

Topic

Is Nationalism a Positive or negative force in Modern politics. ?

1. Introduction

thesis statement: Nationalism is a negative force in the modern politics; world has moved into the globalization through the similar interests of all the actors in terms of technological, cultural, economic and political aspects.

2. Nationalism and modern politics: A brief overview.

3. Nationalism is a negative force in modern politics

(3.1) Rise of globalization

(3.2) Emergence of multipolarity
China, Russia, India.

(3.3) Growing the threat of Terrorism.

(3.5) Promoting the free-market trade: liberal economy

(3.5) Upholding the common interest, rising of internationalism: G7, BRICS, and CSO. 4.

(3.6) Formulating the common agendas to wipe out global poverty

(3.7) Emergence of Artificial Intelligence: A new threat

(3.8) Improving the integrity of financial institutions: IMF, WB, ADB..

(3.9) Growing the regional wars: Ukraine and Palestine war.

(3.10) Visualizing International laws: UNO

(3.11) Interconnecting the Socio-economic programs: Scholarships, NGOs.

(3.12) Minimizing the influence of neo-neo colonialism: FDI steps.

4. Nationalism is a positive force in the modern politics. At a small scale

(4.1) Imposing the hardcore monetary policies: IMF

(4.2) violating national sovereignty the rise of globalization.

(4.3) Manipulating the foreign policy of a country

(4.4) upholding the bloc-politics: A balance of power.

5. Conclusion.

"In 21st century, the rise of the modern politics is its zenith; the rise of the globalization is touching its peak and global economy, politics, technology, culture, trade and foreign policy of the respective country are interdependent on each other in the globalized world; so, there is no place of nationalism in the global arena. However, nationalism is the opposite side of the globalization, so both can ^{not} move hand in hand. **Hans Morgenthau, IR analyst.** Having observed the factual observation, that nationalism is a negative force in the modern politics in the era of globalization. Moreover, rise of global economy, emergence of the multipolarity; growing threat of terrorism, promoting the free-trade market; upholding the common interests through the multilateralism are the existing factors that discourage the role of nationalism in the

globalized world. To add to that, similarly, Improving the integrity of financial institutions and growing the regional wars demand the broad solutions through the Consensus and Open way forward to prevent further wars in the world.

Along with it, Interconnectivity of the socio-economic programs through the NGOs and other agencies in all over the world is the underlying aspects that discourage the rise of nationalism in the multipolar world. However, nationalism is a positive force in the modern politics at the small scale. It prevents the violation of state sovereignty and filters the foreign policy agendas as well as global-blue politics. Therefore, in the world, the power of nationalism is not upto mark in the global modern politics.

To start with, nationalism

and modern politics are interlinked in the globalization. Moreover, nationalism bonds the boundary of the state in the limited demands, but modern politics turns down the rise of nationalism. As the eminent scholar, Noam Chomsky said in his book - "the world order and politics" "the structure of world has completely altered from traditional to modern politics, so, the combined integrity and connectivity push the world towards peace and prosperity." Therefore, it proves that there is no room for nationalism in the modern politics.

The rise of globalization rejects the force of nationalism in the modern politics. In the 21st century, the globalization is being pursued by all the state actors in order to get the progress and prosperity. They also knew that

without integrity in technology, economy and social-economic program, their people would endure the most. "After world war II, multilateralism, technology and free market supported the world by pursuing the combined state decisions."

John McChasmeas. This step completely rejects the force of nationalism.

Another factor is the emergence of multipolarity in the world that disapproves the force of nationalism. Multipolarity in the world is the order of world politics and power. This is the multipolarity that challenges the 'Status Quo' such as the USA hegemony. In the contemporary world times, China, Russia, India, Japan and Germany are emerging the world powers; they also pursue the interconnectivity in regards of technology, trades and cultural variation. All the powers deny the nationalism that

upheld them in the limited sky.

Threat of terrorism is growing a change for world and it goes beyond boundary of state. Terrorism is the perilous threat to world that is drastically endangering all the country. For instance, 9/11 happened event changed the ~~definition~~^{definition} definition of terrorism, so, now in the going era, terrorism is the huge challenge for world. In the few month ago, Russia, and other European countries have been targeted by terrorist groups who do not follow any nationalism and globalization. ~~the~~ Hence, the rise of terrorism that is the common threat for world turns down the nationalism.

In the world, there is hegemony of the free economy trade and market. It will not be ~~incorrect~~^{incorrect} to state

that move of a global community
alters the future of world.
through the global institutions
such Security Council. Jefferson
says. Wars are waged
by individual and the end
will be with collective decision. so,
nationalism fails in this situation.

International law is also
the evidence of the integrated
move of the modern politics.
International law is the
collective effort of the international
community. It has no universal
force to be implemented
and enforced by itself, but all
the collective stance takes the
benefits, solving any conflicts
in the world. "International
law is applicable over those
jurisdictions that come under
its signatories" - UNO - I. Law charter
2. In this complex decision
there is no need of nationalism.

Moreover, interconnecting
the socio-economic programs

Advocates the global politics, denying the positive role of nationalism. World structure moves around the socio-economic programs such as scholarships, foreign employment, health, aids, poverty alleviation programs through United Nations development programs (UNDP) and (UNICEF). These steps are thoroughly linked ~~another~~ ^{each} other. and deny any force of nationalism in the world.

The influence of neo-neo colonialism is being minimized by opening the way of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Foreign direct investment enhances the economic structure of a country. and assists in improving the socio-economic conditions of people. Foreign direct investment, ~~for instance,~~ investment, for instance, has been indulged in Pakistan in the shape of China-Pakistan economic Corridor (CPEC) around

62 billion dollars. such investments open the door of growth and progress of a nation. Due to FDI, nationalism moves to declining.

However, nationalism denies the hardcore monetary policies of a country posed by the foreign institutions. In the world, there are two institutions, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB).

Whenever, they offer any loan or aid, they impose contingent steps over the financial institutions of that country which receives the loan.

As Pakistan has been the sincere customer of IMF loan whereas India adopted the nationalist policy in terms of economy and investment policy. In short, nationalism protects the integrity of a nation.

Nationalism protects the

threat

state sovereignty from violation. There is no denying the fact that the rise of globalization has its zenith and violates the state sovereignty by posing the free market model. For instance, this is the reason of the modern politics. The United Kingdom (UK) exited the from European Union. UK ~~was~~ had the dire concerns about its violation of sovereignty. The above step backs the positive force of nationalism.

Global politics, namely modern politics, manipulates the foreign policy of a country. In this competitive period of modern politics, the foreign policies are manipulated for their patronage. Therefore, Nationalist policy of a country spurs the independent foreign policy, as Russia, North Korea and India are looking after this

that all the countries, organizations, institutions, markets, trades and foreign policies of countries as well are thoroughly reliant on the free market. According to World Trade Organization (WTO), China and the USA are constantly influence world markets by the world free economy and their trade ratio is around 78% that influences all over the world countries. So, nationalism does not let the free economy be free for all the world.

The emergence of the common interests in realms of internationalism. Mostly, all the countries are the members of any organization or group, as they can procure the common interests such Terrorism, global poverty, climate change and threat of AI. Under the influence of G7, BRICS, CSO and UNO. All the organizations, global institutions state actors and international

laws are going around the internationalism that support the connectivity, harmony and prosperity? ICOfi Aman said. Ergo, all the common interests uphold the internationalism and push the nationalism.

Global poverty is the constant imbroglio for the global countries. Poverty is going up day to day across the world, especially in the global South. As per report of the Global Poverty Index (GPII) there are 4 billion people are under poverty below line to that alarms the world for collective decision. In this circumstances, there left no place for the force of nationalism and it always hinders the prosperity for a nation and global countries. For wiping out the poverty, G7, BRICS and S&C formulated the policies so as to how people get their lives enjoyed and lavished.

The Artificial Intelligence is another threat to the global world. In the modern politics, the broad consensus is how to mitigate the excessive use of AI and regularize the version of AI for the next generation. Last the past two years, European Union collectively passed the bill about AI regularization and minimization for the futuristic decisions and their security. However, due to nationalism, Brexit, the UK government could not participate in such a brilliant step. This slogan of nationalism, UK drastically counters the challenge of AI. So, debate is that there is a negative force of nationalism is not applicable in the world.

The improving the integrity of financial institutions is the direct disapproval of the nationalism in the modern politics. Undeniably, the global financial system decides the

internal policies of the certain countries. Even there are almost "41 countries are the borrowers of the foreign loans and aids for the IMF, WB, AFD and other agencies". Dr Ishrat Hussain So, foreign aid and loan would assist a country, moving to more stability and prosperity economically. Thus, the force of nationalism proves the negative step.

The growing of the regional wars is reliant on the collective decision under the global politics, but not a force of nationalism. After 2020, the world transformed into the regional wars in which the first one is Russia-Ukraine war started in 2021 and Palestine-Russia war, a prolonged conflict. The collective decision making powers is the way to alleviate wars from the world; the United

same policy in the modern politics. Subsequently, the nationalism is a positive force in the modern politics.

The bloc politics is at its peak in terms of the balance of power. After the emergence of multipolarity, the bloc politics is growing simultaneously due to the rise of China, Russia and India. For instance, G7 is the group of Global North whereas the BRICS is the voice of Global South in which each country is pursuing its interest as per the circumstances. In the most-group members adopt the policy of nationalism. Such as India — both side policies — sometimes opts the USA whereas sometimes moves China. Due to high emergence, bloc-politics, the force of nationalism plays a pivotal role.

In conclusion, the nationalism is negative force in the modern politics; the contemporary litigations demand the globalized world due to upholding the common interests, rising of internationalism; formulating the familiar agendas to wipe out the global poverty, emergence of artificial intelligence and improving the integrity of financial institutions as well. To add to that, more other aspects also cut off the force of nationalism in the era of the global competition, growing the regional wars, visualizing international laws, interconnectivity the socio-economic programs and so forth. On other side, nationalism also plays a positive voice in order to protect the state sovereignty, and building the strong foreign policy and supporting the financial institutions.

|| Nationalism neither supports the sovereignty nor builds the

active policy of a nation
in the global politics; however
globalization attracts the inter-
nationation by the broad integration
of the countries. In order to
obtain progress = Johnson Mills.