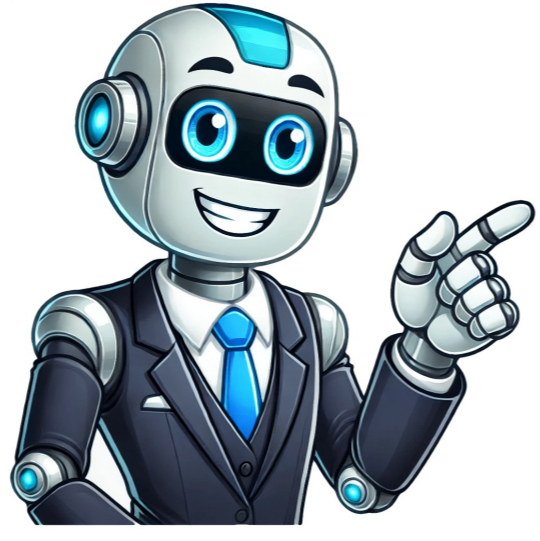


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International and transnational are both terms used to describe activities or organizations that involve multiple countries. However, there is a subtle difference between the two. International typically refers to interactions between nations or entities that are based in different countries, but still maintain a sense of national identity or sovereignty. On the other hand, transnational refers to activities or organizations that operate across national borders without being tied to any one country, often transcending national boundaries and identities. In essence, while international may imply cooperation between nations, transnational suggests a more fluid and interconnected global network.

International and transnational are two terms often used interchangeably when discussing global business operations. However, there are distinct differences between the two concepts. International refers to activities that involve crossing national borders, such as trade, investment, and cultural exchange. On the other hand, transnational refers to activities that transcend national boundaries and operate on a global scale.ScopeWhen it comes to scope, international operations typically involve interactions between two or more countries. These interactions can be limited to specific regions or industries, depending on the nature of the business. In contrast, transnational operations have a broader scope and involve activities that span multiple countries and regions. Transnational companies often have a global presence and operate in various markets around the world.IntegrationOne key difference between international and transnational operations is the level of integration between different parts of the business. In international operations, each country or region may operate somewhat independently, with limited coordination between them. This can lead to challenges in terms of consistency and efficiency. On the other hand, transnational operations are highly integrated, with a strong focus on coordination and collaboration across different parts of the business. This integration allows transnational companies to leverage their global resources and capabilities more effectively.Decision-MakingAnother important aspect to consider when comparing international and transnational operations is the decision-making process. In international operations, decisions are often made at the local level, taking into account the specific needs and requirements of each country or region. This can result in a more decentralized approach to decision-making, which may lead to inconsistencies and inefficiencies. In contrast, transnational companies typically have a more centralized decision-making process, with key decisions being made at the global level. This centralized approach allows transnational companies to align their strategies and operations more effectively across different markets.FlexibilityFlexibility is another factor to consider when comparing international and transnational operations. International operations may be more rigid and less adaptable to changes in the global business environment. This is because each country or region may have its own set of regulations, cultural norms, and market conditions that need to be taken into account. On the other hand, transnational operations are often more flexible and agile, allowing companies to respond quickly to changes in the global marketplace. This flexibility is a key advantage for transnational companies, as it enables them to stay competitive in a rapidly changing business landscape.Competitive AdvantageWhen it comes to competitive advantage, transnational companies often have the upper hand compared to international companies. This is because transnational companies can leverage their global presence and integrated operations to achieve economies of scale and scope. By operating on a global scale, transnational companies can access a larger market, reduce costs, and improve efficiency. This gives them a competitive edge over international companies that may be limited to specific regions or markets.ConclusionIn conclusion, while international and transnational operations both involve activities that cross national borders, there are significant differences between the two concepts. International operations tend to be more limited in scope and less integrated, with a decentralized decision-making process. In contrast, transnational operations have a broader scope, are highly integrated, and have a more centralized decision-making process. Transnational companies also have a competitive advantage due to their global presence and flexibility. Understanding these differences is crucial for businesses looking to expand their operations globally and stay competitive in the ever-changing global marketplace. Comparisons may contain inaccurate information about people, places, or facts. Please report any issues.adjective (2)noun (1)going beyond national boundaries or interests.comprising persons, sponsors, etc., of different nationalities.a company, organization, etc., representing two or more nationalities.extending beyond the boundaries, interests, etc., of a single nationCollins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012transnationalism nountransnationally adverbExamples have not been reviewed.The Homeland Security Task Forces will take a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to combatting transnational criminal groups, the paper states.The Trump administration had previously alleged Mr brego Garca was a member of the transnational Salvadorian gang, which he has denied.This transnational criminal network sought to defraud the government of millions of dollars and almost succeeded, Homeland Security Investigations Los Angeles Acting Special Agent in Charge John Pasquoc said in a statement. "The government was the captain, and the agencies rowed the boat," said Shin Pil-sik, a researcher on transnational adoption at Seokyeong University, who added that this structure enabled both sides to deflect accountability.Big questions on transnational alliances are not part of normal campaigning.transmutetransnationalismBrowse#abbccddeeffghhijklmnopqqrrsstuuvwxyzzyzzAboutCareersContact usCookies, terms, & privacyHelpFollow usGet the Word of the Day every day! 2025 Dictionary.com, LLC Transnationalism refers to the spread of economic, political, and cultural processes beyond national borders. In todays increasingly interconnected world, the changes resulting from transnationalism have and will continue to pose a challenge to leaders and policymakers.Transnationalism is the movement of people, cultures, and capital across national borders. Economic transnationalism is the flow of money, human capital, goods, and technology across borders.Socio-cultural transnationalism is the flow of social and cultural ideas across borders.Political transnationalism describes the extent to which immigrants remain active in the politics of their native country.Often acting as a vehicle of globalization, transnationalism poses a challenge to policymakers in todays increasingly global community. As applied in the fields of economics, sociology, and politics, transnationalism generally refers to the exchange of people, ideas, technology, and money between nations. The term became popular during the 1990s as a way to explain the migrant diasporas, complicated economic relations, and culturally mixed communities that increasingly characterize the modern world. In some cases, transnationalism can turn old enemies into close allies. For example, just as Japanese sushi, prepared by Japanese chefs, was becoming all the rage in America, McDonald's fast-food restaurants were springing up across Japan, where baseballthe American pastimehad long ago become the nations most popular and profitable spectator sport. In this context, transnationalism often acts as a vehicle of globalizationthe accelerating interdependence of nations linked by instantaneous communications and modern transportation systems. Working together with the ideology of globalization, transnationalism often results in changes to the economic, socio-cultural, and political character of all countries involved, thus forcing world leaders to look beyond the interests of their nations when creating policies and procedures. Economic transnationalism refers to the flow of money, people, goods, technology, and human capital across national borders. Both the sending and receiving countries, as well as the businesses involved, hope to benefit from these exchanges. In many cases, migrants involved send much of the money they earn back to their home country, resulting in significant savings for the receiving countries. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has estimated that immigrants working in the United States send the equivalent of \$300 billion annually to their home countries, more than twice the amount of U.S. foreign aid. In some cases, however, this rapid inflow of money can leave the sending country dependent on the financial success of their respective migrant diasporas. Socio-cultural, or immigrant transnationalism, refers to the various interactions during which social and cultural ideas and meanings are exchanged across national borders by foreign-born residents regularly. These interactions can range from phone calls to loved ones in the native country to immigrant entrepreneurs continuing to manage a business back home, remittance transfers to relatives, and many more. According to Alvaro Lima, Director of Research for the Boston Planning and Development Agency, these interactions promote multiculturalism and greatly influence the migrant diaspora view of community and personal identity. They also make it more likely that immigrants will continue to be involved in the economic, social, and political spheres of their native countries. Activities of political transnationalism can range from immigrants remaining active in the politics of their native country, including voting, to actually running for office. A modern example is the growing number of native-born American citizens who choose to live in Mexico for family, business, or economic reasons. According to Professor of Global and Intercultural Studies at Miami University of Ohio, Sheila L. Croucher, many of these north to south American migrants continue to vote in U.S. elections, raise money for U.S. political campaigns, meet with U.S. politicians, and form local groups dedicated to American ideologies while living in Mexico. Like its close relative globalization, transnationalism has its pros and cons. While it creates closer ties between individuals, communities, and societies across borders, its inherent changes in the social, cultural, economic, and political landscapes of both countries challenge policymakers to more carefully consider the multinational impact of their policies. The success or failure of those policies can have both positive and negative effects on migrants and the societies of both countries. The diversity created by migrants can enhance many aspects of the society and culture of the receiving country. For example, areas such as the arts and entertainment, education, research, tourism, and alternative medicine can be enhanced by transnationalism. On an economic level, the money saved in foreign assistance resulting from money sent home by migrants, as well as the investment and trade in specialized goods and services sought by migrants can greatly benefit the destination country. Additionally, the transfer of ideassa-called social remittancescan benefit both countries. Migrants often raise the awareness of problems affecting their home country among the people of their host country. They may advocate for an end to human rights abuses, or raise funds to benefit communities in their home countries. Through such exchanges, migrants can help foster goodwill through a mutual understanding and acceptance of the cultures of both countries. Finally, the educational, professional, and lifestyle opportunities, as well as the language abilities of migrants and their families are often enriched by their transnational experiences. The basic concept of transnationalism implies a weakening of the host countries control over its borders and people. The tendency of immigrants to maintain social, cultural, and political ties to their countries of origin decreases the likelihood that they will assimilate into their host communities. As a result, their loyalty to the host country may be overshadowed by long-standing allegiances to their native culture. In worst-case scenarios, open borders immigration policies, when adopted as a result of transnationalism, can render the territorial controls of the host country completely irrelevant. On a personal level, the uprooting effect of transnationalism can significantly challenge migrants and their families. The separation of parents from children often causes psychosocial problems. Also, migrants often lose access to the pensions and health insurance coverage they had in their home country and find that they are not eligible for similar benefits in their host country. Some immigrants lose their sense of identity and belonging, and family relationships can be strained as children develop attachments to a different country than that of their parents. While the concept of transnationalism and its place and impact on the lives of migrants has been discussed and studied within sociology and anthropology for decades, it is only more recently that transnationalisms impact specifically on the health of migrants has been assessed. Transnationalism is increasingly recognized as affecting the health and well-being of migrants both positively and negatively. For example, maintaining regular contact with family and friends in the home country has been associated with emotional well-being and life satisfaction. It has been proposed that this may be due to the sense of connection and cohesion and emotional support that can result from these long-distance relationships. In contrast however, sending money, although shown to elicit positive emotions as it can improve the lives of family back home, has been found to be related to poorer mental health due to the financial strain that it can cause. Similarly, family separation, and transnational parenting and caregiving have been associated with stress, which can affect not only mental health but also can contribute to chronic diseases. Transnationalism has therefore been considered a risk factor as well as a source of resilience for migrant health and well-being. While the terms transnationalism and globalization are closely related and often used synonymously, there are subtle differences between them. The modern interconnected world.The Image Bank / Getty Images Plus Globalization refers specifically to the removal of barriers to free trade, thus allowing for closer integration of national economies. For example, a growing number of multinational corporations operate on a global scale with offices and plants in numerous countries. This allows the products and services of these companies to remain available virtually 24/7 to customers regardless of their location. In this way, globalization creates a growing mutual interdependence among countries economically linked by nearly instantaneous communications networks and high-speed transportation systems. Transnationalism, on the other hand, refers to the exchange of human beings, along with their activities, cultures, and social institutions between nations for a variety of purposes, including economic advantage. For example, transnationalism is the preferred term when referring to the migration of nationals across the borders of one or more nations. In this context, transnationalism often acts as an agent or vehicle of globalization. For instance, migrant farmworkers who spend half the year in Mexico and half in the United States are using transnationalism to increase globalization. It should be noted that since globalization and transnationalism are relatively modern concepts, they continue to be studied and could change in the future. It is possible, for example, that transnationalism, working in concert with globalization, could give rise to the global village the late media and communication theorist Marshall McLuhan controversially described in 1964. On the other hand, the worlds diversity of cultures may persist despite the influences of globalization and transnationalism. In either case, the interpretation of both theories remains a work in progress. Lima, Alvaro. Transnationalism: A New Mode of Immigrant Integration. University of Massachusetts, Boston, September 17, 2010. Money Home. Inter-American Development Bank. Arif. 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(trznsl) adj (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) extending beyond the boundaries, interests, etc., of a single nationCollins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 (trnsn nl, trnz-) adj, going beyond national boundaries or interests. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Adj 1.transnational involving or operating in several nations or nationalities: "multinational corporations"; "transnational terrorist networks"international - concerning or belonging to all or at least two or more nations; "international affairs"; "an international agreement"; "international waters"Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection, 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. [trznsl]Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: Kurdmultinationalnongovernmental organizationstransnans. The argumentation of Politika editorials about Kosovo's independence is straightforward: International law protects the sovereignty of all countries and any unilateral act of independence is an act of secession, which should immediately be rejected by the transnational community.They deal with transnational movements and the limits of citizenship, transnational identification as a Russian-American, transnationalism and childhood in Cleave's The Other Hand, identification in Ali's In the Kitchen, going beyond nationalism and ethnicity in A Good Scent from a Strange Mountain, transnationalism in German literature, violence and the transnational in Canadian literature, transnational ethnic diversity and terrorism in Updike's Terrorist, Djebbar's literary language and the translated self, transnationalism on the Maghreb, and Hsia Yu's transnationalism and transculturalism.This study is grounded in the considerable body of scholarship examining the link between international criminal law and the establishment of new judicial competences relating to organized crime, the role of organized crime and gang violence as potential threats to international peace and security, and the developing awareness of the transnational dimensions of organized crime.Senator Manny Pacquiao has filed a measure which seeks to establish the Department of Homeland Security to protect the country's borders against terrorists and other transnational crimes such as trafficking of illegal drugs.Solo, surrogate, and long distance parenting; migrant and non-migrant parents and households; transnational parent and households are terms commonly used in research to describe the situations brought about by urbanization and the millions of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW). Transnationalism is a concept that refers to the connections, flow and exchange of economic, political and social processes across national borders. It acknowledges the increasing interconnectedness between people, cultures, communities, and even countries in the era of rapid globalization. This interconnectedness involves activities ranging from the emergence of large multi-national corporations, to global integration through migration, to the rise of international political organizations like the UN. At its core, this concept calls into question the traditional boundaries between nation-states that have dictated politics for centuries. It posits that traditional boundaries may no longer work as effectively in todays globalized world, where goods and services need to cross borders with ease. Comprehension Questions: As you read through this article, our editor Chris will pose comprehension and critical thinking questions to help you get the most out of this piece. Teachers, if you assign this article for homework, have the students answer these questions at home, then use them as stimuli for in-class discussion. Transnationalism, an academic term introduced by Raldolphe Bourne (1919) refers to the process where individuals and groups establish connections and networks across national boundaries, often involving a dual or multiple-country sense of belonging. Often, students confuse transnationalism with globalization. It outline their differences below. But the key thing to remember is that transnationalism is a direct analysis of changing ideas about nation-based cultural identity, recognizing cross-border identities (Tedeschi, Voroheva & Jauhiainen, 2022). The best way to conceptualize it is by comparing it to nationalism, which advocates for the maintenance of nation-state borders and a single national identity. Transnationalism is a reaction to nationalism, and an argument that nations and nationalism are becoming increasingly less useful in a globalized era (Mitchell, 2016). It notes that individuals may feel they have transnational identities, i.e. my children identify as both Australian and Canadian because they maintain cultural ties to both nations. Transnationalism primarily describes the weakening role of the nation-state and national identities due to increased movement of goods, people, services, and ideas across borders. Its focus is specifically on the changing ways we relate to the concept of national identities, promoting cross-border cultural interaction and identities (Green, 2019). Globalization, on the other hand, describes the broader phenomenon of increasing global integration along the axes of economic, technological, cultural, and social development, which facilitates transnational activities and identities. Comprehension Checkpoint: Based on the above information, write your own paraphrased definition of transnationalism. Consider using keywords such as integration, interaction, and across borders. There are various examples of transnationalism that illustrate how it affects our societies today: 1. Migrant Communities: People who move to foreign countries often continue to maintain links with their home country through regular visits or remittances sent back home. This creates a sense of connection that extends beyond national borders. 2. Global Companies: Corporations such as Apple or Toyota operate in multiple countries at once reflecting an economic process known as transnational capitalism: bringing goods and services from one country/state/city to another depending upon market demand. 3. International Political Pacts: This refers to the negotiations and agreements between different nations, which are political processes that occur across national borders. They range from deals on trade to ceasefire negotiations, which aid in transnational activities. 4. Tourism Most countries economies rely heavily on foreign tourism, which involves the influx of visitors from other nations and contributes to the exchange of cultures. Here, we see transnationalism taking place as tourism is a direct trade and spread of culture. 5. Education International students coming in for knowledge from different parts of the world accounts for the flow of knowledge, culture, and values across borders often to their home country post-studies. 6. Religious Diffusion Some religions like Christianity or Islam span across borders; they attract believers from different nations who share a common faith but live in different cultures. 7. Nonprofit Organizations Civil society groups that operate transnationally focus on health care services provided in regions such as NGOs committed to providing services such as access to clean water or HIV/AIDS prevention programs. 8. Entertainment Industry Films, music, and literature often transcend national boundaries thanks to international audiences, allowing artists or media-makers opportunities for exposure globally. 9. Remittances The money sent by migrant workers back home contributes significantly to their relatives/families/societies income structure and economies as whole regardless of geographic locations they may be situated at. 10. Social Media Platforms Platforms like Facebook, Twitter or Instagram connect people worldwide generating cultural exchange and dialogue beyond traditional physical boundaries opening up opportunities for people worldwide to create connections with individuals who may share similar interests despite being a part geographically-distance communities / societies. Transnationalism promotes cultural exchange by facilitating interactions between people from different cultures, religions, ethnicities, and societies. It enables diverse communities to come together and share their customs, cuisines, music, language with each other; this fosters an environment of mutual understanding and respect along with acceptance (Tedeschi, Voroheva & Jauhiainen, 2022). Cultural exchange programs can occur in schools, cultural festivals, and tourism, with the aim of promoting harmony amongst the various cultures. Furthermore, it helps combat ignorance as individuals from different nations learn about one anothers history and traditions, showcasing that every community has its unique contributions to the world despite geographical and cultural differences (Faist & Bilecen, 2019). Transnational flows have a positive impact on economic growth as they support cross-border trade between countries (Green, 2019). It benefits industries globally, operating across regions that significantly contribute to GDP levels. The opening up of the world economy since post-World War II helped promote economic growth. This was led by multi-national corporations which stimulated the rise of emerging markets such as China, India and Brazil across many economic sectors (like manufacturing, services sector). Overall, this created jobs opportunities not just locally but also abroad virtually connecting communities even more closely through global business practices (Duff, 2015). Collaboration among professionals from various cultures and regions allows them to access a wealth of new perspectives. It allows us to leverage one anothers expertise and integrate cross-cultural perspectives. For example, it may involve integrating other nations techniques and research into a local product in order to improve it be it medical, technical, economic, and so on (Mitchell, 2016). Transnational gatherings like conferences or workshops facilitate the bringing together of experts from multiple backgrounds for discussions around innovation and research, which can lead to groundbreaking results benefiting humanity at large (Dahinden, 2017). Comprehension Checkpoint: Based on the above information, consider and note down some of the benefits you have experienced from transnationalism in your own life. This may include friendship groups, access to international goods and services, or international connections online. Transnationalism, while being a great tool for cultural exchange, may lead to a loss of a cohesive national identity within a society. When we begin to prioritize global connections over our own culture and traditions, we run the risk of losing our history and connection to our traditional cultures (Faist & Bilecen, 2019), perhaps even leading to a global culture. For example, when countries embrace multinational corporations instead of local businesses, it takes away the chance for local businesses with local customs to flourish (we call this cultural homogenization). While its argued that transnationalism leads to the disappearance of cultural diversity, others argue that it will lead to a phenomenon called glocalization, where local cultures mix the global and local to maintain their unique identity. When cultures interact, the differences between the cultures can cause intercultural conflict. This is the so-called Clash of Civilizations hypothesis proposed by Samuel Huntington (2020). Furthermore, according to postcolonial theorists, western cultural norms are often viewed as superior in the age of globalization, creating problems for other cultures that have different values or ways of life. Some may feel like they're being forced into accepting western ideals and may resent this intrusion upon their way of living or traditions (Duff, 2015). An anecdote would illustrate this concept well: A friend from Vietnam once told me that upon arriving in Canada, she felt overwhelmed by Canadian culture which was significantly different from what she is used to growing up in Vietnam where community values and religion played an important role in her upbringing. The feeling alienation led her down a path where she sought comfort among other Vietnamese people in Vancouver, leading to less cultural integration between herself and the majority Anglo-Canadians. With globalization comes exploitation from powerful entities that want nothing more than profits without regard for the consequences on local communities or societies at large (Dahinden, 2017). Multinational corporations may take advantage of weaker labor laws or exploit natural resources, leaving locals worse off than before transnationalism came into play (Green, 2019). An example highlighting this weakness involves how Western nations benefit from cheap labor sourced from underdeveloped countries with weak labor laws (e.g. Bangladeshs garment industry). Here, workers work long hours under terrible conditions but with little pay. Comprehension Checkpoint: Based on the above information, consider and write down some ways we can mitigate the downsides of transnationalism while also profiting from the benefits. Keep a focus on fairness for both your own nation/culture and that of others. Transnationalism is a complex phenomenon with both positive and negative implications on our globalized world. While it has paved the way for cultural exchange and economic growth, and helped us to question the arbitrariness of cultural boundaries, it has also potentially weakened national identities and created conflicts among cultures. Its important to recognize that transnationalism isnt always equitable nor ethical, as some weak communities may be exploited for the benefit of powerful multinational corporations in the international market. Bourne, R. (1919). *Untimely Papers*. New York: B. W. Huebsch. Dahinden, J. (2017). *Transnationalism* [reloaded]: The historical trajectory of a concept. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 40(9), 1474-1485. Duff, P. A. (2015). *Transnationalism, multilingualism, and identity*. Annual review of applied linguistics, 35, 57-80. Faist, T., & Bilecen, B. (2019). *Transnationalism*. In *Routledge international handbook of migration studies* (pp. 499-511). Routledge. Green, N. L. (2019). *The limits of transnationalism*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 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