

Q No. 3

Globalization and Nationalism: Conflict or Coexistence?

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Cannot Co-exist together:

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a) US-China Trade War

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a) America first policy

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a) US conflict on India and China representation of being developing nations

iv) Anti-immigrant policy, limiting free exchange of people among nations

a) European and American deporting illegal immigrants

b) High cost of living standards for native people

Well Organised and quite relevant

v) Shifting unipolarity to multipolarity world order, concerning norms of liberal democratic globalization.

a) Dedollarization and BRICS Expansion

vi) Cultural amalgamation is viewed as a threat to national culture

Good phrase formation

a) India banning Pakistan TV channels

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b) Propaganda and narrative building

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a) US banning Chinese infrastructure usage in technology's manufacturing

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ix) Economic interests of nations ~~decide~~ international relations, not globalized norms

Decide

a) Recent Indian PM Modi visit in SCO Summit and Trump narrative of losing India to China.

x) Withdrawal of America from Paris Agreement, securing industrial usage of fossil fuels; threatening global climatic action

xi) US - Israel ties of national interest and restricting humanitarian aid to Gaza

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iv. Globalization functions only if it aligns with Nationalism, otherwise no:

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The Essay:

With the establishment of the unipolar world order, liberal western norms of free trade, free exchange of people, information and ideas - in the appealing term of "Globalization" were introduced. However, despite making the world a global village and culturally and economically benefiting the world, the phenomena of globalization is put at the back seat under the emerging theme of "National interests first". The contemporary geo-political shift of world order from unipolarity to multi-polarity is making nations to prioritize its national interests over global interests. Therefore, the recent US-China Trade war, American stance of Making America Great Again and America first policy, all manifest that the power-dynamics is shifting from globalization towards nationalism. In addition to these, the functioning or protecting institutions of globalization, IMF

and World Trade Organizations are also gaining strategic halt owing to US' clash on China and India. Such lengthy sentences are confusing the developing economies and their less contribution in trade fund and being poorly open-economies to the world. Surveillance threat and digital intelligence security concerns are also limiting the flow of technology and information across the globe. Hence, Globalization has taken back seat, and emerging nationalism is shaping the global dynamics. Therefore, Globalization and nationalism cannot survive together.

To begin with, understanding the phenomena of globalization and nationalism are important. Globalization means the opening door of national economies with free flow of people, services, goods and information. This phenomenon has widespread public appreciation, as it has alleviated millions of poor people due to free trade and free movement to

the developed world for the sake of earning better future there. However, the current world order shift is pushing states to prioritize their national interests first over the globalized world, hence, the world is moving towards nationalism, which prioritise, its native people aims, national integrity and sovereignty, limiting globalizational norms.

Globalization and Nationalism cannot co-exist together. The forth-coming paragraphs highlight how both cannot co-exist, given the contemporary world dynamics.

Declining norm of free trade Corroborates that that nations are prioritizing nationalism over globalization. If the world is still believing on the principle of open door concept of globalization then the Trump would not have escalated war with China by imposing restriction on exporting chips.

and imposing hefty tariffs on Chinese products. The United State is safeguarding its declining economy by protecting its local market manufacturing. Hence, the development of liberal globalized norms, itself shifting its priority towards nationalism.

Try to link one passage to another with idea

In addition to closing doors to the global products, nationalism is demanding nations to seek national interest first.

For instance, American stance on all its dealings revolves around what is there in it for America. Demand of precious elements from Ukraine in exchange for providing aid

in its war against Russia highlights how America is pivoting its

policy of America first policy and along with making America Great Again. Hence, national

policies are also dictating the norms that globalization and nationalism cannot co-exist together.

Along with the same path, the institutions which were guarantee of free trade are also facing strategic halt in its functioning. World Trade Organization which was established under Bretton Woods system is facing structural hurdles in its effective functioning of ensuring free trade among nations. The United States has not allowed the election of judges to the WTO judicial set-up, quoting that China and India must have to open their economies for free trade, as they are no more developing nations. Contrary to this, China and India are still assuming the status of developing nations. Hence, this controversy is jeopardising the smooth functioning of the World Trade Organization.

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Furthermore, anti-immigrant policy is adding fuel to the declining globalization phenomenon, limiting free flow of people among nations. Now a days,

European and American policies have announced that as the huge immigrant influx in their states is jeopardizing the living standards for their native people, therefore, they are deporting immigrants back to their native states. Hence, nationalism is driving the geo-dynamics, not the globalization.

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Moreover, this shift is more emphatically promoted by the changing world order of unipolarity to multipolarity, demanding states to hold power in the global geo-political complexus. For instance, the rising alliance against Western-led world order, pivoting nations to re-assess their values on the stage of global power. BRICS expansion and Russian president demand for de-dollarization is asking American nationalism to re-emerge its global strength of being the super-power. Therefore, US is channelling national interest and globalization has left somewhere

- end the road.

Similarly, the cultural assimilation, which was once viewed as the symbol of rising globalization, is nowadays under the scepticism of threat to national integrity. Nationalism has brought the element of national culture - a sanctity of nation; hence, its preservation must be ensured from the external cultures. For instance, Indian media ministry has announced the banning of Pakistani TV channels and social media accounts, claiming the threat of misinformation and propaganda narrative, a threat to national culture. The same stance was taken by Pakistan on banning Indian channels of being jeopardizing Pakistani culture. Hence, nationalism is eroding free cultural amalgamation.

In addition to above concern, free flow of information and ideas is also hampered,

manifesting that nationalism and globalization cannot move together. The threat of surveillance, misinformation and propaganda hampers the free flow of information. For instance, in the 2016-US election, it is alleged that Russian election narrative propaganda was involved, jeopardizing the public electoral right of fair election. Therefore, security measures were adopted to mitigate its interference, free flow of information is no more the norm of the world.

On the similar lines, with the emergence of Artificial Intelligence, the threat of surveillance and cybersecurity is nationalizing the flow of technology. For instance, the collaboration on technological development is viewed skeptically giving the justification of AI being Data surveillance may jeopardize the national data sovereignty. For this reason, USA has

banned employing Chinese infrastructure in its technological development. Hence, nationalism is no more aligning with globalization narrative of free flow of technology in this age of AI.

Moreover, economic interests of nations decide the international relations, not the globalization. Previously, it was observed that collaboration and alliances work jointly in upholding the global order of globalization. Nowadays, nations are positioning themselves as the sole decision in such relations.

For instance, India - US nexus was viewed as strong alliance, however, with the Trump's administration imposing of 50% Tariff on India, India has extended its trade relations with China. Indian PM Narendra Modi's visit to Tianjeng in SCO Summit, 2025 highlights that economic interest decide the

relations, leaving behind the norms of globalization.

Furthermore, global collective actions, the hallmark of globalized world, are also shifting from being important to less important. In the globalized era, it was believed that collective actions irrespective of national interest, must be ensured for the global welfare. However, nationalism has also put this in jeopardy. For example, American withdrawal from the Paris Agreement for securing economic production, based on fossil fuel usage, manifests that the world is prioritizing nationalism over globalization. Therefore, they cannot co-exist together.

Adding on, nationalism cannot co-exist together given the trajectory of interests, shaping global norms. For instance, globalizations demand for universal world law and its accomplishment. However, the recent US standing

Israel, despite Israel explicitly violating the international norms, shows that global world order of globalization is no more of any relevance today.

Similarly, all the nations based their stance on their public sentiments and interests, therefore global public is viewed as of less importance compared to national population. For example, Pakistan is raising the voice of atrocities of Israeli forces on Palestinian people in Gaza, based on its support from its public, and the public demand has not allowed Pakistan to recognize Israel as a state. Hence, the priority of national public over global public showcases that globalization and nationalism cannot co-exist together.

Globalization can only function if it aligns with the interest of nations, otherwise there is no place for globalization. For instance, European Union was

efficiently working, given its mutual beneficial terms to all 27 states, however, the day UK realized that the European Union is not in its national interest; it concluded its partnership with European Union by **announcing BREXIT**. Hence, globalization cannot ensure its security or existence, if it is not aligned with national interests.

To Conclude, Globalization and nationalism cannot co-exist together, given their diverging nature. Globalization has taken back seat and emerging nationalism is shaping the global dynamics. It is widely quoted that what matters in the global arena is not global interests, it's the national interests. Recent US-China trade war, making slogans of Making America Great Again, anti-immigrants policy and forceful deportation of immigrants from the American and European states; all showcase that the nationalism is

not allowing globalization to co-exist peacefully, as long as globalization is not threatening the nationalism, it can exist, however, with a single hint of being against national interest, globalization has to die. Hence, the norms of the old order has to be revised, given the nationalist emerging global dynamics, so it can be co-existed if it is required.
