



GLOBALIZATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON NATION-STATE

Ekrem Yaşar AKÇAY¹

ABSTRACT

Many scientists, academicians used to several concepts to understand, to explain the world. Globalization became one of these concepts. Globalization that has been different definition, is a process that has included and effected everything. Namely it is unavoidable. Thus many structures has changed their own shape to adapt its formation. Nation-States are also one of these structures. Within the some developments that have occurred with globalization, nation-state left its former structure and changed its own shape with regard to borders and sovereignty to adapt to globalization.

Key Words: Academic, Nation-state, Globalization, Researchers.

KÜRESELLEŞME VE ULUS-DEVLETE ETKİSİ

ÖZET

Birçok bilim adamı, akademisyen, dünyayı anlamak, açıklamak için çeşitli kavramlar kullanmışlardır. Küreselleşme, bu kavramlardan bir olmuştur. Farklı tanımlara sahip küreselleşme, her şeyi içine alan, etkileyen bir süreçtir. Yani kaçınılmazdır. Bununla birlikte, birçok yapı, küreselleşmenin düzenine uymak için kendi şekillerini değiştirmiştir. Değişen bu yapılardan biri de ulus-devlettir. Küreselleşmeyle ortaya çıkan bazı gelişmelerle birlikte, ulus-devlet eski yapısını terk etti ve küreselleşmeye uyum sağlamak için sınırlar ve egemenlik hususunda kendi şekillerini değiştirmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akademisyen, Ulus-Devlet, Küreselleşme, Araştırmacılar.

¹ Arş. Gör., Hakkari University, FEAS, International Relations, ekremyasarakay@hakkari.edu.tr

INTRODUCTION

I. WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION?

Originally, globalization continued date from old era, although it has absenced at the beginning of the 1945's, because of some causes such as inderdependence, technological developments. But nevertheless, it is not general definition about it. Even if there ha been no systematic definition of the term globalization, some major definitions of globalization include the following:

- Shirnking of the world
- Cramming usage of the science
- Transformating
- Changing
- Differentation
- Set of Prardoxes
- Localization
- Cheapen of information and intercommunication

Actually, Globalisation derived from “*globe*” that means world. Global that derived from globe means universal. But now, it has been used different definitions such as power. (Oxford Wordpower Dictionary, 1993, p. 273, Aktel, 2003: 5, Toprak, 2001: 13)

Despite globalization is old concept, we encounter it in M. Luhan's book of Researches in Communication with concept of “*global village*” that means shrinking of the world in 1960's.(Robertson, 1998, p. 22)

Modernly, it was used in 1961, when Italy increased to quota on Italian cars. Webster Dictionary used the global or globalization.(Gürlek, 2001, p. 27)

According to OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development), it was used firstly by Theodore Levit like Globalization of Markets in 1983. In the result of this situation, it impliyed different means for everybody. For some of people, it is power of capitalism, for some of the others, it is Westernization of the world. Namely, globalisation means different things to different people.(Talas, 2008, p. 11)

Especially, economically, concept of globalization has used rather frequently. Economically, globalization became an integration of national economy with world economy. Because, in this field, cooperation has increased and profit rate was demanded the maximized. (Eroglu, Albeni, 2002: 30)

Above the problem of definition of the globalization, there is one more problem. That is about when the globalization began. Actually, Globalization contemporary with modernization, but nevertheless there are three different opinions about it.

According to first one, globalization is same age with beginning of the history, but this process has a speedy acceleration in our current time.

According to Second one, globalization is same age with modernization and capitalism and it has still continued speedily.

According to last one, globalization is new process and it has been expanded the everything .

Despite these opinions, we can see the effect of the globalization Within the aftermath of Second World War and founding of United Nations. Because, in this era, national borders began to unimportant, increased the interdependence, goods and capital began to spread everywhere speedily. (Eroglu, Albeni, 2002: 25)

Namely, in this era, globalization began to be more effective. But Why? What are the factors that globalization occurred? These factors are above.

- Development in the mass communication and intercommunication equipments.
- Demanding of the dissipation the risk of the capital in developed countries.
- Market demanding of developed countries upwards of existing.
- Decreasing of profit in the developed countries.
- Industrial investment caused some problems such as environmental problems in developed countries. These problems were demanded to move forward to underdeveloped countries by the developed countries.

- Getting a controlling of the international capital to countries.
- Development of technology.

In the light of these factors, globalization began to develop, spread and effect everything speedily. (Eroglu, Albeni, 2002: 24)

II. LEVELS OF GLBALIZATION

If we think the globalization as a liberal ideology that is based on market economy, globalisation will occur after it contaminated some levels.

The first level is Internal Market Level. Companies and firms firstly want to grow in Internal Market. The Second one is International Market Level. After they grow in internal market, they also want to grow in external market. The third one is Multinational Level. After Internal and International Level, they want to act comfortably in International Platform and all over the world. So, they try to get some advantage economically. In the result of this situation, Multinational Companies occur. The last one is Global Level. In here, they try to answer some questions such as where can we use the labour force the best rationally. In this level they begin to produce and buy some resources in different regions. Money, labour force, resources, namely everything has acted to everywhere in this level.(Çelik, 1999, p. 24-39)

However, Robertson thought the globalization like social and cultural process more the economics process and he examined the globalization in 5 levels. That is;

- Level of Formations
- Level of Beginning
- Level of Rising
- Level of Conflicting to get authority
- Level of Indefinitenes (Robertson, 1992, p. 3-35)

A. Level of Formation

According to Robertson, this level included from 1400 to 1750. In this level, individualism and humanism became important, the first maps in the world were drawn, universal calendar spread in the west, some global explorations were made and imperial activities increased.

B. Level of Begining

This level included from 1750 to 1875. In this level, some concepts such as unitary state, nationalism, integration, formation of International Relations, especially Within the Westphalia Treaty in 1648, became more clear. In addition, nation-states established, International Formal Diplomatic Relationships increased, some legal International Congresses were made and Ideas of Internationalization and Universalization spread firstly.

C. Level of Rising

This level included from 1875 to 1925. In this level, concept of National Society became acceptance and some concepts such as national and individual were discussed. However international communication, sports and cultural links increased, global calendar, was implied, became First World War, international mass migrations increased and new nation-states established that were not form Europe.

D. Level of Conflicting to Get Authority

It included from 1925 to 1969. This era became an interesting era that scene great war and conflicts like Second World War, and Cold War, occured within using the atom bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and universal nuclear threaten began an some organizations such as Nations League, United Nations occured to ensure the peace. However, in this era, Third World and some concepts like war crime, crime against humanity occured.

E. Level of Indefiniteness

The lastlevel included from 1969 to 1992. In this era, some new concepts and incidents like discovery of the space, developing of space technology, spread of mass media came to order. Therefore, post-material values and rights occured, it was realized the global environmental problems such as air pollution, water pollution. (Robertson, 1992, p. 55)

However, Anthony Giddens also examined the globalization with different point of view. He examined it with dimension of time and place. Before modern era, societies created to their life as apart of their own geographic place with dimension of time and place. Namely,

concept of time was come out according to place where societies lived. In addition, in this era nobody needed to technology. Within the globalization, concepts of time and place became common usage field of all of the world society.(Giddens, 2000, p. 153)

However, Alvin Toffler, also examined the globalization differently. He implied that globalization occurred with 3 waves. That is;

- Agrarian Society
- Industrial Society
- Information Society (Toffler, 1996, p. 41).

In the first wave, people interested in agriculture to survival. Agriculture was dominant in economy. In this era, globalization began to occur. Because, ownership of land brought to ownership of assets. But with in some developments such as economic, technologic, agrarian society weakened and industrial society occurred.

Within the industrial society that has been second wave, developments in the industry effected to social, economic, politic fields. In here, aim of people became not only getting a profit but also increasing it. Therefore in this era, system of company lied to foundation. This situation caused the developing of private sector and technology.

In addition, roles and status of people began to change. Industrial people were replaced to agrarian people. In the result of this situation, specialization occurred. Thinking of the increasing to profit and market demand caused that capitalist states went towards the other states and thus colonialism /imperialism occurred.

However, in this era, in 1648, Westphalia Treaty signed and nation-states occurred and replaced to empire. The other development of this era was French Revolution in 1789 and establishing of capitalist system. Actually, this system between 1910 to 1945, faced with process of crisis, some causes such as First World War, Great Debate in 1929, unemployment. To prevent to crisis, some new politics such as Keynesian began to imply. But in 1970's because of some changes on the system of world, monetary, petrollian crisis and Neo-Liberal idea, Keynesian Politics were defected. This situation was also bankrupted to Taylorist/Fordist Politics.

The last wave is information society. It was occurred technologic developments because, Within these developments, people have reached to information easily and cheaply. This era has become to era that has the speediest spread of globalization. In industrial society industrial employee became information employee.

In the result of all of these developments people have different opinions about globalization that is;

- Radicals- positive opinion
- Skepticals- negative opinion
- Trnasformers- both positive and negative opinion.

Radicals, have seen the globalization positively. According to them, it is new concept and has increased the life standarts. Within the globalization, a top identity occurred and it included different cultures, structures, identities namely everything. It became new one world, global society, like in the End of History that written by Fukuyama. As a sub-identity, it included every identites and it saw them like cultural prosperity.

However, Within it, global market occurred. In addition, with globalization, nation-states lost their importance and supranational structure, non-governmental organizations became important. For example we can see the EU as a supranational structure and this structure hasn't destroyed. Because members of this structure such as Germany, France are still effective every field such as sovereignty, authority in the world (Giddens, 2000: 21)

Skepticals have seen the globalization negatively or suspiciously (Giddens, 2000: 20-21). According to them, it is not new process, it is continuation of imperialism. On the contrary of radicals it has not ensured one world society, global market and cooperation. It is process that has been aggravated by radicals. It has ensured polarization and conflict like Clash of Civilizations that is Samuel Huntington's book. In addition, according to them, with the globalization, nation-states haven't lost their importance. They still conservate their own beings. (Koçdemir, 2000: 48-49)

Transformers have seen the globalization both negatively and postively. But,they are closer than radical group. According to them it is not new process but is unavoidable. According to them world is a Risky Society and everything has been tried to shape them selves to new

order.(Giddens, 2000: 22-24) However, they have not refused the global market, but they saw the global society as an utopia. In addition, according to them nation-states have not destroyed, but they reacquired a shape. For example now, border violation is not important for states about capital transition (Saribay, 1998: 16, Ulagay, 2001: 62-63)

III. DIMENSIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

After globalization occurred, it effected several dimension. These are, Economic, Politica and Cultural Dimesion.

A. Economic Dimension

When the globalization recur the our mind, we always think its economic dimension. In such situations, we also consider the

- Industrialization
- Global Production
- Global Production
- Post-Fordist Production
- Mass Consumption

In addition we also consider the capitalist system with globalization. Capitalism aims the increasing the profit with cheap labour force. In this system, there is a data-processing system and this system make the currency flow, account operations easily. Actually, globalization and economy have examined with Washington Consensus and Bretten Woods System that established World Bank and IMF. Nameliy, according to some people, globalization has continued with economy. Globalization has contributed the economy, but there are some problems in this dimension such as poverty, exploitation. Because Within the globalization, some of people became the rich, the other part became the poor. (Aydın, 2003: 13-17).

B. Cultural Dimension

Cultural Dimension has contained the religion, history, culture, national identity. In addition national march, flag and language are also important subjects about to establish the cultural dimension. Except of this, mass communication equipments effect the establishing of national identity.

Within the globalization, these structures began to restructure. Classical national identity began to change. Initially, it became to Popular Culture, then Ethnic Revival, then Multiculturalization and finally Supranational Citizenship.

Popular Culture is global or McWorld Culture. Mass Communication Equipments are the most important equipments of it. This culture is American, Western or modern structure. This culture develops and grows speedily. Within this culture, consumption also increases. Actually, this culture has damaged the national identity despite some countries such as Holland, Italy, Germany, France try to protect it.

After that ethnic revival has occurred. Because, globalization has included the pluralist structure. In this structure, there is not only top identity but also there are sub-identities. (Aktel, 2003: 61)

Actually, reaching the information speedily has caused this structure. Because, this situation has decreased the control power and ensured the globalization. In addition, this structure has ensured the democratic development, individualism and independence. Except of this, if the national-state didn't resolve the some problems about sub-identity, ethnic revival and micro national movements would increase. But despite everything, this structure must moderate structure to ensure the order and the balance.

Then multiculturalism has occurred. Actually, this structure is a development that has weakened the national-states. Because, in here, there is not only one culture. This structure has based on nationalization and liberalism. Because, these opinions have seemed in poliethnic rights. For example in England, Muslim Society is dispensation from ban of the cutting the animal because of their Feast of the Sacrifice.

Actually, this is tolerance and if there is a tolerance in a state, this state becomes moderate, doesn't destroy, ensures the harmony and restructures that will protect themselves.

Finally, this structure has replaced the Supranational Citizenship. This structure has meant one world society but, this structure's pattern is only one that is EU, so, it seem to be utopic.

However, Peter L. Berger also examined this dimension differently. According to him, cultural dimension has contained 4 subjects;

* Davos Culture

* Club of Academicians Culture

* Popular Culture

* Religious Culture

Davos Culture has contained the political elite such as businessman and politicians. In here, there are developed societies economically, politically and technologically such as yuppie internationale.

Club of Academicians Culture has contained the educated elite groups. They have explained themselves ideologically. Sometimes they have established some movements that has effected all of the society such as Feminism.

Popular Culture has meant global or McWorld Culture. Mass Communication Equipments are the most important equipments of it. This culture is American, Western or modern structure. This culture develops and grows speedily. Within this culture, consumption also increases. Actually, this culture has damaged the national identity despite some countries such as Holland, Italy, Germany, France try to protect it.

Religious Culture has contained the studies of missionary works and some religious orders. These structures sometimes have effected the society well. (Berger and Huntignton, 2003: 9-25)

C. Political Dimension and Transformation In The Nation- States

Globalization also effected the political structures of states. In this dimension, we consider these issues;

- Changing of Sovereignty of Apprehension
- Democratic Crisis

- Melting of Power.

Actually, changing of nation-states caused these issues. Because Within the globalization, minimal state began to discuss. According to this, state will unhand from almost every field, it will only interfere in some fields such as security and advocacy. And Therefore, melting occurs on power in state.(Aktel, 2002: 17-20)

However, some reforms make about it such as to reinforce the NGO's. Specticals claimed that these developments will damage the sovereignty of state. On the contrary, radicals calimed that they are important about preserving the power and effective of the state. (Aydın, 2002: 17-20)

Actually, these developments have based on the economic dimension. Because, economic dependence cause the political dependence. For instance, there are two groups in the world. They are Northern States and Southern States. Northern states are powerful economically. Therefore they effect everything and also they become to powerful economically, militarically, etc. On the contrary, Southern states are weak economically. Therefore, they are influenced from eveything especiallyfrom Northern states. In the result of this situation they become weak politically, militarically, etc.

However, Within the globalization, every states begin to restructure. But this situaiton can cause the democratic crisis. Because, Within the globalization and these developments that are above, states or its authority couldn't make decision on their own. And this situaiton seems to like weakness and disability.

Actually, even if the international organizations, NGO's cause the democratic crisis, they are very important about developing and establishing of democracy. But sometimes they also can move on their own. In addition, everything about authority can be as they want. Tally ho, this situation can cause the democratic crisis.

However, changes about sovereignty have also been crisised in political dimension. Because, national sovereignty and national identity are unavoidable for the states. But it is also changing. This situaiton never destroy the state. Only it implies that control power changed in the states and we encounter four sovereignty concepts. These are;

- Westphalian Sovereignty Concept

-
- Border Sovereignty Concept
 - Domestic Sovereignty Concept
 - International Official Concept.

Westphalian Sovereignty Concept has contained certain borders, nationalization, national identity, not interfere in the internal affairs, being a powerful in external affairs. But by passage of time, this concept began to change. It turned forward to Border Sovereignty Concept. According to this concept, there are borders among the states, but within the globalization border sovereignty began to change. Especially, in the result of the information revolution, some customs about goods, capital began to make without being or thinking the borders. But I have to mention that this situation didn't destroy the nation-states.

Then, Domestic Sovereignty began to emerge. Within this concept, authority, style of making and implementing the decision of states began to change. There was still a political authority in the states, but this authority didn't make and implement a decision stand-alone.

Then, International Official Concept occurred. This concept has contained the recognition of state by the other states and in the result of this situation making the International Affairs.

However, these concepts haven't destroyed the nation-states. They have tried to fall in step this situation. Formerly, in the states, borders were clear, political authority was only one and nationalization, national identity were important for them. But Within the globalization, these structures began to change. Of course, there are borders among the states and sovereignty of states about these borders. But if the borders are passed over, this situation never effects the

national entirety of state. Namely, even if a transformation, restructuring occurs, this situation never wipes out the national entirety.

In addition, Within the globalization, control power replaced the national sovereignty. Of course national sovereignty didn't destroy but now, people began to evaluate whether control power weakened or not. And register sovereignty replaced certain sovereignty. Now, membership of the states on the world system became to important. In this process, they protected their own exists, but they handed over their some rights forward to supranational structures such as EU. Some what they depended on these structures.

CONCLUSION

Despite all of these crisis and several definition that is post-modernism or continued of modernism, globalization has become concept that has been in our life. (Bolay, 2003: 63-73, Aslan and Yılmaz, 2003: 75-93) I have to mention that it is unavoidable and it effects several things. One of these is also nation-state. I have to remind again that Within the globalization it didn't destroy, it is alive. It only changed the shape especially about sovereignty and borders. We also have to know, accept and accustom to its conditions. Namely, it learned to live with globalization.

Nation-State that we couldn't give a clear time, occurred with Westphalia Treaty in 1648. It is clearly a state that self-identities as deriving its political legitimacy from serving as a sovereign entity for a nation as a sovereign territorial unit. The state is a political and geopolitical entity. The term of nation-state implies that the two geographically coincide and this distinguishes the nation-state from the other types of state which historically precede it. Within the globalization, actually, it began to live some changes especially about border and sovereignty.

As we knew formerly in the nation-state, borders were clear. Nobody could invade these borders, nobody could interfere in the other state's domestic affairs. Because this was a war crime or casus belli. Actually, this style was named as Style of Westphalian Nation-State.

Within the globalization this style began to change. Borders didn't destroy, but border sovereignty changed. In the result of the information revolution, custom of goods, capital, labor force began to make without thinking the borders. Then decision-making and implements of authority changed. Formerly there was only one political authority, but now it increased with NGO's. Namely, nation-states still continue but they contaminated the changing process.

Nation-States still continue but now supranational structures are more effective such as EU, UN and the nation-states also are member of these structures such as Germany, Holland, France. These structures can sometimes limit the sovereignty of nation-states for example about human rights. Despite this situation, we can't say that nation-states destroy. Even if they don't effect as is the case in formerly, they still effective. For example, in Germany, to be German citizenship, people have to learn German language. Thus, we can't say that, nation-states

destroy. Because this is its own decision. Therefore, they still continue, but they have only changed the shape.

REFERENCES

- AKTEL, Mehmet, (2003), **Küreselleşme ve Türk Kamu Yönetimi**, Ankara, Asil Yayınları.
- ASLAN, Seyfettin; Abdullah YILMAZ, (2003), “Modernizme Bir Başkaldırı Projesi Olarak Post Modernizm”, **Modernizmden Post Modernizme Geçiş**, (Ed.) Can Aktan, Konya, Çizgi Kitabevi.
- AYDIN, Mehmet S., **Küreselleşmeye Genel Bir Bakış: Siyasi, Ekonomik ve Kültürel Boyutlarıyla Küreselleşme**, İstanbul, Ufuk Kitapları.
- BERGER, Peter L.; Samuel HUNTINGTON, (2003), **Bir Küre Binbir Küreselleşme: Çağdaş Dünyada Kültürel Çeşitlilik**, (Çev.) Ayla Ortac, İstanbul, Kitap Yayınevi.
- BOLAY, Süleyman Hayri, (2003), “PostModernizm”, **Modernizmden Post Modernizme Geçiş**, (Ed.) Can Aktan, Konya, Çizgi Kitabevi.
- ÇELİK, Orhan, (1999), “Küreselleşme Sürecinde Firmalar Arası Stratejik İşbirliği”, **A.Ü. SBF Dergisi**, Cilt. 54, Sayı. 1, s. 23-40.
- EROĞLU, Ömer; Mesut ALBENİ, (2002), **Küreselleşme, Ekonomik Kriz ve Türkiye**, Isparta, Bilim Kitabevi.
- GIDDENS, Anthony, (2000), **Sosyoloji**, (Çev.) Hüseyin Özel, Cemal Güzel, Ankara, Ayraç Yayınları.
- GÜRLEK, Serhat, (2001), “ Küreselleşme ve Milli Devletin Geleceği Bağlamında Türk Milliyetçiliğini Yeniden Düşünmek”, **Türkiye ve Siyaset**, Küreselleşme ve Milliyetçilik Özel Sayısı, November-December, Ankara.
- HUNTINGTON, Samuel, (1998), **Clash of Civilizations on The Remaking of World Order**, New York, Simon&Schuster.
- KİBAROĞLU, Mustafa, (2007), “Fukuyama ve Tarihin Sonu”, (Ed.) Haydar Çakmak, **Uluslararası İlişkiler: Giriş, Kavram ve Teoriler**, Ankara, Platin Yayınları.
- KOÇDEMİR, Kadir (2000), **Küreselleşme**, İstanbul, Ötüken Yayınları. **Oxford Power Dictionary**, (1993), London, Oxford University Press.

ROBERTSON, Roland, (1992), **Globalisation**, London, Sage Press.

_____, (1998), **Küreselleşme, Sosyal Teori ve Küresel Kültür**, (Çev.) Ümit Hüsrev Yolsal, Ankara, Bilim ve Sanat Yayınları.

SARIBAY, Ali Yaşar, (2000) **Global, Yerel Eksende Türkiye**, İstanbul, Alfa Yayınları.

STIGLITZ, Joseph E., (2002), **Küreselleşme Büyük Hayal Kırıklığı**, (Çev.) Arzu Tascioğlu, Deniz Vural, İstanbul, Plain B Yayınları.

TALAS, Mustafa, (2008), “Kavramsal Olarak Küreselleşme”, (Ed.), Mustafa Talas, Salih Bildirici, **Farklı Yönleriyle Küreselleşme**, İstanbul, Doğu Kütüphanesi.

TOFFLER, Alvin, (1996), **Üçüncü Dalga**, (Çev.) Ali Seden, İstanbul, Altın Kitaplar Yayınları.

TOPRAK, Metin, (2001), **Küreselleşme ve Kriz**, Ankara, Siyasal Yayınları.

ULAGAY, Osman, (2001), **Küreselleşme Korkusu**, İstanbul, Timas Yayınları.