Q: What is impact of Globalization on the concept of State Sovereignty. How has the economic globalization influenced the political autonomy of developing states in the 21st century?

Ans: Introduction:

Globalization enhances interconnectedness among states, people and organizations. It promotes global peace and prefer to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity, but to some extent. It limits the state sovereignty through IMF conditionalities and loans alongwith dependency of one state over the other through cultural homogenization. However, it promotes culture diversification through interconnectivities in trade, economy and bilateral agreements. For developing states, the political autonomy is limited due to dependence over global north for economical and trade agreements. The more debt compell the underdeveloped states to move towards IMF, and their strict policies bow down the states in the form of privatisation and loss of political independence. In 21st century, states like Pakistan, Brazil, and Sudan in African continent are dependent on loans and are the most affected states.

## Globalization:

Globalization is the promotion of interconnectedness among states, people and organizations to pursue more developed and prosper world.

## Dimensions of Globalization:

### i) Economic Dimension:

The establishment of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and IMF, and World Bank promote the globalization by giving economic aids. To ensure the flow of money in world.

### ii) Political Dimension:

States are independent in their decisions, policies and law making. The transnational powers respect the states sovereignty.

### iii) Cultural Dimension:

The sharing of norms, ideas and values among states to explore the diversification of culture and civilization.

## State Sovereignty:

State sovereignty means a state is independent in its policies, decisions and law making. It gives it's international border recognition from other states in both internal and external affairs.

## Impact of Globalization over State Sovereignty:

### Positive Outlook:

### i) Enhanced Global Cooperation:

Globalization prefers state sovereignty and spreads peace through free market, trade liberalisation. The states become more reliable over each other and boost their economy.

* **Global Interdependence:**
The states become dependent on each other for resources, trade and commodities to pursue their power and existence.

**Negative Outlook:**

i) **Structural Dependency:**
The infrastructure development projects on one state make it dependent over the other through non-state actors. They do not allow states to make independent policies or laws.

ii) **Cultural Homogenization:**
The culture becomes homogenized. They become easy to break and ready to rule over them. The diversity of culture becomes minimized.

# Dependency of developing states through economic globalization:

## 1- IMF loans and Conditionalities:

The more debt tends the state to move towards IMF for loans. But IMF provide money with strict conditions that leads to more dependency over the richer states. This limits the state sovereignty by loosing control over economic policies.

## 2- Privatization:

The strict conditions lead to privatization in which a state has to pay a specific profit to the rich state! This leads to the lessen of control or dominance of state policies to be independently.

## 3- Role of MNC's:

The Multinational companies effect the independent policy making by increasing GDP dependence over their cooperation. Therefore, state sovereignty of developing states become compromised. In this way Global North exploit the Global South.

## Conclusion:

The globalization for sure increase the development in different aspects like trade, infrastructure, economy, and politics. On the other hand it limits the sovereignty when states become dependent both politically and economically. This enhance the reliance of underdeveloped countries like Pakistan, India and African states for the assurance of their existence. In the $21^{st}$ century, states have been more trapped through IMF and WB conditions that lead to the dominance of rich over poorer states. This disturbs the balance of power in global politics and cause conflicts of different nature.