



International Registered & Reconized
Research Journal Related to Higher Education

VISION RESEARCH JOURNAL FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

REFERRED & PEER REVIEWED RESEARCH JOURNAL

Vol. I, Issue : III

Year - II (Half Yearly)

Feb. 2013 to July. 2013)

Editorial Office :

'Gyandev-Parvati',

R-9/139/6-A-1,

Near Vishal School,

LIC Colony,

Pragati Nagar, Latur

Dist. Latur - 413531.

(Maharashtra), India.

Website

www.irasg.com

Contact : - 02382 - 241913

09423346913 / 09637935252

09503814000 / 07276301000

E-mail :

visiongroup1994@gmail.com

mbkamble2010@gmail.com

interlinkresearch@rediffmail.com

Published by :

JYOTICHANDRA PUBLICATION

Latur, Dist. Latur - 413531 (M.S.)India

Price ₹ 200/-

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Sarjerao Shinde

Principal,

Bhai Kishanrao Deshmukh College,

Chakur, Dist. Latur,

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, M.C. Member,

S.R.T.M.U. Nanded. (M.S.) India.

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Dr. Manik D. Sonawane

Head, Dept. of Pol. Science,

Tilak Maharashtra University,

Pune, Dist. Pune (M.S.)

Dr. S. M. Selukar

Head, Dept. of Pol. Science,

Vithalrao Patil College,

Kale, Dist. Kolhapur (M.S.)

DEPUTY EDITOR

Dr. M. Veera Prasad

Professor, Dept. of Pol.Sci. & P.A.,

S.K. University,

Anantpur. (A.P.)

Dr. Huen Yen

Head, Dept. of Inter Cultural

& International Relation,

South Central University,

Changsha City, (CHINA)

Gangadhar Hingole

Ex. Head, Dept. of Political Science

Dayanand College,

Latur, Dist. Latur. & Leader,

M. Fucto (M.S.)

Bhujang Bobade

Director,

Gandhi Foundation,

North Maharashtra University,

Jalgaon (M.S.)

CO-EDITOR

Dr. Sanjeevan Kadam

Head, Dept. of Political Sci.,

D.S.M. College,

Jintur, Dist. Parbhani,

Chairman,

BOS in Political Sci.,

S.R.T.M.U. Nanded. (M.S.)

Dr. Rajpal Bhullar

Dept. of Political Science,

S.L.D.A.V. College,

Ambala City, Dist. Ambala (H.R.)



The Future of State in Globalized World

Dr. Manik D. Sonwane

Head, Dept. of Pol. Science,
Tilak Maharashtra University,
Pune, Dist. Pune

Research Paper - Political Science

It is difficult to separate the role of nation-state from the other forces driving transformations in the contemporary world. Indeed, states are considered to interact with each other, so they can and do affect each other. States are said to be social actors, capable of knowing, valuing and ordering and moreover, of doing all these things through an inter-subjective process of socialization. Thus, states are involved in constant social interaction with other members of international society and they are not isolated individual units. Hence, globalization is not an entirely separate phenomenon from international society. Globalization and international society interact to produce contemporary world politics. For example, many of the policies of deregulation, privatization and liberalization that are seen as forces of economic globalization are part of interaction between states.

There is a multiplicity of levels and types of governance: public and private, state and non-state, national and international institutions. Authority is plural. However, the nation state still has a significant role among those governing powers, because it integrates the governing powers and forms a structure where power is distributed upwards to the international level and downwards to sub-national agencies. In other words, the state transfers power upwards (to the international agencies and unions like the EU) and downwards (to the regional and other sub-national agencies). Nation states have a central



role because they police the borders of their territory. They are the representative of citizens within those borders; and they are constitutionally legitimate powers.

Globalization is defined as the integration of economic, social and cultural relations across borders. There are three dimensions of globalization as follows:

1. Economic globalization.
2. Political globalization
3. Military/security globalization.

Three dimensions of globalization are apparent in the relationship between the sovereign state and the globalised world. This section will briefly examine these arguments and discuss how they violate state sovereignty.

State in Economic Globalization:

Economic globalization involves production, distribution, management, trade and finance. The key features of economic globalization are well known and need only a brief review here.

1. Multinational corporations (MNCs) have greatly accelerated integration of the global economy. In the 1960's and '70's, foreign direct investments (FDI) by the American MNCs increased dramatically. In the 1980's, Japanese and west European FDI in parallel to US investments increased. In a relatively short period, newly industrialized countries MNCs (such as Taiwan and South Korea) have also become major players. Overseas expansion is frequently accompanied by corporate alliances with companies from another country. The growth of FDI and corporate alliances in the 1980's and '90's emphasizes the role of the MNCs in the global economy. As globalization increases the power of the MNCs, Strange suggests that finally, power will shift from states to firms.
2. There is an important transformation in financial markets. Financial flows have increased; including portfolio-type transactions. National capital becomes integrated with international financial capital. Financial globalization has made it easier for corporate alliances. A national currency can circulate as easily outside a country as inside. High speed communications and the information revolution have accelerated financial globalization.



3. The characters of markets, commodities, production and business organization have all shifted to a global perspective. High levels of trade global markets for many goods and services, global competition and the rise of intra-industry trade are signs of globalization in trade, which diminish state control.

The economic globalization, especially the activities of the MNCs, massive international financial flows and growth of international trade which have been supported by technological advancement, innovations, development of communication and transportation systems, challenges the state. Challenges are numerous: national governments are no longer in control of the spread of ideas, capital, technology, labor, trade or ownership of economic assets. National governments now have less influence on business transactions; globalization leads to increasing interdependence and greater international competition. National governments are losing control of national economic policies and their own economic future. In extreme arguments, economic globalization is considered to put an end to the system of independent sovereign states and thus leads to the erosion, loss and diminution of the state.

State in Political Globalization:

Political globalization is interpreted as the shifting reach of political power, authority and forms of rule. The characteristics of political globalization as follows:

1. Political relations become closely and deeply linked presenting a challenge to domestic/international distinctions of politics.
2. There are international organizations and regimes, non-state actors, transnational bodies or national pressure groups, whose activities spill over into the international arena.
3. The present era of global politics also involves the emergence of regional and global law (also described as cosmopolitan law or global humanitarian law) which challenges state sovereignty.

Non-state actors or sovereignty-free actors, such as MNCs, international governmental and nongovernmental organizations and ethnic groups influence the state's authority in a situation of complex interdependence. Moreover, issues in global politics expanded to include economic, social and environmental questions as well as geopolitical



concerns.

Stat in Military/Security Globalization:

Globalization is not an event, but a gradual and continuous expansion and integration of relations. The deep integration that presently characterizes globalization was born in the 1980's and accelerated in the 1990's, especially with the advances in communication and transportation technology. This deep integration has brought new realities. In the 21st century, nation-states have to find ways of adapting in order to cope effectively with these realities.

Looking at military/security globalization, the traditional agenda of national security is redefined as international security or new cooperative security community. Globalization widens the scope of security. International security includes environmental issues such as global warming, ozone depletion and acid rain. Globalization means that nation-states can no longer control their non-physical security requirements, such as protection of information and technology assets, Agents of threat can be the state, but can also be non-state groups and individuals, such as ethnic militias, cults, organized crime and terrorism. States are becoming more sensitive to security and military developments in other regions due to increasing financial, trade and economic relations Furthermore, through organizations like NATO, state autonomy and sovereignty is limited. Traditionally, national security is understood as the acquisition, deployment and use of military force to achieve national goals.

The role of nation states in the possibilities of national and international governance of the international economy is vital and thus a 'processes of internationalization' strengthens the importance of the nation state. Globalization will not replace internationalization of the world economy. There is a difference between a strictly global economy and a highly internationalized economy. In the former, national policies are futile, and in the latter national policies remain viable. In the internationalized economy, nation states and forms of international regulation created and sustained by nation states have a fundamental role in providing governance of the economy.

Significance of sovereign state:

Developments in the twentieth century have not reduced the significance of



sovereign statehood. The world is still made up of independent states that are concerned about their territorial and economic integrity and political independence. The argument that globalization is irreversible can be challenged. The most significant changes in financial globalization are heavily dependent on state support and encouragement starting from the 1960s. Nation-states provide the smooth functioning of financial globalization. Furthermore, the encouragement and support of governments for technological innovations is important. The state is seen as a major supporter and beneficiary of economic and technological advance moreover, it can be argued that the role of the state is increasing rather than diminishing, in order to promote national competitiveness. East Asia represents a positive connection between state (where the capacity and power of the state is high) and success in a globalised economy in this respect; globalization might be seen to be not beyond control.

Conclusions:

The contemporary state is unable to control phenomena such as global companies, global production and trading. States can no longer exercise control of their financial markets alone. State sovereignty is affected through multilateral arrangements in the global economy. MNCs frustrate states through threat of transfer pricing and relocating their production facilities. Globalization has also loosened some important cultural and psychological underpinnings of sovereignty. For example, with the help of global communication supra-territorial bonds have been created among a diverse range of groups, from women's movements to environmentalists. There is strong evidence that globalization challenges sovereign state. As this article discussed about features of the state in globalization, it focused on three aspects which resulted as follows:

1. Economic globalization does not necessarily mean diminution of state power. It is transforming the conditions under which state power is exercised. State market relations are changing in the economic domain.
2. Examining political globalization, states have a central role in the growth and institutionalization of regional and global governance. The autonomy and sovereignty of the state is not diminished by these processes.



3. Considering military globalization, states have a more activist role today. It is clear that states now have less control of some activities on their own territory. With globalization, borders become more fluid with the impact of electronic and other flows such as money transfers, satellite communications, computer data flow, capital flows and merchandise trade.

References

- 1.. "Globalisation and Liberalisation" Prospects of New World Order - Dr.A.K.Ojha, Third Concept - An International Journal of Ideas, Aug 2002.
2. Commentary, August, Economic Investment and Actuarial Research, 2008
3. M. R. Biju, Development Management under Globalization, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 2006, P. 145.
4. Pursottam Bhattacharya and Ajitva Roy Chaududhari (ed.) Globalization in India. A Multi Dimensional Perspective, Calcutta, Lancer Book, 2004, P. 1
5. P. R. Ramaswamy, "The challenges, of Globalization for civil servants." Indian Journal of Public Administration, New Delhi Vol. XLVII, January-March, 2002, P.50. ..
6. http://koorevaa.home.xs4all.nl/html/n_state.html
7. Jayasuriya(1999), "Globalization, Law, and the Transformation of Sovereignty. The Emergence of Global Regulatory Governance": Indiana Journal of Global legal Studies 6(2):425-455
8. Aman, A.C. Jr., (1995), "A Global Perspective on Current Regulatory Reform: Rejection, Relocation, or Reinvention?" in Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies, 2: 420-64