

Mock 5 - IRI

Question #2

Discuss the concept of nation-state system from its inception to global evaluation. How the rationale of this model can justify the root cause of problems in Pak?

"From the quill-penned pages of history to the digital feeds of today's world, the concept of the nation-state system has been a cornerstone of global governance. Born from the smoldering ashes of Europe's wars in 1648 at the Treaty of Westphalia, it rose a beacon of order, sovereignty, and self-determination. This system, characterized by distinct borders and singular national identities, but it has not been without its shadows."

① Nation-State System

A nation-state is variously called a 'nation', a 'country', or a 'state'. But technically, it is a specific form of sovereign state (a political entity on a territory) that is guided by a nation (a cultural entity), and which derives its legitimacy from successfully serving all its citizens. The Compact OED defines "nation-state": a sovereign state of which most of citizens or subjects are united also by factors which define a nation, such as language or common descent. The nation-state implies that a state and nation coincide. In a nutshell the terms

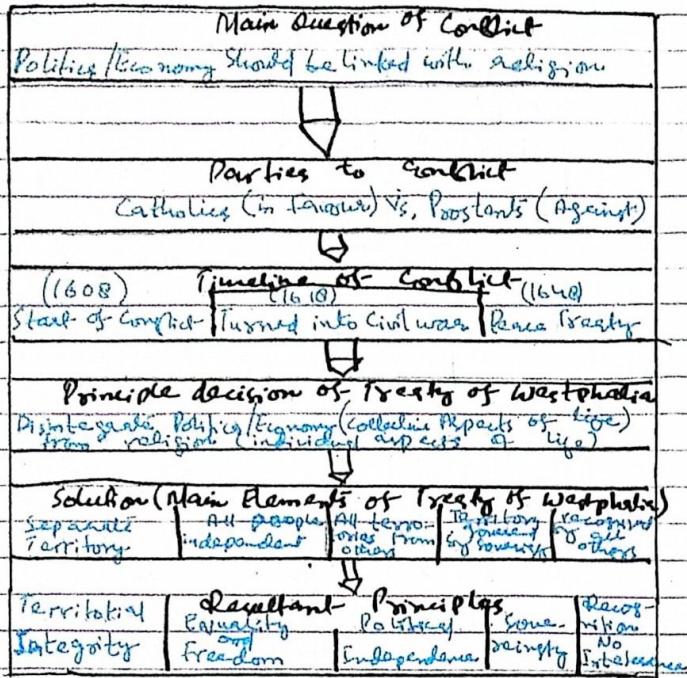
nation, state, country and nation-state are used to refer to political, economic, social and cultural actors in the international system. The modern nation-state refers to a single or multiple nationalities joined together in a formal political union. It determines an official language(s), a system of law, manages a currency system, uses a bureaucracy to order elements of society, and fosters loyalties to abstract entities like 'Canada', and the United States, hence so on. The entire population of the world is divided into separate territorial political communities, or independent states. Together these states form an international system that is global in extent.

② Historical Evolution of Nation-State System from

its inception to global evaluation

The nation-state system in international relations began taking shape around the year 1648 when the Thirty-year War in Europe was brought to end by the Treaty of Westphalia. This treaty paved the way for this development because it recognized that the Pope could no longer command the allegiance of the states and that pope had no right to interfere in affairs of the states in the name of his highest spiritual authority. Before going into details of the Nation-State System and Treaty of Westphalia, a simplifying conceptual map of Treaty of Westphalia and Nation-State System

is Schematized below.



Conceptual Map of Nation-State System

1) Basis of Westphalian System:

According to Palmer and Perkins, The nation state system is the pattern of life in that the people are separately organized that interacts with one another in varying ways and various degrees. In International law nation state means "legitimacy, sovereignty and duty". The state will have to recognize the legitimacy of other states, the state should be sovereign both externally and internally and its people must observe their duties.

To understand the origin of nation state system it's necessary to take light on past history. Before 17 Century, nation states were existed but under the control of Roman treaty of Westphalia is considered by decision, on that modern state system took place. In 1648 Treaty of Westphalia was signed due to that, the 30 yrs war came into an end.

The Treaty of Westphalia was concluded on key Principles:

- a) The principle of internal sovereignty that is the pre-eminence of the state against the claims of other centers of powers within the state.
- b) The associated principle of external sovereignty, in other words, independence from power centers outside the states.

2) Fog of War between Catholics and protestants:

European Thirty years' war based on multiple factors, however religion was one of the dominant one which can be study below.

CATHOLIC CHURCH: Catholics wanted to make Europe a supranational Christian polity with Catholic Church - a religious center - as a central authority controlling political and economic control over its subjects with no choice to have freedom to follow any other religious doctrines.

PROTESTANTS: Protestants on the other hand subject opposed this notion stating that this is a clear violation of Peace of Augsburg of 1555. This led to a series of wars generally known as Thirty Years' war (1618 ~ 1648). War ended with a clear victory of Protestants. Coupled of peace agreements were signed between the parties collectively known as Peace of Westphalia.

The principle decision of these treaties was that religion has nothing to do with political-economic aspect of life, the former being an individual aspect while latter being a collective aspect of life.

However, each nation of Europe will have a right to its own territory in which all people shall be equal before law and shall enjoy complete social freedom.

Each territory would be free of interference of any other territorial authority and would be governed by a sovereign.

Each sovereign will respect the sovereignty of others by not interfering in the internal or external affairs of another sovereign and would recognize the legitimate authority of each other.

This arguably led to emergence of modern day International Law including:

Principle of: Territorial Integrity	Principle of: Sovereignty	Principle of: Recognition
Principle of: Individual Freedom and Social Equality	Principle of: Political Independence	Principle of: Non-Interference

So, after the treaty few sovereign nations states i.e. England, France and Spain came into being without Church control and the Church supremacy was abolished.

Machiavelli, Bodin and Grotius and some other prominent theorists had together provided defense and justification for the independent nation states.

3) West-phalian System

Most commonly, the idea of a nation-state was and is associated with the rise of the modern system of states, often called the 'West-phalia system' in reference to the Treaty of Westphalia (1648). The peace of Westphalia was a series of peace treaties signed between May and October 1648 in the Westphalian cities of Osnabrück and Münster. The treaties ended the Thirty Years war and the Eighty years war.

According to the peace of Westphalia, all parties would recognize the peace of Augsburg of 1555. Christians of non-dominant denominations were guaranteed the right to practice their faiths and the exclusive sovereignty of each party over its lands, people and assets abroad was recognized. Multiple territorial adjustments were also decided. The peace of Westphalia established the precedent of peace reached by diplomatic congress and a new system of political order in Europe based upon the concept of sovereign states. The Westphalian principle of the recognition of another state's sovereignty and right to decide its own fate sets of the foundations of international law today.

4) Road to formation of Nation-State System.

The state system has deep historical roots. It has been fashioned by people and is therefore a social organisation. Historically, the most way in which people have organized their political lives is that of political empire, such as the Roman Empire. Other ways have been city-states, feudalism, colonialism etc.

Let's now see each of them with their significance.

a) City-states: The first relatively clear historical manifestation of a state system is that of ancient Greece (500 BC - 100 BC). It comprised of a large number of a mostly small states. Athens was the largest and most famous. There were extensive and elaborate relations between city states. However they were smaller in population and territory than most modern states. Their relations also lacked the institution of diplomacy, international law and international organization. The system was destroyed by powerful neighbouring empires.

b) ~~States~~ Developed huge Empire — back to (200 BC - 500 BC).

In most of Europe and a large part of Middle East and North Africa. Numerous smaller political communities inhabited these areas. No international or quasi-international relations, only option for political communities was either submission to Rome or revolt. Siding to help vast territories and numerous political communities, the Roman Empire ultimately came to an end.

c) Empires of Middle Ages.

Middle Ages were an era of empires and hence, the relations and conflicts of different empires. Rome's main successors in Europe were also empires; in Western Europe the medieval empire based at Rome (Italy) and in Eastern Europe and near east the Byzantine Empire.

North Africa and Middle East was a world of Islamic Civilizations.

At that time, separate empires also existed in India & Spain. The oldest empire was the Chinese which survived, under different dynasties, for about 4000 years until the early 20th century.

Contact between empires was less frequent;

communications were slow and transportation was difficult. Most empires at that time there were a world unto themselves. Due to lack of clear lines territorial political organization and local uprisings, disorders, conflicts and violence were rampant.

d) Status of Basic Values during Medieval Age

The values connected with sovereign statehood were arranged differently in medieval times. The basic difference medieval times and modern times is that no single political organization (such as sovereign state) was entitled to cater for these basic values in medieval times. Security was provided by local rulers and their knights. Order was the responsibility of the emperor. The provision of Justice was the responsibility of both political and religious rulers, welfare was connected to security and was based on feudal ties of local rulers and common people or the nobility or the clergy or both.

e) State System During 16th Century:

During the 16th Century, sovereign states first began to be instituted in Western Europe. The emergence coincides with the modern age of expanding power, prosperity, knowledge, science, technology, literacy etc. The historical end point of the medieval era and the starting point of the modern international system is usually identified with the Thirty Years war (1618-48) and peace of west-phalia. The political power was consolidated with the single framework of one unified and independent world organization.

5) Expansion of the State System

Today the State System is a global institution that affects the lives of virtually everybody on earth. There are 3 stages of its expansion.

i) 1st Stage - via Incorporation of non-Western non-colonized states

In the first stage, the state system expanded via incorporation of non-western states that could be not colonized (e.g Turkey, Japan, China) by the west. The countries that fell under the political control of a western imperial state were, however, forced to accept the rules of Western state system. The Ottoman Empire (Turkey) was forced to embrace these rules by the Treaty of Paris in 1699, Japan accepted them later in the 19th Century. Japan rapidly acquired the organizational substance and constitutional shape of a modern state and by the early 20th Century

had become a great power. China was obliged to accept the rules of western state during the 19th and early twentieth Century.

ii) 2nd Stage - via Anti-Colonialism by the Colonial Subjects

The 2nd stage of the globalization of the state system was brought about via anti-colonialism by the colonial subjects. After the 2nd world war, decolonization was the main vehicle by which state system expanded dramatically.

Indigenous political leaders made political claims for decolonization and independence based on European and American ideas of self-determination. In a short period of some 20 years after world war II, beginning with independence of India & Pakistan 1947, most colonies in Asia and Africa became independent states and members of UN. European decolonization in the Third World more than tripled the membership of the UN from about 50 states in 1945 to over 160 states by 1970.

iii) 3rd Stage - via Disintegration of Soviet Union

The final stage of globalization of state system was the disintegration of Soviet Union together with the breakup of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia at the end of cold war. It expanded UN membership to about 190 states at end of the 20th Century.

⑧ The rationale of the nation-state model can be applied to understand some of the causes of problems in Pakistan:

1. Ethnic Diversity: Pakistan is home to wide range of ethnic groups, with Pashtuns, Punjabis, Sindhis, Balochis, and others residing within its borders.

Example: The Balochistan Conflict is a notable illustration of ethnic tensions. Baloch nationalists have long sought greater autonomy and recognition of their distinct identity, often feeling marginalized within the Pakistani state.

2. Religious Diversity: Pakistan has a significant Muslim majority but also includes religious minorities like. According to Pakistan Bureau of Statistics released religious data of Pakistan Census 2020 to 2023 followed by 96.47%, are Muslims, followed by 2.14% Hindus, 1.27% Christians, 0.09% Ahmadis Muslims and 0.02% others. There are some maps of religious minority groups.

Example: The controversial blasphemy laws in Pakistan have led to persecution and discrimination against religious minorities.

These laws, based on a rigid interpretation of Islamic identity, have caused tensions and violence, highlighting the clash between religious diversity and the nation-state's focus on a single Islamic identity.

3) Language Differences: Language is a significant aspect of ethnic identity in Pakistan. Urdu, the official language, is not the mother tongue of many ethnic groups.

Example: The language movement in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) was a significant factor in the region's quest for independence from West Pakistan (now Pakistan). The insistence on a single language as a unifying factor contributed to the divide.

4) Provincial Autonomy: Pakistan's provinces have varying levels of autonomy, which can lead to disparities in resource allocation and development.

Example: The demands for greater provincial autonomy in Sindh, Balochistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have at times strained the relationship between the provinces and the federal government, reflecting the challenges of balancing regional identities within a single national framework.

5) Political Instability: Pakistan has a history of political instability characterized by frequent changes in leadership, military interventions, and power struggles among political parties. These changes often lead to uncertainty, inconsistent policies, and a lack of continuity in governance. The frequent turnover of leadership and political instability can be linked to the broader challenge of establishing a stable and inclusive national identity in Pakistan.

Example: The case of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif;

Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, both prominent political leaders in Pakistan served multiple terms as P.M but faced interruptions in their rule due to political turmoil and military interventions. The leadership represents different visions of Pakistan's national identity:

a) Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) promoted a more liberal and inclusive vision of Pakistan, emphasizing democracy and women's rights.

b) In case of Nawaz Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) (PML-N) leaned towards a conservative and business-oriented vision, with an emphasis on economic development.

① Now, let's understand a Cause and effect analysis of how the concept of the nation-state system, from its inception to global evolution can justify the root cause of problems in Pakistan:

CAUSE AND EFFECT ANALYSIS:

Cause 1: Inception of Nation-State System (1648 - Treaty of Westphalia)

Effect 1: Nations Prioritize the security of their borders and territorial integrity.

→ In Pakistan's case, this has led to focus on maintaining control over regions like Kashmir, resulting in conflict with India.

Cause 2: Evolution of the Nation-State System (Post-WWI, UN establishment)

Effect 2: Sovereignty and Self-Determination by the principles of UN.

→ Pakistan's creation in 1947 as a nation for Muslims reflects the desire for self-determination, but it also contributes to religious diversity issues and conflicts with India.

Cause 3: Key features of the Nation-State system (Borders and National Identity)

Effect 3: Ethnic and Religious Diversity

→ In Pakistan this tension is evident in conflicts like Balochistan issue and treatment of religious minorities.

Cause 4: Global Evaluation of the Nation-State system (Strengths and weaknesses)

Effect 4: Political Instability in Pakistan

→ Leaders may have conflicting visions for Pakistan's national identity, leading to governance challenges and policy reversals.

Cause 5: Global Evaluation of the Nation-State System (Strengths and weaknesses)

Effect 5: Challenges in Balancing Regional Interests

- The nation-state system can struggle to reconcile the interests of various provinces and regions within Pakistan.
- Demands for greater provincial autonomy provinces and the federal government.

Conclusion:

In summation, while the nation-state system has provided a framework for governance and international relations, its rigid emphasis on sovereignty and uniform national identity can contribute to challenges and conflicts faced by countries like Pakistan with diverse populations and complex histories.

Question #4

Foreign Policy of a state is based on its national interest calculus. Discuss how national interests of Pak shaped our foreign policy choices in different phases over history.

The evolution of Pakistan's foreign policy has been akin to a complex and ever-changing mosaic, with one unifying thread weaving through its tapestry - the unwavering commitment to safeguard its national interest. As a nation born from the tumultuous days of partition in 1947, Pakistan's foreign policy choices have been shaped by a meticulous calculus, a careful balancing act between security, economic prosperity, and regional stability.

Let's embark on a journey through the annals of history, exploring how Pakistan's national interests have been the compass guiding its foreign policy choices in pivotal phases.

① Overview of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Foreign policy, solely guided by a country's national interest, is used as a tool by a particular country for dealing with the outside world in various areas such as security, economy, trade, commerce, culture and technology. As international

Relations have been evolving since the treaty of Westphalia, the conduct, the methods and scope of foreign policy have also been changing. In any discussion on foreign policy, it needs to be remembered that all states — as realism suggests — are rational not emotional actors.

Against this backdrop two more points need to be noted. Firstly, foreign policy is the reflection of a country's internal environment and secondly, state's foreign policy remains neither static nor rigid. It should also be noted that states do not operate in vacuum, they operate as the members of a large community of states having international obligations.

② Guiding Principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy

Beginning of Pakistan's Foreign Policy:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah envisioned a foreign policy in his speeches. On Aug 15, 1947 he said:

"Our foreign policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity

among the nations of the world. Pakistan will never be found lacking in extending its material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed people of the world and in upholding the United Nations Charter". There is nothing that we desire more ardently than to live in peace and let others live in peace, and develop our country according to our own rights without outside interference and improve the lot of the common man."

On the occasion of inauguration of Broadcasting Service on Aug 15, 1947, he said:

Our object should be peace within and peace without. We want to live peacefully and maintain cordial and friendly relations with our immediate neighbours and with the world at large. We have no aggressive designs against any one. We stand by United Nations Charter and will gladly will make our full contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world.

In Short: QUAD'S VISION OF FOREIGN POLICY
Quaid-e-Azam's vision pointed out the adherence of UN Charter, in particular the principles of sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, non-interference and peaceful settlement of disputes.

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⑦ Objectives of Pakistan's Foreign Policy Under Constitution of Pakistan

The Constitution of Pakistan lays down Foreign policy objectives in article 40 as:

- i) Promotion Pakistan as a dynamic, Progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic Country.
- ii) Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir
- iii) Consolidating our Commercial and economic Cooperation
- iv) Safeguarding the interests of Pakistan Diaspora abroad.
- v) Ensuring optimal Utilization of national resources for regional and international Cooperation.

⑧ Explanation

Pakistan's foreign policy has undergone ups and downs since its inception as the Country engaged in various alliances which changed its foreign policy from time to time - joining the US-based alliances, supporting US missions, and aligning itself with the west - are the turning points of Pak's foreign policy. Moreover, the hostile relationship with India, the changing behaviour of the US from time to time, US policies in the Asian region after 9/11, the US pivot to Asia policy and

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the Indo-US Strategic Cooperation were things that drove Pakistan to re-shape its Foreign policy. Let's now delve in details of foreign policy of Pakistan according to Phases.

PHASE - 1 Exploration of Relationship 1947 - 53

It was a time of exploration of relationships and friendships with every state from 1947 to 1953. Afghanistan's claim on NWFP and Balochistan were a problem in the early years, as was Soviet support for Afghanistan as Pakistan joined the US defence effort later on. There were other security imperatives during this time period, such as army organization, weapon purchases, the retention of British officers, and officers sent to the UK and other Commonwealth states for training.

PHASE - 2 Alignment With the West 1953 - 62

From 1953 to 1962, Pakistan aligned itself with the west, signed a number of treaties with west, and received economic and military aid in return - entangled in the cold war. An acute sense of unease and economic difficulties were the obvious driving forces behind this alignment. Depleting gold reserves and cotton price crisis of 1950s - wheat shortage (the US came with wheat as a gift).

It was clear that the UN and Common Wealth nations would not be able to help with the Kashmir issue because of the country's isolation.

Pakistan's foreign policy was compromised as a result of this reliance. Prospects of relations with the Soviet Union suffered - resorted to two-pronged strategy against Pakistan as it extended support to India and supported Afghanistan claim -

In addition, Pakistan was kicked out of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) in 1961, and China openly criticized its entry into the organization.

In the Kashmir dispute, the US did not side with Pakistan.

Phase - 3

Re-examined alignment Policy

1962 - 71

The alignment policy was re-examined during the transitional period from 1962-1971. Rethinking was sparked by two major developments: the US plane incident and the Kennedy administration's closeness to India (a counterweight to China) offered a nuclear umbrella but did not ask to make any security commitment. The Soviet Union approached India and Pakistan with a moderate stance. Agreements for economic and technical cooperation and oil exploration were made between Pakistan and the USSR.

During their 1965 trip to Moscow, Bhutto and Agha Khan met with Soviet officials, the Soviet Union agreed to help with 30 development projects over the next 5 years.

In 1965-70, the Soviet Union arranged the Tashkent agreement of 1966.

The movement to an independent and realistic perspective on foreign policy occurred during this period of 1962-1971, when Pakistan had bilateral and multilateral relations with multiple states, did not withdraw from US-sponsored Pacts, and didn't endorse the Asian Collective Security system proposed by the Soviet Union.

Conflicting national aspirations, mutual mistrust and 3 wars - a limited conflict in Jammu & Kashmir in 1965 and two full scale conflicts in 1965 and 1971 - characterize Pakistan's relationship with India. Besides, there were six unsuccessful rounds of Kashmir talks: 1962-63.

Phase 4

Non-Alignment & bilateral Era

1972 - 79

Between 1972 and 1979, bilateralism and non-alignment emerged, with the realization that no permanent alignment but mutual interest fosters relations, without alienating one for the sake of another. Withdrawing from SEATO and CENTO in 1972, Pakistan has since developed a diverse network of trade, economic and diplomatic ties with countries in Africa, Asia, and the Americas (particularly with Yugoslavia and Romania). In 1979, Pakistan joined the NAM as the member country. During this time, relations between countries, India and Pakistan improved, as did ties with other major powers.

PHASE-5

Era of Alignment with US

1979-89

During the era spanning from 1979 to 1989, Pakistan's foreign policy was characterized by a significant alignment with the United States. This alignment was primarily shaped by the dynamics of Coldwar, regional security concerns and economic aid. Pakistan played a pivotal role as a frontline state in the U.S.-led effort to counter Soviet influence in Afghanistan. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to the U.S. providing substantial military and financial aid to Pakistan. This strategic partnership not only bolstered Pak's military capabilities but also had economic benefits -

PHASE-6

Phase of Isolation

1989-1999

From 1989 to 1999, Pakistan's foreign policy experienced a phase of relative isolation on the international stage. Several factors contributed to this isolation. Firstly, the end of Coldwar led to a reduction in strategic importance of Pakistan to US, which resulted in a decrease in military and economic aid. Secondly, Pakistan faced international condemnation due to its covert-nuclear weapons program, particularly after conducting nuclear tests in 1998. These tests led to sanctions and diplomatic isolation. Additionally, Pakistan's involvement in the Afghan civil war, including its support for the Taliban regime, garnered criticism from the international community - This period of isolation had significant economic and diplomatic repercussions for Pakistan, compelling it to reevaluate its foreign policy choices

PHASE-7

War on Terror and US

1999-2007

The period from 1999 to 2007 marked a critical phase in Pakistan's foreign policy. During this time, Pakistan was led by General Pervez Musharraf who came to power through a military coup in 1999. Under Musharraf's leadership, Pak aimed to reassert its international image and relations. One significant shift was Pak's alignment with the US in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks. Pak became a key ally in the U.S.-led War on Terror, receiving considerable military and financial support. This partnership brought Pakistan back into the global spotlight, but it also came with complexities, including criticism for not doing enough to combat terrorism within its borders.

Additionally, during this period, Pakistan made attempts to improve relations with India, culminating in the Islamabad-New Delhi peace process. While this era witnessed both progress and challenges in Pakistan's foreign policy, it undeniably shaped the country's position in the post 9/11 international landscape.

PHASE 9 Geo Strategic to Geo Economic 2014 - 22

The period from 2014 to 2022 marked a significant transition in Pakistan's foreign policy, shifting from a predominantly geo-strategic focus to a more pronounced emphasis on geo-economic priorities. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan sought to transform its image from being perceived primarily as a hub for regional conflicts to becoming a key player in regional economic cooperation. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a massive infrastructure and energy development project, was a cornerstone of this shift. Pakistan aimed to leverage its strategic location as a bridge between South Asia, Central Asia, and China to promote trade and connectivity. By fostering stronger economic ties with China and other regional players, Pakistan sought to enhance its economic prospects and stability.

This era witnessed a concerted effort to prioritize economic diplomacy and regional cooperation, showcasing Pakistan's commitment to pursuing geo-economic interests as a central pillar of its foreign policy.

Conclusion

In each phase of its history, Pakistan's foreign policy choices have been guided by its national interest calculus, including security, economic development, regional stability, and diplomatic leverage. These interests have evolved with changing geopolitical dynamics, shaping Pakistan's foreign relations and alliances accordingly.

QUESTION # 7

Bubble of Globalization has bursted Discuss with reference to global development?

In recent years, there has been a notable surge in the resurgence of nationalism across various regions, signaling the bursting of the bubble of globalization. This significant shift in global dynamics has prompted a reevaluation of priorities and values by nations and their citizens. The era of globalization characterized by rapid movement of goods, services, and ideas across borders, seemed to promise an interconnected world driven by cooperation and shared prosperity. However, the tide has shifted, and nationalism has made a formidable comeback, challenging the core foundations of a globally integrated society.

① Establishing link between

Globalisation & Nationalism

Globalisation is the way to enhance the trade relations between any two countries. It is the medium to eliminate global trade barriers whereas nationalism refers to having one's own country above that of others.

Globalisation and Nationalism derive their essence from deep ideological bases. While globalisation propounds interdependence of geographical borders, focusing more on synergies between two or more entities. Nationalism propounds core national interests - a cordiality to commercial relationship that sometimes turns to amensalism relationship.

② Factors Involving Resurgence of Nationalism and its Impacts

I. Growing Disillusionment with Perceived failures of globalisation

The perceived failures of globalisation and one prominent factor is the growing disillusionment. While globalisation promised interconnectedness, economic prosperity, and harmonious cooperation. It also brought about negative consequences. Widespread income inequality, job displacement, and cultural homogenization have left many individuals feeling left behind and marginalized.

This sense of discontent has paved the way for the rise of nationalism and a return to a traditional values as a means to preserve their identity and well-being.

2) Geopolitical shifts have led to the resurgence of nationalism

Geopolitical shifts have played a crucial role in the resurgence of nationalism. The rapid rise of emerging powers, such as China and India, has challenged the dominance of western powers in the global arena. This has led to increased competition for resources, influence, and geopolitical control. In response, nationalist sentiments have surged as nations aim to safeguard their interests and assert their sovereignty.

3) Global refugee crisis and mass migration

The global refugee crisis and mass migration have fueled nationalist sentiments across the world. As displaced individuals seek refuge in various countries, fears and uncertainties have arisen among local populations. This has been accompanied by calls for stricter immigration policies, border controls, and protectionist stances to preserve cultural and national identities, protectionism, and a return to traditional values.

4) Mass Media and Social Platforms

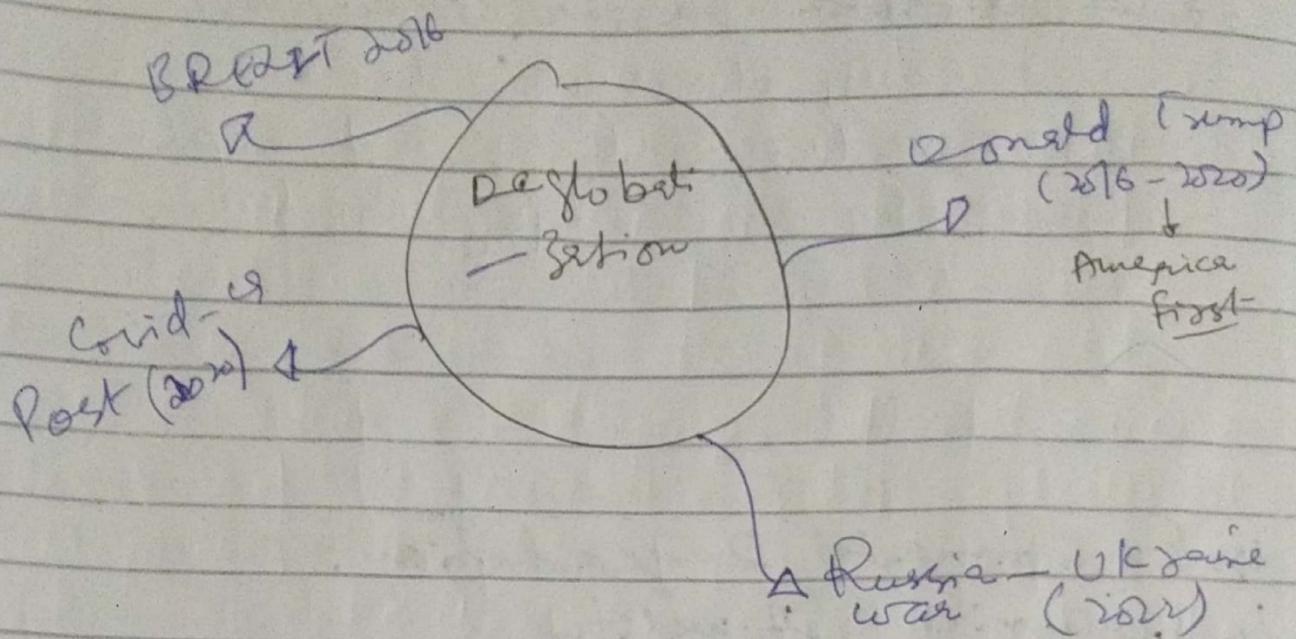
Mass media and social platforms serve as powerful amplifiers of nationalist messages, rapidly disseminating ideologies and rallying support. Through visually compelling content, hashtags, and algorithms that reinforce beliefs, they create echo chambers, making it easier for nationalist movements to garner global attention, shape public opinion and mobilize their followers.

2) Features of Globalization Around The Globe?

Globalization has brought about significant benefits, but it has also faced criticisms and encountered challenges in various parts of the world. Some of the notable features and criticisms of globalization include:

4. Environmental Degradation:
- ↳ Economic Inequality
 - ↳ Job Displacement
 - ↳ Cultural Homogenization
 - ↳ Exploitative Labor Practices
 - ↳ Financial Crises
 - ↳ Loss of National Sovereignty
 - ↳ Health Concerns
 - ↳ Political Blacklist
 - ↳ Trade Imbalance

21st Century - Deglobalization



(1) A Shift from Globalization Towards Nationalism

Given below are the factors of deglobalization or rise of nationalism around the globe.

i) Recent developments in Europe and America indicate that the liberal international order is evolving. The rise of new nationalism in the aftermath of 2016 Brexit referendum and subsequent UK exit from the EU, the 2017 Catalan independence referendum, the 2018 New Caledonia referendum in France, as well as the decline in multilateralism and rise in trade protectionism in the wake of new US-led trade war with China, demonstrate the shift.

ii) Other signals of change include the US policy new immigration policies and proposed border wall with Mexico, a shift in US policy from openness to isolationism and the US' departure from the Paris Climate Agreement.

iii) In addition, the rise of extreme Hindu Nationalism in the form of Hindutawa - the rise of essentially populist governments at state level and subsequent net-performance of international organization is a major indicator that the world is not only transitioning to a multipolar world but it is also showing serious indicators of deglobalization.

iv) Nationalist movements and parties have gained traction in several European countries, challenging the EU's integration efforts. Issues like immigration and cultural preservation have been central to these movements.

v) Governments have increasingly implemented protectionist measures to safeguard domestic industries, which has disrupted the principles of free trade and globalization.

vi) The United Nations and other international organizations have faced challenges in coordinating global responses to issues like climate change, migration and cybersecurity, as nations prioritize their own interests.

Conclusion It's important to note that while nationalism has seen a resurgence, globalization has not disappeared entirely. Global trade, communication, and interconnectedness still play a significant role in the world. However, the balance b/w nationalism and globalization has shifted in recent years leading to complex and sometimes conflicting global dynamics.

A Note on; HEGEMONIC INTERNATIONALISM.

Hegemonic Internationalism: A Dominant Force in Global Politics

Hegemonic internationalism is a concept deeply rooted in the dynamics of international relations. It refers to a global system where single dominant or hegemonic power plays a central role in shaping and influencing international affairs. This note explores the concept of hegemonic internationalism. It can further be seen through the lens of famous scholars provided below:

1. John W. Burgess defines:

"Hegemony is as old as mankind"

2. Noam Chomsky says:

"Hegemony is not a stable system; it's a continuous exercise of power."

Hegemonic internationalism, its historical examples, characteristics, and its impact on the international order.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES:

(i) The Pax Britannica (19th Century)

The British Empire, at its zenith, exercised significant influence over global politics, trade and culture.

It promoted free trade and enforced maritime security, contributing to an era of relative peace and prosperity. (These can be studied under following captions:)

ii) Pax America (Post-World War II to Present)

After World War II, the United States emerged as a superpower and exercised significant influence over global politics, economics, and security.

Example: Include the establishment of international institutions like the United Nations, NATO and the Bretton Wood Systems, which reflected US leadership.

U.S. military interventions, such as the Gulf War and the war on terror, demonstrated its ability to shape international conflicts.

iii) Chinese Economic Expansion (21st Century)

China's rapid economic growth and global trade dominance in the 21st century have made it a contender for hegemonic influence.

Example: Initiatives like Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) aim to enhance China's economic and geopolitical influence across Asia, Africa & Europe.

iv) European Union (EU) in Europe:

The European Union, while not a traditional nation-state, exercises significant economic and political influence across Europe. Example: The euro as a common currency and the Schengen Agreement for open borders are examples of its influence in shaping European integration.

v) Global Financial Institutions:

Organizations like the (IMF) and (WB) often led by western powers, have significant influence over global financial policies and development projects.

vi) Russia's Influence in its Sphere of Influence:

Russia exerts considerable influence over former Soviet states through economic and political leverage.

Example: The annexation of Crimea and its involvement in Eastern Ukraine demonstrate its regional hegemonic ambitions.

vii) India's Regional Influence in South Asia:

India wields significant influence in South Asia, impacting regional politics and economics. Initiatives like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) reflect its leadership in the region.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HEGEMONIC INTERNATIONALISM

Characteristics of Hegemonic Internationalism can be studied through flow chart given below.

A concept where a dominant power plays a central role in shaping international affairs.

It can set global economic standards, currencies, and trade rules that benefit its interests.



The military strength can be used to enforce international norms, protect strategic interests, or act as a deterrent to potential challengers.



It may use its diplomatic clout to shape international agendas and broker agreements among other nations.



Media, technology, and educational systems from the hegemon may have a global reach and influence.



The hegemon may dominate international financial institutions, shaping economic policies world wide.



It may establish security arrangements or alliances that enhance regional and global security.

IMPACTS OF HEGEMONIC SYSTEM NATIONALISM

- Economic Dominance:
 - Powerful economy carries to influence
 - Global Economic Standards:
 - Setting rules and norms in trade
 - Military Superiority:
 - Overwhelming military capabilities
 - Political Influence:
 - Dominating international institutions -
 - Global Agendas & Treaties:
 - Shaping international agreements -
 - Cultural Influence:
 - Spreading values and culture
 - Global Trade & Order:
 - Promoting open markets
 - Shaping International Norms
 - Defining accepted behaviors -
 - Adaptation to Changing Dynamics:
 - depending to global shifts -

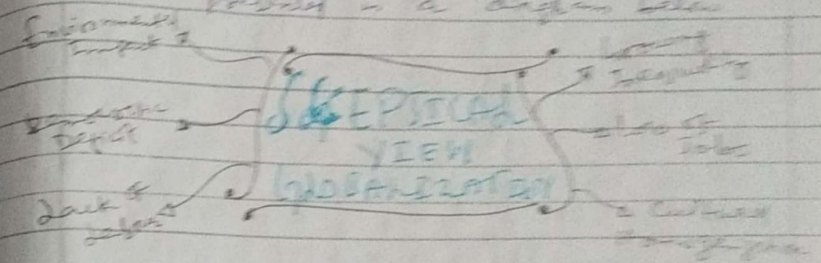
Conclusion

Hegemonic internationalism is a complex phenomenon that has shaped the world order at various points in history. While it can contribute to stability, economic growth, and the spread of certain values, it is not without controversies and challenges. The influence of hegemonic powers in global politics remains a topic of debate and hope of power, sovereignty, and the pursuit of national interests on the international stage.

A Note on Skeptical View of Globalization

The Skeptical View of globalization entails a critical perspective towards the concept and its impact on various aspects of society. The sceptic view important questions about the underlying assumptions and consequences of globalisation. It is a view in which belief that process of increasing interconnectivity and integration of economies, societies and cultures across the world may have more negative consequences than positive ones.

Highlighting points of drawbacks and challenges. Below are the key leading and details of the outline of Skeptical View presented in a diagram below.



Let's now discuss in detail:

① Growing Inequality
Skeptics argue that globalization has led to a significant increase in wealth and income inequality. They contend that while it has certainly benefited some individuals and countries, it has also widened the gap between the rich and poor. Both within nations and globally.

This is attributed to factors such as the exploitation of cheap labor in developing countries and the concentration of wealth in the hands of multinational corporations.

② Loss of Jobs and Labor

Exploitation:

Critics of globalization argue that the rush to outsource manufacturing and service sector jobs to countries with lower wages and fewer labor regulations have resulted in significant job losses in developed nations. Moreover, they expressed concerns about the exploitation of workers in developing countries who often face poor working conditions and low wages.

③ Cultural Homogenization

Skeptics contend that globalization promotes cultural homogenization, eroding local traditions and values. They argue that the dominance of western culture and consumerism permeates societies worldwide, leading to the loss of cultural diversity and identity.

④ Environmental Impact

Globalization, according to skeptics has accelerated the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation. They argue that the relentless pursuit of economic growth and unfettered global trade have resulted in unsustainable practices, such as pollution, deforestation, and overconsumption.

⑤ Democratic Deficit:

Critics of globalization often voice concerns about the concentration of power in institutions such as multinational corporations and international financial institutions. Which they argue undermines democratic decision-making. They claim that elected governments, raising concerns about accountability and the ability of ordinary to shape global policies.

Conclusion

It is noted that skeptical view of globalization does not dismiss all aspects of international integration, rather it pushes for a critical examination of its effects on various dimensions of society. Proponents of the skeptical view advocate for a more balanced and equitable approach to globalization that addresses the concerns raised, aiming to create a sustainable and inclusive global order.