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Essay. Globalization and Nationalism

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement: Globalization and nationalism display complex inter-relationship having more divergences and little convergences. Both portrays multiple impacts upon each other. However, striking a balance between the two can pave the way for a sustainable co-existence.

2. Globalization and Nationalism : Historical Background and Current Scenario

3. Differences in Globalization and Nationalism

Case in point : (a) Integration and disintegration
(b) Multilateralism and Isolationism

4. Convergences Between Globalization and Nationalism

Case in point : (a) National branding
(b) Economic strength
(c) Innovation and Creativity

5. Impacts of Globalization Upon Nationalism

(5.1) Exploitation of poor countries

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Case in point : Why Nations Fail

(5.2) Cultural homogenization

Case in point : Eurominator report

(5.3) Uneven development

Case in point : (a) OECD report

(b) US Census Bureau report 2019

(5.4) Job displacement

Case in point : (a) Bureau of Labor Statistics report

(b) World Economic Forum report

(5.5) Environmental concerns

Case in point : OECD report

6. Impacts of Nationalism Over Globalization

(6.1) Protectionism

Case in point : USCB 2018 report

(6.2) Decreasing foreign investments

Case in point : UNCTAD report

(6.3) Reduced cultural exchange

Case in point : IIE report

(6.4) Increased conflict

Case in point : SIPRI report

(6.5) Reduced global governance

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7. Suggestions for Sustainable Co-existence

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of Globalization and Nationalism

(7.1) Balanced approach

Case in point: (a) South Korea

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(7.2) Promoting cooperation not

confrontation

Case in point: Albert Einstein quotation

8. Conclusion

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Globalization and nationalism are two major different forces that drives the modern world. Globalization supports integration of the world through cultural exchange, political engagement, and economic cooperation, while nationalism protects national identity and cultural values. Both displays complex interrelationship having differences and convergences in many areas. Also, both portrays multiple impacts upon each other. Therefore, striking a balance between the two can pave the way for its sustainable coexistence. There is a sort of inverse relationship between the two in areas ^{like} global trade, national interest, and connectivity. Fundamentally, this tussle exists because nationalism prioritizes national interest, while globalization favors inter-connected world. Besides, both promotes healthy competition among countries of the world that develop their national branding, economy, and innovations. On one hand, globalization imposes multiple impacts upon nationalism, such as exploitation of poor countries, cultural homogenization, job displacement, and environmental degradation. On the other hand, nationalism puts number of impacts upon globalization which include protectionism, reduced cultural exchange, increased conflicts, and reduced global governance. Currently, both goes hand in hand as globaliza-

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tion promotes global peace, prosperity, and development, while nationalism supports national interest and culture.

But in some parts of the world, extreme nationalism is a hurdle to globalization, such as in USA, India, China, Russia, Italy, and Japan. Therefore, striking a balance between the two is in need of the hour for the progress of the world. As both are intermingled in complex relationships having numerous impacts on each other. Still it can coexist through some suggestions for the sustainable development of the world.

History of both are equally as old as 5000 BC. Both exists in ancient civilizations. Globalization, initially, occurred through ancient trade routes like silk road and spice route. Then it moved through various phases like age of exploration, colonialism, industrialization, and imperialism. With each industrial revolution, globalization also advanced. In 1990s, contemporary globalization emerged due to advance technology. And the world seen rise of emerging markets such as China, India, and Brazil. On the other hand, nationalism existed in ancient civilizations in shape of city-states, then it goes through various stages, such as medieval period, renaissance,

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and enlightenment period. Nationalism gain heights after Treaty of Westphalia 1648 as nation-state concept expanded. In 1800-1900, nationalist movements began in Italy and Germany that also led to WW-I and WW-II. Furthermore, colonialism, decolonization, and imperialism adds fuel to its fire. Currently, nationalism exists in many countries like USA hyper-nationalism in Trump era, Modi Hindu Nationalism, Japan, and Italy. However, the inter-relationship between globalization and nationalism is complex.

Globalization and nationalism display multiple differences with each other. It is like the duo are anti-thesis mutually. Both are related like ^{as} inversely proportional to each other. The rise of ^{one} entity led to the fall of the other. There are number of differences exists between them, for instance, globalization favors integration of world politics, economy, and culture, while nationalism supports national identity and local social system. Similarly, globalization promotes global society, but nationalism favors local society. Nationalism is limited to national boundaries, while globalization thinks ~~out~~ outside borders. Likewise, globalization leads to multilateralism, and nationalism results

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in isolationism. Moreover, extreme nationalism caused anarchy and wars as was WW-I and WW-II; however, globalization promotes peace and prosperity. Hence, it can be said that the couple are opposite side of same coin.

Besides, there are some areas of convergences between globalization and nationalism. Both can promote healthy competition between countries of the world. Combinedly they promote national branding. It can promote the national strengths in sectors like technology, tourism, and manufacturing in the world. Likewise, it the two supports building strong economies for national pride and development. This allows the nations to compete effectively on the world stage. As a result, economic strength of the world enhances. Similarly, the duo favors innovation, learning, and creativity. As globalization provides access to new technologies, ideas, and best practices; so nationalism provides leverage to domestic industries by improving their infrastructure. Thus, innovation and creativity is driven globally. Therefore, it is to be accepted ^{that} the two share some convergences despite multiple divergences.

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The following paragraphs will discuss the impacts of globalization upon nationalism. The first impact is exploitation of poor countries. The rich countries look at the poor countries at the expense of globalization. It has exhibited the shape of imperialism. In the book "Why Nations Fail" written by Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson talked about how extractive institutions as compared to inclusive institutions exploits the economies of developing world through globalization. Similarly, the North-South debate and increasing gap is also the impact of globalization. Hence, exploitation of poor nations is the repercussion of globalization over nationalism.

Secondly, cultural homogenization is the additional impact of globalization upon nationalism. Due to globalization, the global culture is quickly spreading, and it is a threat to local culture, traditions, and identities. For example, according to a report by Euromonitor which states that, "70 percent (%) Japanese consume western-style fast food at least once a week. Mc-Donalds and KFC outlets in Japan, replacing traditional food cultures." Overall, local cultural values

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are diminishing because of excessive globalization.

Therefore, cultural homogenization is the influence of globalization upon nationalism.

Thirdly, uneven development is the world is because of globalization effects on nationalism. It can be seen in terms of economic inequality in various parts of the world. According to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "North-South economic divide in Italy has fueled nationalist sentiments in Italy. The North-South income gap in Italy has increased by 12 percent since 2000." Similarly, this income inequality can also be seen in US-China trade relations in which there exists \$315 Billion trade deficit in 2019, reported by US Census Bureau. Resultantly, globalization affects nationalism in shape of unequal development of world.

Fourthly, job displacement is further impacts of globalization upon nationalism. Millions of people have lost their jobs due to uncontrolled globalization. The local industries suffers a lot. According to the report of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
"USA lost 5 Million manufacturing

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jobs between 2000 and 2019.⁹⁷ This has fueled nationalistic sentiments in USA citizens.

Furthermore, a report by World Economic Forum's future of jobs survey suggests that 15% of a company's workforce is at risk of disruption by 2025. Consequently, globalization leads to unemployment in domestic circuit.

Last but not the least, environmental concerns is another impact of globalization upon nationalism. The environment is at risk of degradation from rapid globalization, which fuels the sentiments of nationalists. About 60% of global carbon emissions come from international trade, reported by Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This shows that globalization mobilizes international trade, connectivity, and transportation. As a result, environment suffers the most. Other environmental concerns like climate change, global warming, and excessive emissions of green-house gases are associated with irregular growth of industrialization and globalization. As a consequence, nationalism is badly influenced due to the environmental degradation posed by globalization.

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After discussing the impacts of globalization on nationalism, the upcoming paragraphs will comprehensively discuss the impacts of nationalism upon globalization.

The first impact put by nationalism upon globalization is protectionism. Different countries of the world try to maximize their trade surplus. For the said purpose, tariffs and other restrictions are imposed over imports. 16% trade decreases in between China and USA after they enhance tariffs on each other, according to US Census Bureau (USCB) 2018 report.

This ~~sed~~ creates reduction in global trade cooperation. Countries prioritize their national interest over global interest. Thus, protectionism is the influence of nationalism over globalization.

Similarly, decreasing foreign investments is another effects of nationalism upon globalization. The nationalist policies are so harsh that companies becomes wary of it. Protectionist measures discourage foreign investments and trade. According to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), "19% decrease in foreign investment occur in 2016 after UK's Brexit referendum." This represents how

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badly investments decrease due to protectionist policies. As a consequence, globalization suffered due to protectionism.

In the same fashion, reduced cultural exchange is also one of main impacts of nationalism. The cultural exchange programmes are seen as a threat by nationalists to extinction of their cultural values. Countries focus on promoting their own culture and values over global cooperation. There is a decline in cultural exchange programmes. According to Institute of International Education (IIE), "The USA travel ban targeting predominantly Muslim countries in 2017 resulted in a 37% decline in international student applications." In fact, it is nationalism that limit cultural exchange programmes. Resultantly, it is a reality that nationalism weakens the cultural amalgamation and impacts globalization.

Moreover, further ramifications of nationalism includes increased conflict. The tensions among different countries of the world enhances, as countries prioritize their own interests and security over inter-cooperation and globalism. This impact was observed in WW-I and WW-II, where different nations was

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fought for their national interests and values. German hyper nationalism by Hitler and Italy by Mussolini are its prime examples. Currently, USA-China trade war is also one of ^{the} manifestations of protectionism. According to Stockholm International Peace and Research Institute (SIPRI), "USA-China trade war led to 12% increase in military spending by China in 2020." It follows that increasing conflicts and tensions is the result of extreme nationalism.

Finally, reduced global governance is also the results of hyper nationalism. The global governance and its institutions appear weaker in front of isolationism. For example, World Trade Organization (WTO) is not effective without countries maximum participation. Countries act independently without complying cooperating with international law. Super powers like USA, Russia, and China are also responsible in this manner. According to a report by World Health Organization (WHO), "USA withdrawal from WHO in 2020 led to 15% decline in global Health funding." This makes the situation worst for countries and the world in fight against Covid-19 pandemic. On account of this, it can be accepted that nationalism reduces global governance and institutional effectiveness.

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Apart from discussing the impacts of nationalism upon globalization, the next two paragraphs will shed light on the way forward for coexistence of globalization and nationalism. The first suggestion is the balanced approach for both. The two shall go in such a way that national interest and global cooperation maintain affectively. In fact, there should be an alignment of national interests and global interests. Examples in this regard of co-existence is South Korea and European Union (EU). South Korea's economic success is due to leverage nationalism to build a strong national brand and promotes its technology sector in the global market. Similarly, European Union is the political and economic union of distinct national identities. Both these examples are successful combination of globalization and nationalism. Hence, a systematic balanced approach to both phenomenon is a pre-requisite for its successful coexistence.

Moreover, the second and last recommendation is the ~~promoting~~ promoting cooperation not confrontation among the countries of the world. This is possible through when both forces ^{compromises} ~~compromises~~ their extreme nature. This can

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be achieved through promoting inclusive globalization and enlightened nationalism. Indeed, both should go hand in hand. Extremism in anyone approaches led to serious problems. As quoted by Albert Einstein in 1917 to his friend, "Nationalism is an infantile disease. It is a measles of mankind." That's why, both should move together and the world should cooperate in this manner for sustainable peace, progress, and development. Therefore, cooperation not confrontation policy for this pair can bring peaceful coexistence.

In conclusion, it can be said and accepted ^{that} both interplays convoluted inter-relationship having more differences and little convergences. The couple showers numerous impacts upon each other. Meanwhile, striking a balance between the two can pave the way for its sustainable co-existence. In fact, both are an ancient concepts equally. Currently, the couple exists having many differences like integration of world, multilateralism, cultural exchange, national identity, and isolationism. Both concepts presents different interpretation over it. Despite this, some convergences also subsists as national branding, economic strength, and innovation. The duo favors these po mentioned points. Moreover, there are

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number of impacts of globalization upon nationalism, such as exploitation of poor countries, cultural homogenization, job displacement, and environmental concerns. Contrary to this, the impacts of nationalism over globalization include protectionism, decreasing international trade, reduced cultural exchanges, and decline in global governance. Alternatively, it is suggested that both should cohabitate for the sustainable development of the world. It is possible through aligning national and global interest. Similarly, there should be cooperation not confrontation among nations. Therefore, it is suggested that extreme side is to be avoided in any case. Resultantly, it is possible that the duo will pave way for itself in the future without causing any harm to humanity and the world.

