

Globalization and the Erosion of Nation State Sovereignty

Lecture 14

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/apr/05/demise-of-the-nation-state-rana-dasgupta>



Some New Countries Since 1991



Lecture Outline

1. Globalization's Challenge to the Polity: Immigration and Citizenship in Practice

- Sovereignty
- Polity and the nation-state
- Immigration
- Citizenship in Practice

2. Erosion of nation-state sovereignty by International Governmental Organizations, like the United Nations and global governance organizations established to solve transnational problems.

- Definition of “*governance*”

3. Erosion of nation state sovereignty by growth of global economic networks

Next Lecture

4. Erosion of nation-state sovereignty by World Culture and World Society

5. Erosion of nation-state sovereignty by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

Sovereignty is Supreme Authority Within a Territory



Review the Definition of Nation



“Liberty Leading the People”, Eugene Delecroix, 1830

The Polity



Panoramic hemicycle session of Congress of the Republic of Peru (Wikipedia)

“ A polity is the political society comprising both ruler and ruled....rulers and ruled were integrated into a single, unitary body politic that was above any other human law, and it is the source of human law.”

Daniel Philpott

(<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/sovereignty/>)

1. The Polity of a nation is a constructed community
2. The polity gives legitimacy to the ruling authority to exercise sovereign authority.
3. Therefore, the legitimacy of a nation-state's sovereignty is constructed and based on the idea of a common community.

Challenge 1: Challenge from Immigration and Citizenship

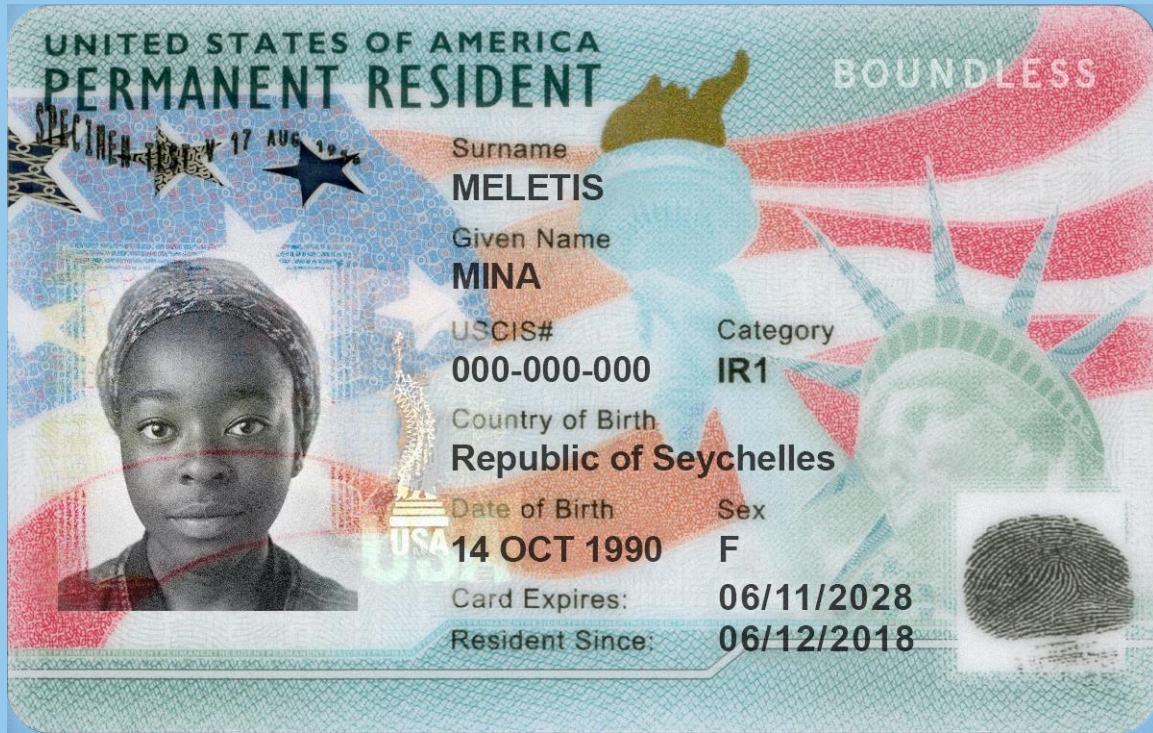


Passports

Source: <https://immigrantinvest.com/blog/10-popular-programs-en/>

- What happens when a significant minority of a population in a nation-state are not citizens?
- What happens when the practice of citizenship changes?

Challenge 1: Globalizations Challenges to the Polity: Immigration and Citizenship Definitions



US Green Card for Permeant Residency.

Source: <https://www.boundless.com/immigration-resources/green-card-number-explained/>

- Globalization has created large classes of non-citizen residents and foreigners in nation-states
- UN members do not exercise supreme sovereignty in deciding how to respond to immigration challenges

Challenge 1: Globalizations Challenges to the Polity: Immigration and Citizenship Definitions



New Canadian Citizens. Canada's 1988 Multiculturalism Act ensures equal treatment by the government and celebrates diversity.

- Minority ethnic or religious groups discriminated against in practice
- Tigray in Ethiopia
- Muslims in Modi's India
- Hutu in Rwanda (in 1990s)
- Globalization may contribute to strengthening identities that challenge shared identity within the boundaries of a nation state

Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)



United Nations



<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/apr/05/demise-of-the-nation-state-rana-dasgupta>



European Union



African Union

Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

Governance

“Governance refers to all processes of governing, whether undertaken by a government, market, or network, whether over a family, tribe, formal or informal organization, or territory, and whether through laws, norms, power, or language.” (Mark Bevir in Governance a very short introduction).

Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

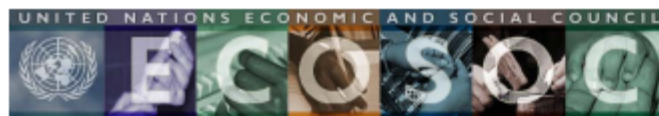
THE UNITED NATIONS

1. General Assembly
2. Secretariat
3. Security Council



4. EcoSoc
5. Trusteeship Council
6. Intl. Court of J.





SYSTEM

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

- Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Narcotic Drugs
- Population and Development
- Science and Technology for Development
- Social Development
- Statistics
- Status of Women
- United Nations Forum on Forests

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

- Economic Commission for Africa(ECA)
- Economic Commission for Europe(ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean(ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific(ESCAP)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia(ESCWA)

PROGRAMMES AND FUNDS

- United Nations Development Programme(UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP)
- United Nations Population Fund(UNFPA)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme(UN-HABITAT)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees(UNHCR)
- United Nations Children's Fund(UNICEF)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
- World Food Programme (WFP)

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

- International Labour Organization(ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations(FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO)
- World Health Organization(WHO)
- World Bank (WB)
- International Monetary Fund(IMF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization(ICAO)
- International Maritime Organization(IMO)

- International Telecommunication Union(ITU)
- Universal Postal Union(UPU)
- World Meteorological Organization(WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization(WIPO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization(UNIDO)
- World Tourism Organization(UNWTO)

OTHER ENTITIES

- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS(UNAIDS)
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction(UNISDR)
- United Nations Office for Project Services(UNOPS)

OTHER BODIES

- Committee for Development Policy
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute(UNICRI)
- United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research(UNIDIR)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
- United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)
- United Nations University (UNU)

Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

THE UNITED NATIONS

1. General Assembly
2. Secretariat
3. Security Council



4. EcoSoc
5. Trusteeship Council
6. Intl. Court of J.



Challenge 2: Global Governance and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs)

The International Court of Justice



1. Forum for Disputes



2. International Norms

Four Ways the UN Influences Nation States



3. Forums for Communication



4. Peacekeeping

Challenge 3: Erosion of Nation State Sovereignty by Growth of Global Economic Networks



- Governance and Coordination without Accountability

Multinational Corporations

Next Lecture

4. Erosion of nation-state sovereignty by World Culture and World Society

5. Erosion of nation-state sovereignty by International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

Readings Associated with this Lecture (26 pages):

Multiple Authors. “Chapter 11: The Erosion of the Nation-state” Juergensmeyer, Mark. *Thinking Globally: a Global Studies Reader*. 1st ed. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2014. (pp. 216-229)

Meyer, John et al. World Society and the Nation State. In Lechner, Frank J. and Boli, John. *The Globalization Reader*. 5th ed. (Wiley, 2014) (Chapter 9, pp. 77-86).