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Review

Globalization and State Sovereignty

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Globalization Without any iota of doubt had contributed to bring lot of changes and reductions to the scope of State Sovereign Powers. There had being numerous threats to the state sovereignty of which special can be made of Global financial flows, multinational Corporations, global media empires and the internet. The World War Second had changed everything drastically and most of the sovereign state deliberately and consciously limited their rights. The reasons behind such deliberate acts on the part of such sovereign states was that they had the intention to gain quite real advantages by becoming the members of regional and inter regional unions. Globalization gave us an alarm call that the lines ahead to us are a great threat in the form of capital labour and the different inequalities which could make us pay a heavy price, If we don't listen to the call of the hour which is to limit hour aggressive power's for the betterment of our societies in general end of the world in particular. This deceleration given by the former president of the international court of justice represented the conventional wisdom about of global governance.

Key words: Conventional wisdom, Globalization, state sovereignty, Multinational, Internet, aggressive powers, Global media

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INTRODUCTION

This Article explains that the impact of Globalization on state sovereignty. The Globalization is the dominant force which has shaped a new era of interaction and interdependence among nations. It has many dimensions such as economic, political, military, social and cultural dimension. It creates both opportunities and costs to the nation state. Sovereignty is the most essential element of the state. Globalization contributes to the change and reduction of the scope of state sovereignty. The scope of inner sovereignty has legally narrowed to a large degree due to the international agreements including Global financial flows, activities of international Organization and

Multinational Corporations, Information communication technology and issues concerning Human Rights and in connection with already formed models and traditions of states' behaviour. At the same time increasingly more states quite often give away some of their sovereign powers voluntarily for certain reason. Globalization is a process many facets of which have been subjected to a discussion by the writers belonging to a wide spectrum of theoretical and political positions. International relations scholars are interested in debates about Globalization and Governance partly because of a deeper concern about change versus continuity in the international

system. (Simon Dalby 2003) says Globalization is a buzzword that has no precise definition. (Charles w. Kegley and Wittkopf 2006) Globalization may be described as increasing and intensified flows between countries of goods, services, capital, ideas, information and people, which produce cross- border integration of a number of economic, social and cultural activities. It creates both opportunities and costs (Guido Bertrucci and Adriana Alberi 2004:1). Sovereignty is the most essential element of the state. A sovereign state will have high levels of capacity, and external, internal and subjective autonomy.

OBJECTIVES

- To demonstrate that, by the Globalization the list of threats to state sovereignty often includes Global financial flows, Multinational Corporations,
- To determine that the Globalization Contribute the Powerful Development of Trade, Transport and The Role of International Capital, MNS etc on State Sovereignty.

METHODOLOGY

The study will be conducted through secondary sources in an interdisciplinary approach. The design of the study will be exploratory in nature and the major concern of the proposed study will to evaluate the impact of globalization on national state sovereignty. The present research work would be analytical and fact based The current work is theoretical in nature. Hence it is based on secondary sources on data. For this purpose, the reference books shall be widely consulted, the access to internet research journals, occasional papers, government reports regarding Globalization shall be assured.

DESCRIPTION

There have long been debates as we all know about the relationship of the individual states to the capitalists views range from those who emphasize the degree to which states are manipulated by capitalists to serve their individual and collective interests to those who emphasize the degree to which states are autonomous actors who deal with capitalists as one interest group among several or many. There has also been debate about the degree to which capitalists could escape control by the state machines, and there are many who are many who are arguing that their ability to do this has increased considerably in recent decades, with the onset of the transnational corporation and so called globalization in addition, there have long been debates

about the relationship of so called sovereign state to each other views range from those who emphasize the effective sovereignty of the various states to those who are cynical about the ability of so called weak states to resist the pressures (and blandishments) of so called strong states. This debate is often kept separate from the debate about the relationship of individual states to capitalists, as though we were dealing with two different questions. It seems to be difficult however to discuss these issues intelligently without looking at them in tandem, because of the peculiar structure of the modern world system, the modern world system in existence in at least part of the globe since the sixteenth century, is a capitalist world economy. This means several things. A system is capitalist if the primary dynamic of social activity is the endless accumulation and indeed only a few are able to do so successfully. But a system is capitalist if those who do engage in such activity tend to prevail in the middle run over those who follow other dynamics. The endless accumulation of capital requires in turn the ever-increasing co modification of everything and a capitalist world economy should low a continuous trend in this direction which the modern world system surely does.

CONCLUSION

Globalization is a sprawling concept with a wide range of definitions. We have focused on globalization's acceleration of the moment of goods and services, people, capital, and information in ways that hamper a state's ability to regulate all activity on its territory the central definition of national sovereignty. Conduct that crosses state borders gives rise to demands for international cooperation. We argue, however, that efforts to solve globalization's effects by turning automatically to international organizations and law that take precedence over national sovereignty are premature and inconsistent with the continuing power and relevance of nation states. Rather than reject international law, or conjure forth the demise of the nation state, we propose a middle way. Popular sovereignty establishes the constitution as the authoritative mechanism for the generation and enforcement of national law within the United States.

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