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Q:6)

### 1) Introduction:

World is divided into global North and global South. Division is based on the wealth and influence that states have in international system. Global South include countries which are developing or poor states. These states depend on developed states of Global North. After World War II, victorious power under Bretton Wood System formed international institution to manage world affairs whether they are in terms of economy, international issues etc. Although wave of decolonization, occur after World War II but they states are now entangled in a new form of colonization or imperialism, that is of economic liberalism. Through economic liberalism, <sup>powerful</sup> states now pursue their interests. Developing and poor states are now dependant on developed states for their market affairs.

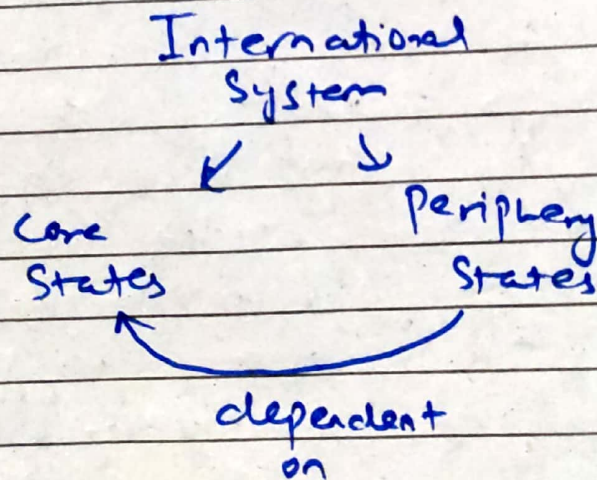
### 2) Division of countries in International System

Here analysis of



dependency theory is linked. According to **Raul Prebisch**, "Structure of the World economy is developed in such a way that, it favors some countries at the expense of others and limits the development possibilities of the subordinate economies."

He argues that poverty of the underdeveloped countries is the result of the present international economic system that keeps them poor. There are two types of states: Core and periphery states.



Periphery States are dependent on core states. They have poor technology, rich in raw materials, no welfare system. **While** Core States are industrialized nations and have great/high investment.



### Periphery states

- a) Rich in raw material
- b) Poor welfare system
- c) low wages
- d) Import technological products

dependent on

### Core States

- a) Control Capital
- b) Influence global institutions
- c) High wages
- d) Export finished products
- e) High investment

### 3) World Structure Impedes Growth:

On the basis of this world structure, we come to realize that, core countries have global influence, ~~due~~ due to the capital they control. They have a say in international institutions. International institutions are funded by developed states such as USA. International structure is designed in such a way that impedes growth of periphery states.



Global North has maintained its influence over Global South.

#### 4) Example of Pakistan

Pakistan is a developing state. It has weak economy. In order to meet the demands of its population it import things from various countries. Pakistan is an agrarian country. It exports food, raw materials to other countries and import technology and manufacturing products. As it has to pay in dollar however, less foreign reserves in bank compel it to acquire loan from international institutions. In order to acquire loan, it has to opt certain measures that might <sup>be</sup> against to public or state interest. Such requirement <sup>to acquire loan</sup> limits Pakistan foreign policy choices. It cannot take independent decision on international forums. It has to maintained good relations with USA. In the same way, USA has influence in Pakistan is because of its Pakistan's weak economy.

#### 5) Conclusion:

Developed countries through economic imperialistic tools



are influencing core periphery or Global South countries. They exploit poor countries for their interests. International structure is designed in such a way that global South is dependent on global North for their survival.

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Q:3)

b) Internationalism as a model of Hegemony

Internationalism suggests cooperation among nations for common good, while, Hegemony is an instance when one nation has power over other nation.  
→ (TERMS EXPLAINED)

① Hegemonic internationalism:

It is the belief that the world is being integrated based on unequal terms with the dominance of one nation over other nation.

British Imperialism and colonialism is an example of hegemonic internationalism. Even today, there is a belief that international security and peace can be achieved when



Certain States play leading role. Hegemonic internationalism has shaped modern world. Due to globalization this phenomenon of hegemony has become more common. Especially many organizations are seen to be promoting a form of internationalism that is hegemonic, that means it promote culture and goals of one certain elite nations over others. English language or Western culture, is considered superior than any other nation. Culture or language following are few examples of hegemonic internationalism:

#### a) NATO expansion:

Initially, NATO, was formed to contain Soviet threat however, after USSR disintegration its expansion in a way that, it carried out various military mission across the world. Although its sole purpose was to contain USSR. This

#### b) Liberal institutions

USA remains highly influential in liberal institutions, due to their size of its financial contribution. In this way, it has influence the global south.



## c) US 2001 Invasion of Iraq

US 2001, invasion of Iraq shows that in the name of common good, USA had its own interest especially to have Iraq's oil resources.

## d) War on Terror

War on Terror after 9/11 incident compels other states to be with USA. Even USA asked Pakistan, either with USA or against it. Pakistan had no other option but to be an ally with USA on war on terror. The USA interest automatically aligned with Pakistan's interest.

## 2) Conclusion

Internationalism is projected as a model of hegemony. Globalization has speeded this. Through internationalism, powerful states pursue their interests, and hegemony in the world.



## b) Skeptical view of Globalization

Globalization has no doubt integrated world, enhance cooperation, established communication, However, Skeptic believe that "Globalization is beneficial for some"

### Globalization is myth:

Skeptics believe that globalization is myth rather than reality. They believe that globalization is exaggerated, that means they accept the limited nature of current globalization processes. They argue that world is not as nearly integrated as many globalization proponent believe. e.g. Kenneth Waltz believe that the contemporary world economy is not integrated but merely interdependent because major parts of the world has left behind in the process of globalization. In similar vein, Hirst and Thompson demonstrate that majority of international flow of trade, direct investment etc are mostly confined within the advanced countries and region across the world.



Skeptics believe that wealth has been concentrated in the hands of few. The concept of Global Community is illusion. Globalization is basically Westernization instead. It is an instrument of imperialism.

According to skeptics, globalization is not new. States are more powerful than ever. Globalization has alienated the societies and awoken people about their own culture.



which might lead to clash of civilization.

## (Skeptic view of Globalization)

Conceptualization : Globalization is myth.

Main Causes	Project of West
Consequences:-	
a) Economic	Internationalization of economy
b) Political	States are more powerful
c) Culture	Fragmentation
Future Prediction:	Clash of civilization.

Q:7)

Although world is integrated, Nationalism still shape global politics today. Due to threats or cons of globalization, States are building their nation-building rhetoric.



Globalization bubble has burst.  
Countries are prioritizing its interests over international cooperation. This shift has significant implications for global dynamics and developments.

### 1) Shift in international alliances:

The return of nationalism has led to changes in international alliances and partnerships. Countries are reevaluating their relationships based on their perceived national interests rather than broader global cooperation.

#### Brexit:-

The UK decision to leave EU through Brexit reflected a desire to regain control over national policies, laws and borders.

### 2) Rise of populist movements

Populist movements gained momentum in various countries.

In Italy and France, rise of right parties challenges the principles of open border and global cooperation.

### 3) Economic protectionism

US under Trump pursued protectionist policies. America



first, prioritize USA's national interests.

#### 4) Russia's assertive Foreign Policy

Russia policies reflects a nationalist narrative that prioritize protection of Russian interests and national sovereignty.

#### 5) China's Nationalist approach

China's assertiveness in territorial disputes in South China Sea and its emphasis on 'One China' policy reflect a nationalist stance, emphasizing its historical and sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### 6) Nationalism and Immigration policies

USA and other European countries strict immigration policies and border controls were driven by nationalist sentiments and concerns about national identity.



## 7) Climate change agreements and national interests

USA withdrawal from climate change agreements shows that national interests can influence global commitments.

## 8) India's 'Make in India' Campaign

It promotes domestic manufacturing and self-sufficiency.

## 9) Turkey's Nationalism

Turkey's nationalist approach under President Erdogan has influenced its foreign policies in the Syria, or its stance on Kurdish issue.



## 10) Nationalism in South Asia

Nationalist sentiments

between India and Pakistan have contributed to conflict and strained relations.

## 11) Nationalism and Media Control

Some governments have



Used nationalism to consolidate power by controlling media narratives, often presents 'vs versus them', that can affect domestic and international perceptions.

### Conclusion:

These all developments show how nationalism can impact a wide range of global developments. Striking a balance between national interests and global cooperation remains a complex challenge in an interconnected world.

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