

Question NO: 7

Compare and Contrast the concepts of nationalism and globalisation. Which seems to dominant global politics today.

Introduction:

The interaction among the two forces that shape world politics in the contemporary system: globalization and nationalism. These forces cannot be assessed in isolation, independently from one another, nor from a perspective of either convergence or divergence among them. Rather, globalization and nationalism should be captured and forces relative to and overlapping one another, sometimes antagonistic and sometimes cooperative toward each other, but never harmonious. In the context of global politics nationalism seems more dominant than globalization. Like, the rise of nationalist parties. The US 'America first' policy and protectionist instances from India and Brazil. Nationalist is currently shaping global politics in more significant ways than globalization.

2. Nationalism:

Nationalism as a form of collective identity that is rooted in a shared sense of history, culture, and destiny.

[Anthony D. Smith]

It can be defined as, Nationalism is a sociological term, referring to a group of people who have a sense of union with one another.

Nationalism is the belief in the primacy of the nation-state and the interests of its people above those of others.

It emphasizes sovereignty, territorial integrity and cultural identity, and often calls for protectionist policies to safeguard domestic interests.

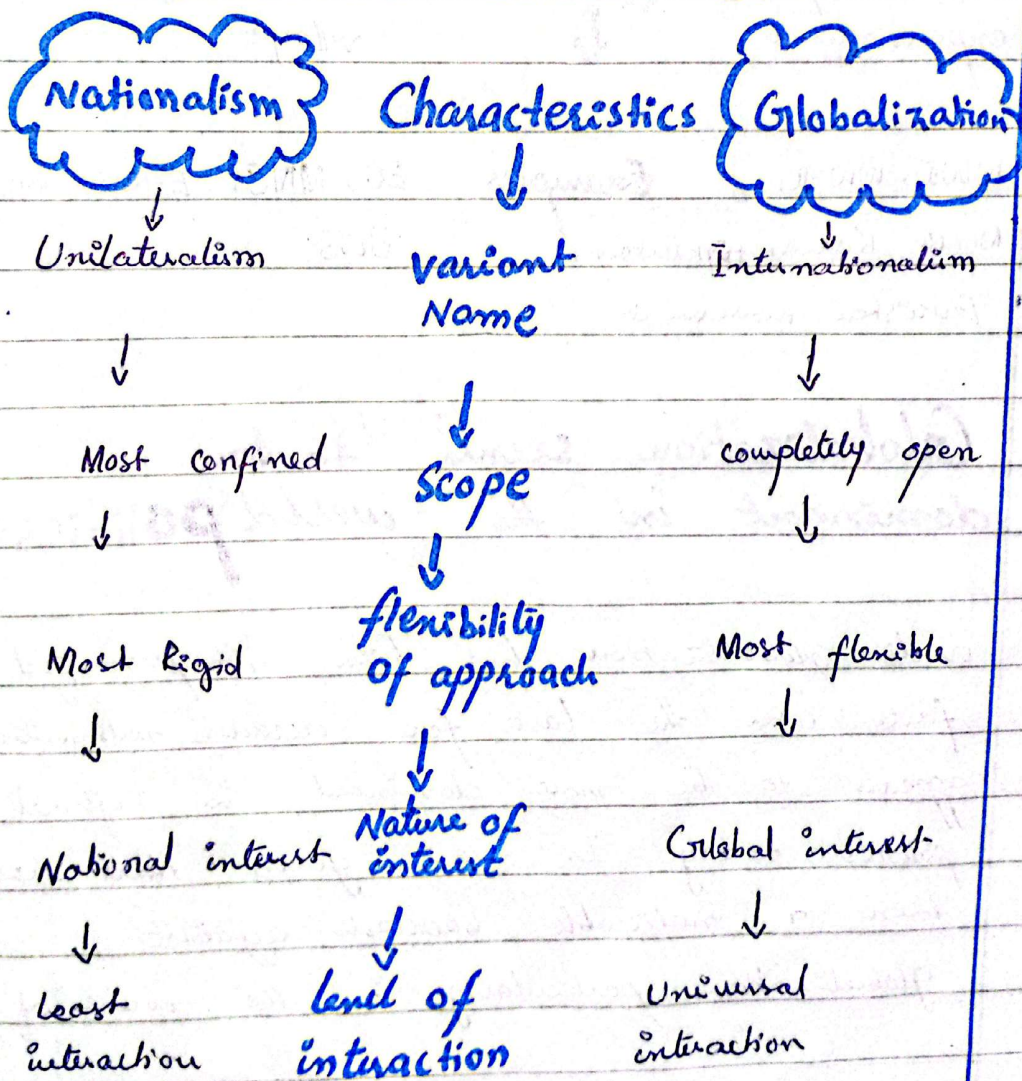
2.2 Globalization:

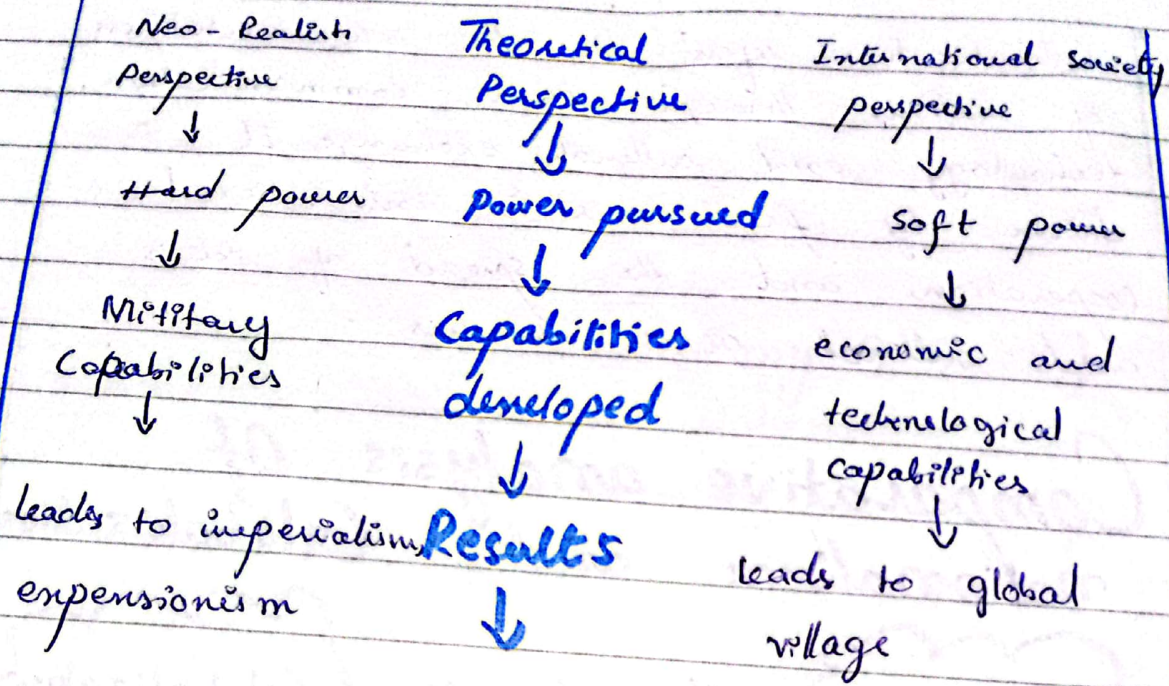
^ Intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.

[Anthony Giddens]

Globalization refers to the interconnectedness of nations through trade, communication, technology, and cultural exchange. It is driven by free markets, international cooperation, and the spread of ideas and culture across borders.

3. Comparative analysis of nationalism and Globalization





WWI, WW-II,
North Korea, Hindutava
Pakistan movement

Examples

EU, MNCs, E-commerce
BWS

4. Nationalism seems to day dominant in the world politics:

while globalization has been a powerful force over the last few decades, nationalism appears to be more dominant in global politics today. In recent years, there has been a noticeable backlash against globalization, particularly in the wake of

Economic crises (such as the 2008 financial crisis) and political events like Brexit, populist movements across Europe, North America and other regions are increasingly emphasizing national sovereignty over international cooperation.

The rise of nationalist parties in Europe (e.g. France's National Rally, Italy's Lega), the U.S. "America first" policy, and protectionist stances from countries like India and Brazil demonstrates that nationalism is currently shaping global politics in more significant ways than globalization.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, while globalization still influences many areas of global governance, nationalism is currently the dominant force shaping international politics, often undermining the principles of open markets, cooperation and multilateralism that define globalization.

Question No:6

The protectionist model of the international political economy is about to resurface in global politics. Explain the concept and principles of protectionism and comment on the statement based on prospective trade war scenarios.

1. Introduction:

There has been an increasing interest in understanding the impact of international trade protectionism on the global organization. The move towards protectionism started in the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, with many economically developed governments. To encouraging the local sourcing of supplies in order to protect their local industries and jobs. Such policy introduced by Donald Trump, to surrender the US's global leadership and replace it with a more inward looking, which led to the US-China trade. This trade war can have significant consequences for the G7Cs. Rising protectionism also reflects the slowing down of globalization.

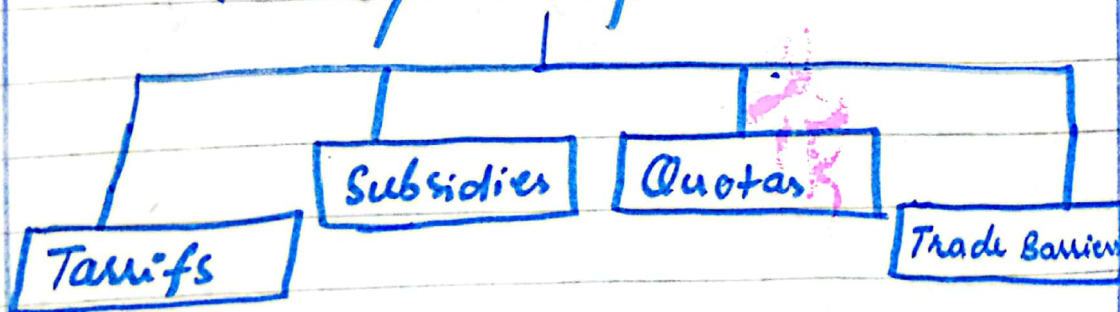
2. Protectionism:

"Government actions or policies that restrict international trade, often with the intent of protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition"

[Robert Baldwin]

Protectionist policies are usually implemented with the goal of improving economic activity within a domestic economy but can also be implemented for safety or quality concerns. These policies typically include tariffs, import quotas, subsidies for local business and currency manipulation. The goal is to shield local industries from foreign competition, maintain jobs, and reduce trade deficits.

3. Principles of Protectionism



(I) Tariffs:

Imposing taxes on imported goods to make them more expensive than domestic products. e.g. The US has imposed 35% tariff on the imports of tyres from china.

(II) Subsidies:

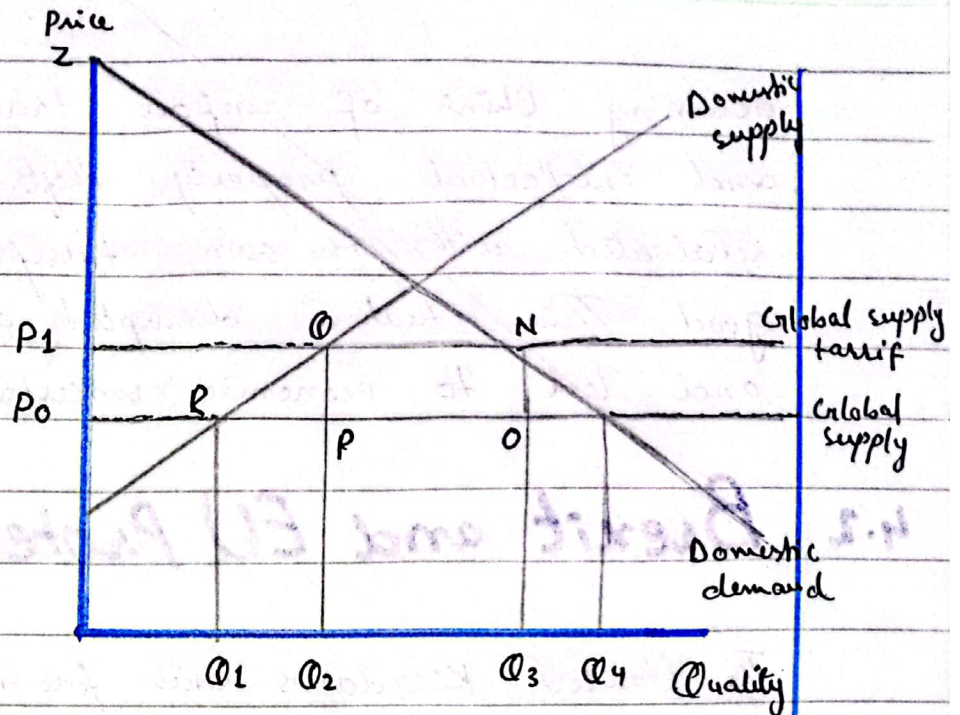
Financial support provided to domestic industries to help them compete with foreign goods.

(III) Quotas:

Limiting the number of imports allowed, thereby protecting local producers from foreign competition.

(IV) Trade Barriers:

These can also include non-tariff barriers such as regulations or standards that restrict the entry of foreign goods.



4. Prospective trade war Scenarios:

In the current global political landscape, the rise of protectionism can lead to trade wars. A trade war occurs when countries impose tariffs and other trade barriers in retaliation against each other, which can lead to economic damage on both sides.

4.1 US - China Trade war:

The trade war between the US and China, triggered in 2018, is a clear example of protectionism resurfacing. The US imposed tariffs of Chinese goods,

accusing China of unfair trade practices and intellectual property theft. China retaliated with its own tariffs on US goods. This situation disrupted global trade and led to economic uncertainty.

4.2 Brexit and EU Protectionism:

The United Kingdom's exit from the European Union has also introduced protectionist elements, as the UK aims to regain control over trade policies and reduce dependency on EU markets.

5. Conclusion:

The resurgence of protectionism, fueled by nationalism and economic insecurity, could lead to further disruptions in global trade and destabilize international relations.

Question: 5

Explain Causes of war at different levels of analysis. Furthermore, apply the Causes of on-going war in the Middle East.

1. Introduction:

"Causes of war can be found: within man, within the structure of the separate states, within the state system".

Wars can be fought at individual behavior, state level or system level if depends on the national interest. Ongoing wars seems in the Middle East like, Downfall of Bashar al Assad at individual level of war. Furthermore, US invasion of Iraq and Israel attacks on Gaza & state level of war. In addition, Saudi Arabia rivalry with Iran is system level war which made instability in Middle East. So, whenever the form, conflicts have continually affected the Middle East region, causing unrest.

2. Levels of Analysis:

Levels of analysis is an analytical tool that simplifying theorizing by categorizing key factors in global politics at the level of the whole global system or of some of its constituent parts.

The levels of analysis is useful if it provides us a checklist that what factors might account for the international behavior we are trying to explain or predict.

2.1 Different Level of Analysis:

2.1.1 Individual level:

At this level, war is understood through the Psychology and behavior of individual leaders, decision-makers, or key figures.

Factors such as human nature, cognitive biases, or leadership miscalculations can drive conflict.

For example, research focused on individuals might ask whether leaders make rational

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For example, research focused on individuals might ask whether leaders make rational

decisions, how their personal weaknesses affect policy, whether they allow their biases to affect their decisions and attitudes, and whether human beings in general are programmed to fight one another.

2.1.2 State level:

At state level, war is often a result of the national interest, the political system, the international factors like economic conditions or ideological extremism. State may enter war to defend or expand territory, secure resources, or protect their economic interests.

2.1.3 International level:

At international level, war is seen as a consequence of the structure of the international system, where anarchy, power imbalances, or conflicts of interest among major powers can lead to war. This level examines the distribution of power, alliances,

and behavior of states in a global context.

3. Middle East Ongoing wars:

3.1 Middle East ongoing war on the basis of individual level:

In the context of the Middle East, the leadership of figures like Saddam Hussein, Muammar Gaddafi, or Bashar al-Assad has often led to conflicts due to authoritarian leadership, lack of accountability, or personal grievances. Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait in 1990, for instance, was partly driven by his desire to assert regional dominance.

3.2 Middle East on-going war on the basis of State level:

The U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003 and Israel attacks on Gaza are a good examples of state driven causes of war. Driven by concerns over weapons of

mass destruction (WMDs) and regional stability, the U.S and Israel acted in its perceived national interest. Similarly, the Syrian civil war involves state-level factors including the Assad regime's desire to retain power at all costs, using violence against opposition groups.

3.3 Middle East on-going war on the basis of international level:

The ongoing rivalry between Saudi Arabia and Iran in the Middle East is a systemic cause of conflict. The broader power struggle between Sunni majority Saudi Arabia and Shia majority Iran shapes the geopolitics of the region, fueling proxy wars in countries like Yemen and Syria. The role of external actors, such as the U.S, Russia and Israel, further complicates these dynamics.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, these levels of war cause crisis in Middle East. It is necessary to understand that conflicts in the Middle East began decades ago after the Western powers invaded the region and took control of most parts of the region. As a result, the Middle East people retaliated with violence, causing massive conflicts. Of these causes, it would be best to solve the governance and internal problems because they cause uprisings and violence in the region.