



Global risks are often exogenous and caused by decisions made in core states and areas that influences the periphery of a world-system

Thus, global risks emerge in different ways; they are mediated by various historical processes, as well as through different cultural and political patterns. In some areas, these risks are not an endogenous process that can be fought with means of autonomous national decisions. In many cases, they are exogenous and were caused by decisions made in other states and areas, which Wallerstein named "the core" that influences "the periphery" of a world-system (Wallerstein, 2004). In the context of globalization, people often feel as helpless "hostages" of these processes, especially if the measures that can correct their consequences lie beyond the control of nation-states and governments (Giddens, 2000).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Worldviews](#), [Social control](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Non-active citizens](#), [Government](#), [National civil protection body](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

Recommendations:

- [Develop risk assessments methodologies, which consider cultural factors, the manner in which people cognitively process information and which employ a gender perspective](#)

Source

[Deliverable D4.1 "Mapping risk perception concepts in the context of disasters" \(page 30\)](#)

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