A political view about democracy: Prospects of cooperation and integration between states

Abstract: This article builds an analysis that aims to mix social, political and historical issues to better understand how democracy itself has changed during the last decades, which does focus its snippet in a post 90’s perspective. With so, it is made a comparison among the last thirty years of relationships, cooperation and integration developments between states around the world, mainly considering the Western World, Latin America and emerging economies.

Methodology: The given methods consist in deep theoretical learnings and readings. Hence, both average academic documents and high-level reviews have been considered to allow such a maintenance of scientific production.

Discussion: The 90’s: Once we might get an understanding about current relations and integration prospects among political institutions, it is, thus, get some years in back to better put all the main considerations at all. During the last decade of the 20th century there was huge and promising signs of flexibility, wills and integration that would create a social cosmology that states were collaborating themselves throughout a common reason. This prospect, with so, aims to argue that this decade would put states in an integration process that had never been acquired before. Great economic groups, such as the European Union and Mercosur, merged as international promises to shape a future in cooperation between countries, in which peoples from different states would be able to afford a life that converged their needs and a boarding-limitless political legislation. That is, with a massive cooperation during the 90s, there is sense that partners countries may not carry on borders to its people once the integration is already done.

All of these great issues related to both cooperation and integration had been possible and achieved as a result of the end of the Cold War, which made it fine to countries better relate to their main international partners. It is important, also, to mention that a new era of capitalism, which derivates itself from the rise of internet and communication aspects, is born. Thus, states tend to see integration as a needed and inevitable path, once the internet is already doing it by its own on a community scale.

The 2000s: Right after the whole new experience proposed by so last decade, the 2000s aim to put in practice all the said quotes that were taken as important during the 90s. With so, it is seen a considerable solidification of economic and political zones and states’ cooperation. Therefore, states aim to carry on and develop major growings in a perspective that consider it to be hugely fundamental to guarantee a free movement of both people and products.

However, those taken affairs were certainly part of a project that wouldn’t last itself for much longer. Once the year of 2008 is reached, things tend to change in a global scenario. The world economic crises put its problem all along the globe, making countries thoughtful about how cooperation and integration projects should be run then, changing it at the most.
Governments change its political side – in Latin America, for example, the left movement becomes so strengthen, while the Middle East watches the Arab Spring. And, so, states gradually start to rethink their connections as a whole.

The 2010s: The second decade of the twenty-first century is, by part of the prospective analysis, the major focus of our main work. It is pretty important to understand how things converged into nowadays paths and issues, once they have all been timely connected.

With the 2008 recession, countries stopped focusing in social, political and economic integration and cooperation, building their needs around their internal reconstruction. Thereby, we can see a massive decrease related to concurrence among states. It is seen, so, a coming back of conservative political views which, by the way, aim themselves to acquire a transgression of those achieved cooperation ideal zones and partnerships once created during the last wo decades. The exit of the United Kingdom of the European Union, disagreements in NAFTA and OCDE and the deadly falling of the BRICS example how the disappointments created by the 2008 recession have not only put a limit in internal cooperations, but also how the ones once solid are now broken up.

List of references

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