

The Role Of Technology For States

written by Hamna Seyyed | January 18, 2023



Technology plays an increasingly important role in the success of a state. Technology can be seen as a great equalizer, as it provides a level playing field to all citizens regardless of their background, wealth, or location. From the smallest local businesses to the largest global corporations, technology has enabled individuals and organizations to reach out to a larger audience and establish a larger presence in the marketplace. Technology has revolutionized the way we communicate and connect with one another. From the invention of the telephone to the development of the internet, communication has become more efficient and effective. This has enabled businesses to reach new markets and customers, while providing a means for citizens to stay connected with family and friends around the world. Technology has also provided access to a wealth of information. From the web, citizens can access news, entertainment, educational materials, and more. This has enabled citizens to stay informed and become more knowledgeable about their community, state, and country. Technology has also enabled states to become more efficient and effective in their operations. From the development of computer systems to the use of artificial intelligence, states can now automate processes and streamline operations, reducing costs and increasing efficiency. In addition, technology has enabled states to better analyze data and trends, allowing them to make more informed decisions and develop better policies. Finally, technology has enabled states to become more secure. With the development of sophisticated cyber security systems, states can protect their citizens and their data from malicious actors. This has enabled states to ensure the safety of their citizens and their data, while also protecting their economies from cyber-attacks.



Technology influenced every aspect of human life, including conflict. The economic study of capitalism and its connection to technology by Schumpeter provides evidence of the accelerated speed of technological progress. In his opinion, the Industrial Revolution's four extensive economic cycles resulted in fundamental shifts in the method of production in little more than a century. Technology has also changed the dynamics of wars and conflicts. In his theory of war, Clausewitz neglected to consider the significance of technology as a factor. ⁷ One of the most critical writers on the link between war and state, Tilly, was similarly doubtful about the role that technology played in this process and instead concentrated on the economics of going to war. ⁸ The exclusion is acceptable given that the history of war has been marked by protracted periods of technical static mixed with sudden bursts of revolutionary change brought about by a number of factors. The threat to the state's ability to maintain its monopoly on violence will be the most basic element of the technology-war relationship. It has been predicted that the state's monopoly on the use of force will eventually vanish, but the pace of technological advancement today makes this threat more real and imminent. Technology is enabling new chances and techniques to attack other governments, as well as enabling the state to try to resist internal threats to its authority. Developments in biology, materials technology, nanotechnology, and, of course, the information revolution. According to Stephen Graham, a key development in the fight against terrorism has been the blending of civilian and military uses of control, surveillance, communications, simulation, and targeting technology.



In conclusion, technology has revolutionized the way we communicate, access information, and operate. It has enabled states to become more efficient and effective in their operations, while also providing citizens with access to a wealth of information and opportunities. As technology continues to evolve, states will need to ensure that they are taking full advantage of its potential to maximize the success of their state. The circumstances for conflict, especially civil war, have indeed been produced by technical advancement, but it has also increased this threat by globalising the use of violence and empowering non-state actors.