

SOCIOLOGY OF GLOBALISATION PART TWO

LECTURE 13 24-02-2021 : The nation state in a global world

Does globalisation weaker the nation state?

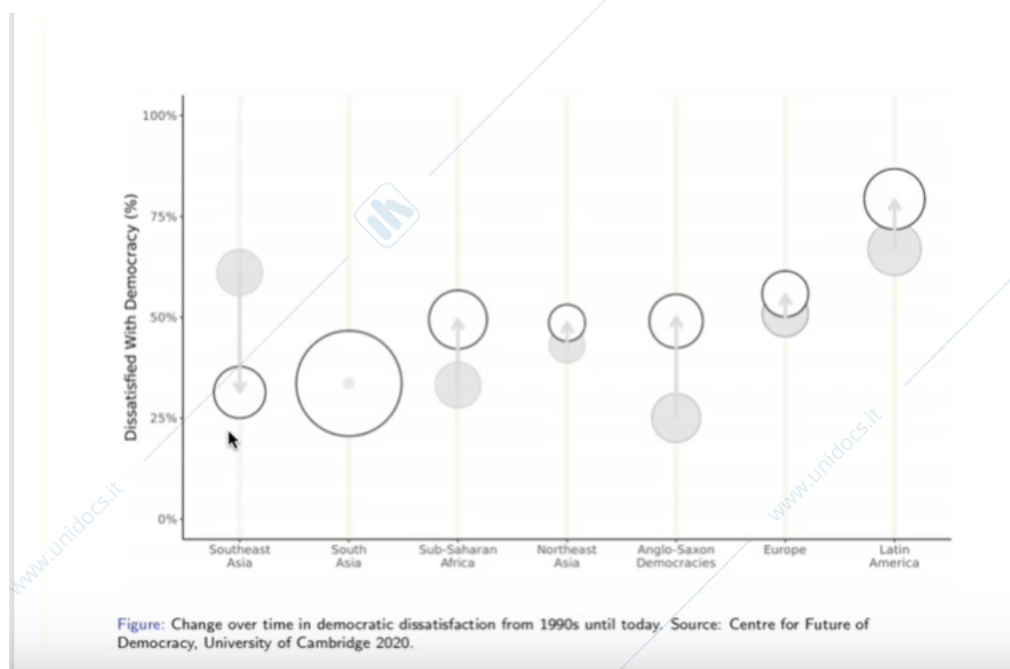
Globalists(role declining or eroding), Sceptics(role reinforced or enhanced), transformalists (reconstituted o restructured).

Nation state: has distinct features, such as circumscribed territory, centralised political apparatus, monopoly on legitimized use of force, recognized authority by the people, sovereignty, impersonal power.

In some ways globalisation has undermined the nation state(Martell):

1. Internal crisi makes it more vulnerable: because of subnational pressure or regional mouvements(North Italy, Catalonia, Scotland, Sicily, etc). And generally a collective loss of faith in democratic systems.

Gidden " Democratic paradox": democracy has spread all over the world but we are now experiencing a new wave of loss of confidence in democracy.



The loss of faith in democracy regards more older generations, younger generation are considered to be less cynical and more interested in politics and consequently these data could change in the future.

2. How does globalisation undermine nation state?

-*Power of Multinational Corporations:* governments have little power in controlling multinational corporations, they offshore production and have as the only objective profit that does not help workers and citizens. The nation state have little power in controlling multinational corporatios, politicians have their hand tied.

3:Power of mobility of capital:

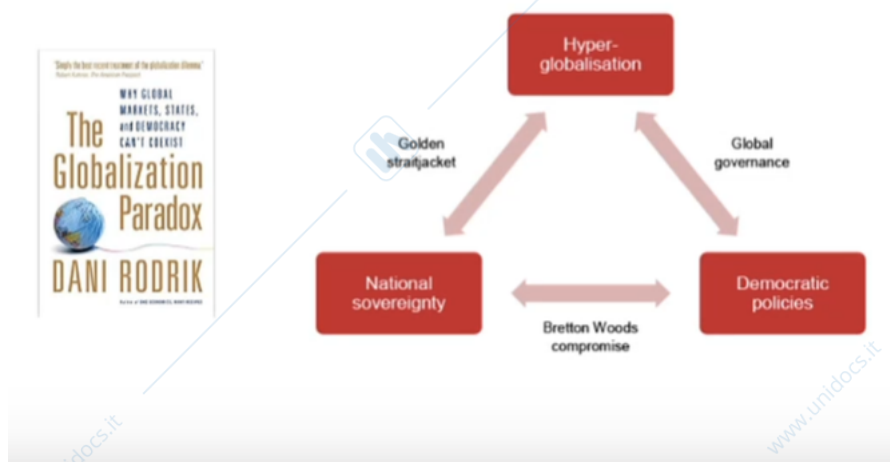
4: *Globalised culture complicates national identity*: it makes it more complex, people have more complex identity, nation state are not able anymore to appeal to national identity. The hybridisation of culture underpinned national identity thus national state.

5 *Power delegated to supranational and international governmental organisation*: many functions regarding human rights and war crimes have been supranationalised. Shownw hre is the intenrationla criminal court which is use to try individual for crimes against humanity and war crimes.



The trilemma of globalisation: “The globalisation paradox” by Danny Rodrik

There are three components: globalisation, democratic policies, and national sovereignty. He says that you can have contemporary two of the elements but not contemporary all of them.



3. Global problems needing global solutions

Martell says that as globalisation progresses national gov have new challenges, they cannot individually control globalisation elements that are happening in the world today (global climate change, oil prices, global pandemics, global terrorism, organized crime, volatile financial market). Nation-state are ill-equipped they are too big or too small.

Example: organised crime

How globalisation does not undermine the nation state?

1. Martel first state that is a lot of variety: of type of globalisation (economic, political, cultural, technological). But also a variety by country (power in global economy, policies, national institution, cultural tradition).

2. Nations still have considerable power: military and action, welfare spending, social investment, taxation, law order and justice. Investment in culture, arts and science, macro-economic policies.
3. Nation state are also agents of globalisation: by adopting policies of economic deregulation, powerful nations are big players in globalisation, international treaties and diplomacy, BUT NOT ALL NATIONS STATES ARE EQUAL AGENTS....

Conclusion: Nationstate are being globalised and are also globalizing, nation identity is complex but still very strong . The question that arise is ARE WE MOVING TOWARDS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE?