confidence vs. Uncertainty in the Parliament; Confidence vs. Uncertainty in the Government; Emancipative vs. Security Important Goals First Choice; Emancipative vs. Security Important Goals Second Choice.



Interstate Cooperation vs. Competition Measurement

- The indicators for **interstate cooperation or competition** include:
 - Acceptance vs. Refusal of Neighbors Immigrants; Refusal vs. Willingness to Fight in War for the Country; Confidence vs. Uncertainty in the United Nations; Emancipative vs. Security Aims of Country First Choice; Emancipative vs. Security Aims of Country Second Choice.



Countries Chosen

- The largest number of countries can be used for the shortest reasonable period – 4 waves (3-6).
- For all the relevant indicators and for these waves 5 countries satisfy the requirements: *Chile, South Korea, Mexico, Spain, and the United States*.
- These 5 societies represent all zones of the modern world-system: core (United States), semiperiphery (South Korea, Mexico, Spain), and periphery (Chile).

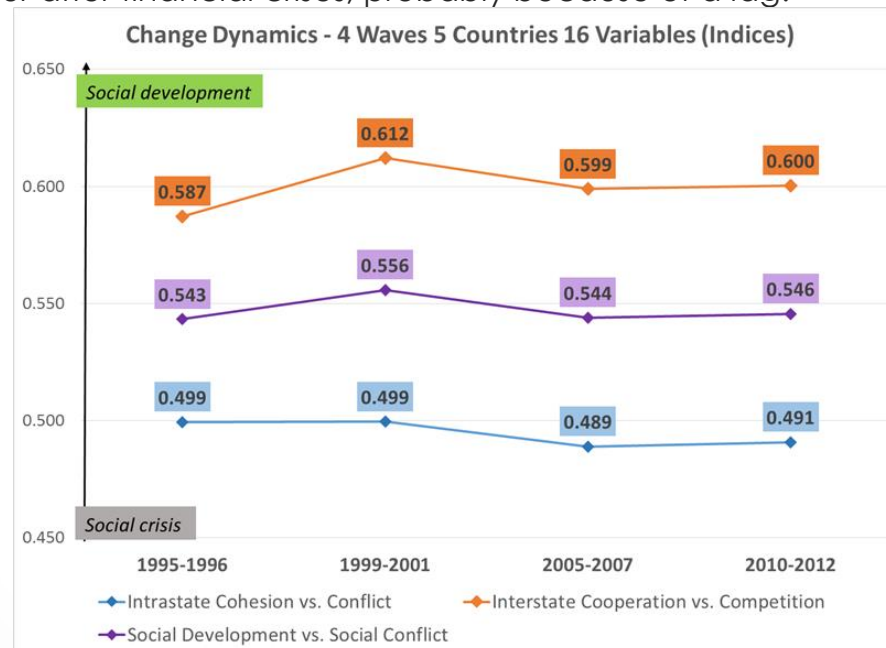
Waves/Countries	Zone	1981- 1982	1990- 1990	1995- 1996	1999- 2001	2005- 2007	2010- 2012
Chile	<i>(periphery)</i>		1990	1996	2000	2006	2011
South Korea	<i>(semiperiphery)</i>	1982	1990	1996	2001	2005	2010
Mexico	<i>(semiperiphery)</i>	1981	1990	1996	2000	2005	2012
Spain	<i>(semiperiphery)</i>		1990	1995	2000	2007	2011
United States	<i>(core)</i>			1995	1999	2006	2011

Data Analysis Methodology

- With the aim to evaluate dynamics of change described in hypotheses, **time series analysis** of World Values Survey 1-6 waves and additional statistical indicators has been conducted
- With the objective to evaluate the level of social development or social crisis, a **qualitative comparative analysis** will be performed
- **3 data analysis designs:**
 - *4 waves, 5 countries, 16 variables*
 - *5 waves, 4 countries, 14 variables*
 - *6 waves, 2 countries, 8 variables*
- The results are comparable within each design separately, though the repeating patterns can be generalized from several designs

Design 1 (4 w, 5 c, 16 v): Overall Results

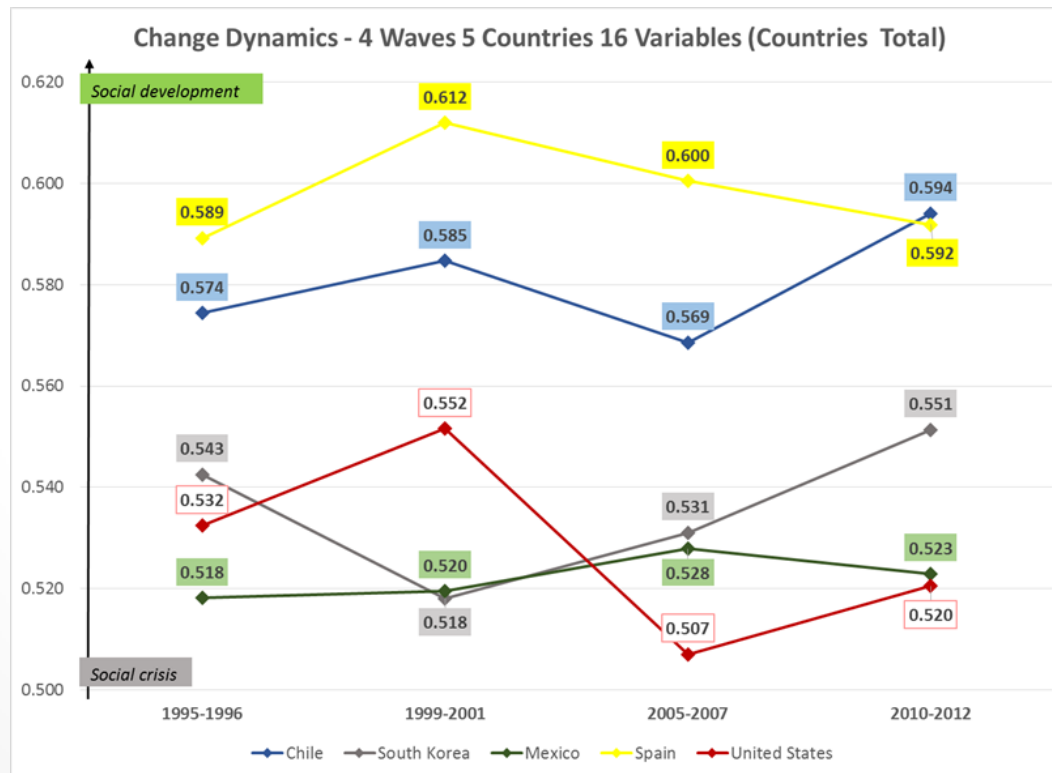
- A slight cycle pattern: social development was lower in 1995-1996, but rose in 1999-2001, then declined in 2005-2007, and again rose in 2010-2012, but not much.
- Despite the seemingly stability in human development, interstate cooperation is rising, while intrastate cohesion is decreasing.
- The social crises occur after financial crises, probably because of a lag.



Indices / Wave Changes	3 -> 4	4 -> 5	5 -> 6	1 -> 6
Intrastate Cohesion vs. Conflict	0.03%	-2.10%	0.38%	-1.70%
Interstate Cooperation vs. Competition	4.24%	-2.16%	0.25%	2.24%
Social Development vs. Social Crisis	2.30%	-2.13%	0.31%	0.43%

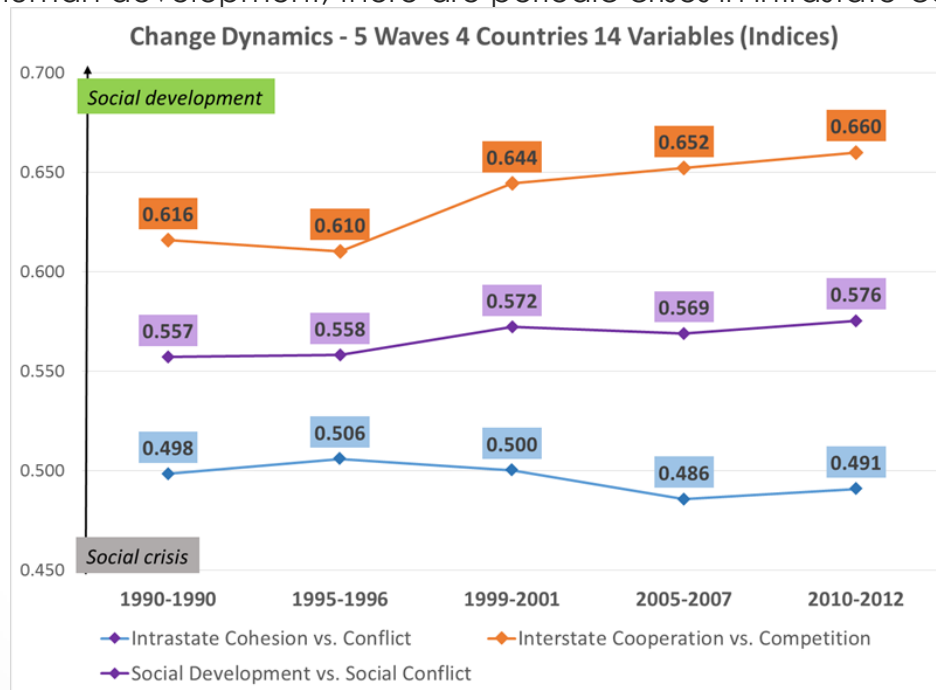
Design 1 (4 w, 5 c, 16 v): Country-Level Results

- People's attitudes in 3 countries – United States, Spain, and Chile (each representing a different structural zone of the world-system) – transform in a similar pattern.
- However, Mexico and South Korea experienced a different dynamics.
- While Chile, Spain, and the United States experienced a rise in intrastate cohesion in 1999-2001, South Korea and Mexico suffered a significant decline.



Design 2 (5 w, 4 c, 14 v): Overall Results

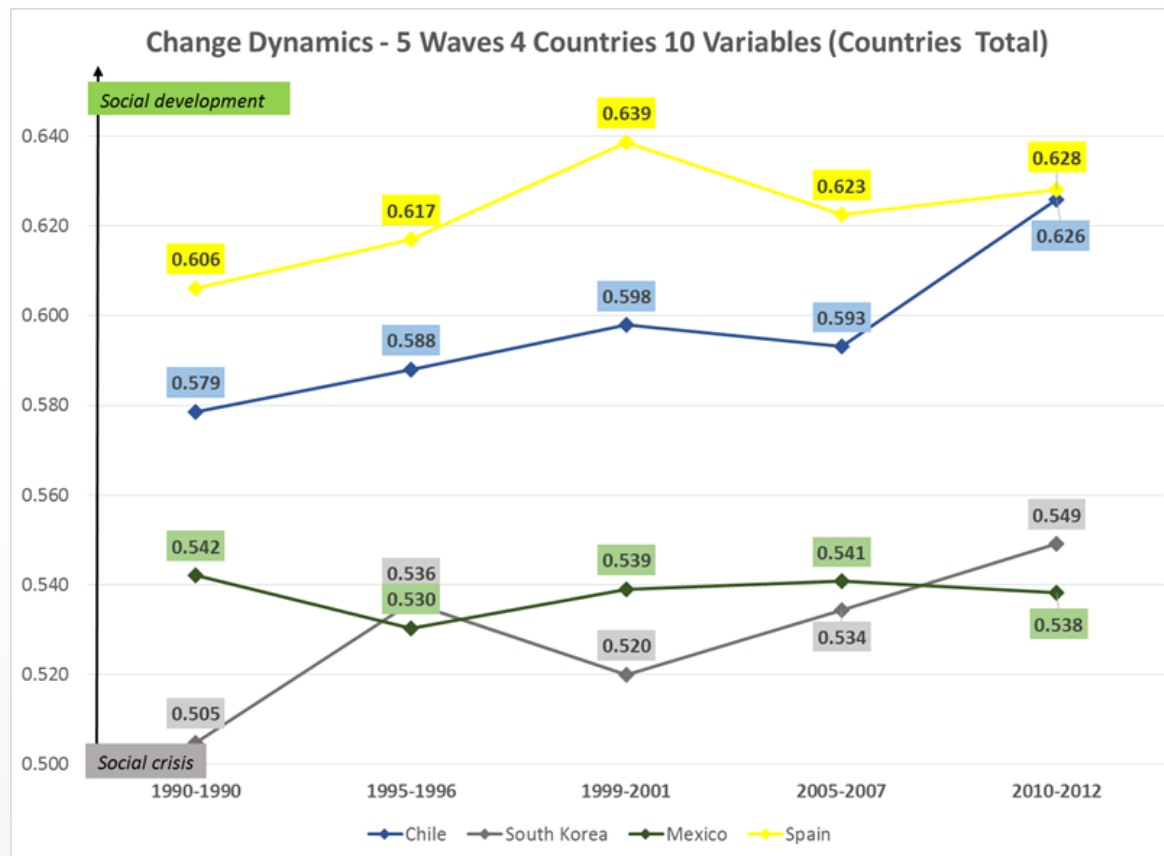
- Despite the first impression of the overall rise of social development, there is a rise of interstate cooperation and a decline in intrastate cohesion.
- The change was the opposite in 1995-1996, which might mean just a phase in a cycle.
- Despite the rise in human development, there are periodic crises in intrastate cohesion.



Indices / Wave Changes	2 -> 3	3 -> 4	4 -> 5	5 -> 6	1 -> 6
Intrastate Cohesion vs. Conflict	1.51%	-1.13%	-2.89%	1.07%	-1.50%
Interstate Cooperation vs. Competition	-0.91%	5.58%	1.21%	1.22%	7.17%
Social Development vs. Social Crisis	0.17%	2.54%	-0.58%	1.15%	3.30%

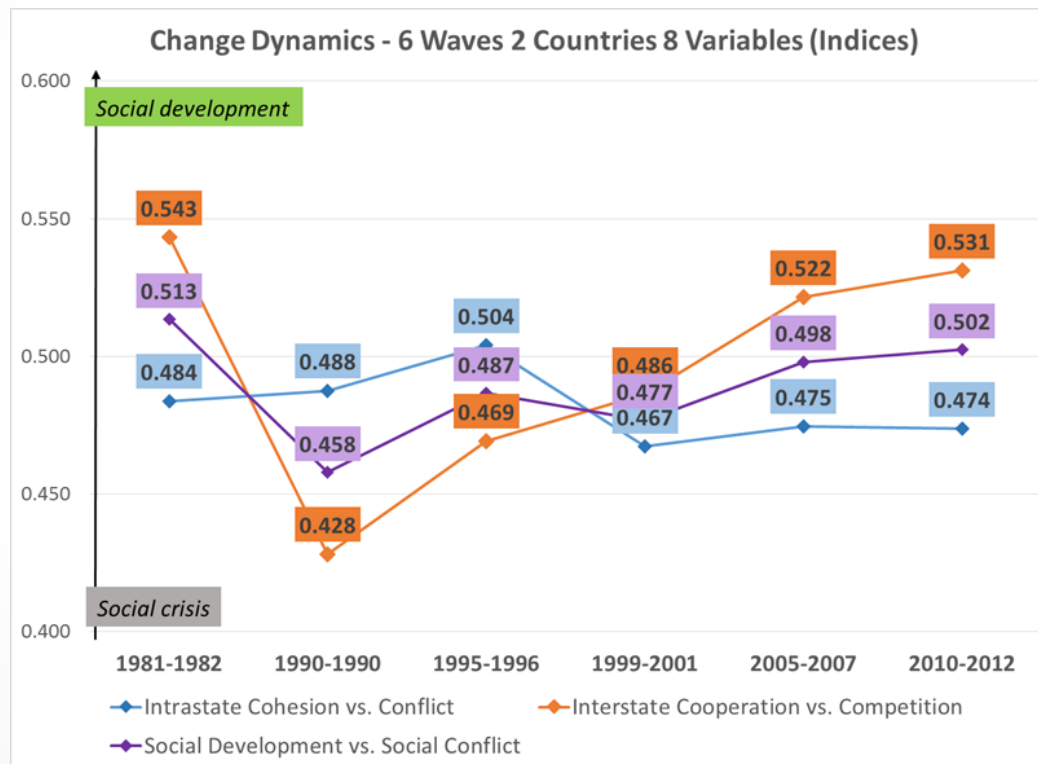
Design 2 (5 w, 4 c, 14 v): Country-Level Results

- Analogues to the previous design, Chile and Spain have a similar pattern of social change, while South Korea and Mexico have their own dynamics.
- It is notable that South Korea is becoming more peaceful, while Mexico is turning more violent.



Design 3 (6 w, 2 c, 8 v): Overall Results

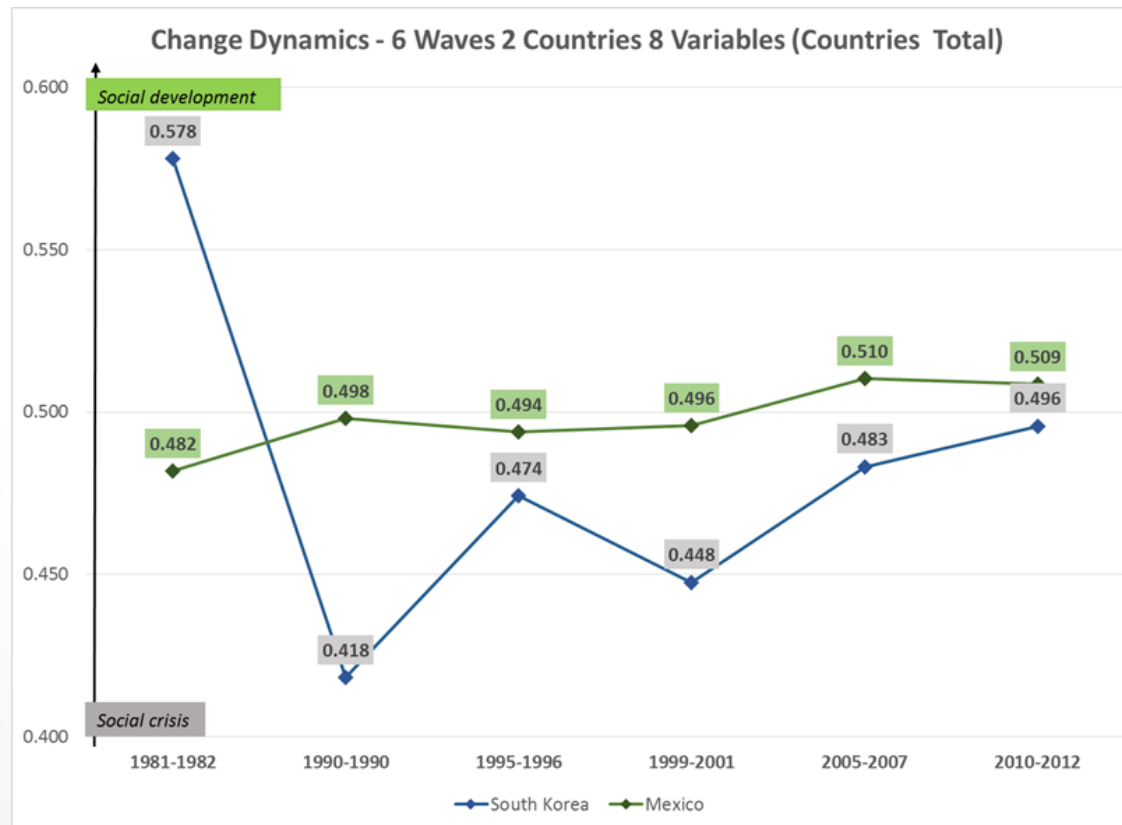
- Interstate competition worsened in 1990, then altered to cooperation.
- Intrastate cohesion in 1995-1996 changed to conflict afterwards.



Indices / Wave Changes	1 -> 2	2 -> 3	3 -> 4	4 -> 5	5 -> 6	1 -> 6
Intrastate Cohesion vs. Conflict	0.79%	3.36%	-7.28%	1.56%	-0.19%	-2.09%
Interstate Cooperation vs. Competition	-21.17%	9.59%	3.64%	7.24%	1.85%	-2.22%
Social Development vs. Social Crisis	-10.83%	6.28%	-2.02%	4.45%	0.87%	-2.15%

Design 3 (6 w, 2 c, 8 v): Country-Level Results

- South Korea demonstrates a clear cyclic pattern of regular altering crisis and development, which adds a visible variation for the two countries.
- Mexico seems to be more steadily developing.
The two tendencies in Mexico in 1990s: a rise of interstate cooperation and a rise in intrastate conflict.



Conclusion and Discussion (1)

- It turned out that relative to maximum values, the majority of the selected indicators are **extremely stable over time** and *have not changed considerably for the last 30 years*.
- Nevertheless, **some dynamics is present**.
- Essentially, **it depends on research design**: the number of waves observed, specific countries counted, and variables considered. What might seem a normal level, can occur to be an upswing or a downswing in longer time perspective.
- *Different countries have varying patterns of change*.
- All observed countries follow a notable **cyclic pattern**, which for **some countries** is combined a trend of a **slight growth** of social development.
- On aggregate level, **cooperative attitudes are regularly alternated by competitive ones**.
- Supposedly, this happens **during and after crisis**, but in many cases *with national specificities and time lags*.

Conclusion and Discussion (2)

- In the middle-run period, respondents aspire more income equality, condemn cheating on taxes, more confident in the armed forces and the police, are more ready to accept migrants as neighbors and are more refuse to fight in a war for the country.
- At the same time, they are showing greater distrust in other people, parliament, and the United Nations, favor more security aims of country.
- It was found out that in 1990s the crisis resulted in the rise of **interstate competition**, while in 2000s the crisis was directed towards **intrastate conflict**.
- Evidently, *crises are manifested in different ways*.
- At first, it seems that there is a clear trend of social development. However, the structure of social dynamics reveals two distinct trends: (1) **the rise of interstate cooperation** and respective decline of interstate competition, accompanied by (2) decline of intrastate cohesion and the relevant **rise of intrastate conflict**.

Thank you for your attention!

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<http://lcsr.hse.ru/en/conf2015>

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