

Question:

Compare and contrast the concepts of nationalism and globalization. Which seems to dominate global politics today?

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INTRODUCTION

Nationalism and Globalization are the concepts that are anti-thesis of each other. Nationalism prioritizes a country's national interest over the common interest whereas globalization defines the idea of cooperation among states due to global interest. Both can be compared on the basis of their communities of interest; nature of interaction through trade and multilateral organizations. However, theoretical perspective of nationalism is neo-realist whereas that of globalization is International society system. Nationalism promotes use of soft power and globalization utilizes soft power due to which it seems to dominate in global politics today.

B.

EXPLANATION OF NATIONALISM

Nationalism is defined as, "A community of national interests with mindset of glorifying its identity through system of interaction, pattern of behaviour and policy orientation which results in nationalism as an ideology or a political concept." Nationalism as an **ideological concept** has two types:

Expansionist nationalism is exerting influence in other nations due to belief of superior identity. **Isolationist nationalism** is the limited interaction with other states.

Nationalism as a **political concept** is based on the 'right of self determination'.

The concept of nationalism originated before WWI. It can be explained through the historical perspective. The Hitler's agenda of ~~max~~ expansionism resulted into the World war I. World war II is also an example of nationalism.

C.

EXPLANATION OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is defined as "An ever-changing process of economic interdependence, technological interaction and political integration among states and markets at the global scale resulting in time-space compression to make the world a global village." Globalization originated as a concept at the end of cold war, when interaction among states increased through cooperation at international level.

The example of **European Union** explains the concept of globalization. It started from the economic cooperation among few states and further expanded the cooperation through industrial sector with the inclusion of other states. It formed the union among European countries in 1990s to enhance cooperation at global scale among them sharing the same foreign policy and security policy.

C. COMPARISON BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND GLOBALIZATION

1) Community of interests

Nationalism and globalization are formed on the basis of community sharing common interests. In the case of nationalism, the national community prioritizes national interests. Whereas, the global community shares universal interests among states.

2) Trade among states

Trade is done among states but both have different trade policies. Nationalism opts for policies like protectionism as is in the case of 'US' to promote national industry. While globalization promotes the concept of free trade among states with no taxes and barriers.

3) Interaction through multilateral organizations

Nationalist states join multilateral organizations but with the intent to

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dominate the world. For example, US has maintained its hegemony through the international organization 'UN'. While globalization is based on the concept of 'liberal institutionalism' promoting cooperation among states.

D. CONTRAST

NATIONALISM

GLOBALIZATION

1) Theoretical perspective

Nationalism is explained by the theory of 'neo-realism' which illustrates state's capability to maximize power.

Globalization is based on the international society perspective enhancing cooperation at global level.

2) Nature of Interaction

Nationalism pursues ~~use~~ coercive measures like war to protect or promote national interest.

Globalization promotes global interest through economic interdependency among states like free trade.

3) Nature of power

Nationalism utilized hard power means like enhancing military capabilities to exert influence.	Globalization utilises soft power like diplomacy to enhance cooperation.
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E. DOMINATION OF GLOBALIZATION IN GLOBAL POLITICS

In today's world politics, globalization seems to dominate. States prefer enhancing cooperation with each other through multilateral organizations and treaties.

The world is moving towards increased economic interdependency. For example, the rise of China which is a threat for hegemonic US is due to the

enhanced collaboration of China with other states through **'Belt and Road**

Initiative'. It would improve trade

among Asian countries through accessible trade routes to benefit all. Another

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example indicators of **EU** indicates the success of globalization. Whereas, the nationalist ~~USA~~ America's economy growth is not good because of trade deficit. To counter trade deficit, it imposes protectionism to boost national industry but reducing trade with other states will further decline its economy. This is implicated through Trump's policy of banning trade with BRICS countries if they launch BRICS currency.

However, nationalism also seems to dominate as in the case of India. Modi's nationalist policies have been beneficial for India's growth in the region.

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CONCLUSION

The two opposite concepts which are nationalism and globalization have been compared through different aspects indicating the type of interaction with other states in the world. Nationalism

works on the basis of superior beliefs of a nation preferring national interest. Globalization shares common interests of states and enhance them through cooperation at all levels and thus it seems to dominate global politics.