

Rizwan Qadir (PAS/PMS)

International Relations

Lecture # 16

Topic:

Nationalism

Nationalism

- Refers to preferences stressing the rejection of excessive or illegitimate foreign influences and control over national populations or territory.
- Nationalism arising from transborder situations spurs aggressive state policies that sow the seeds of regional suspicion, enmity, and instability.

- The three demographic situations are referred to as
- 1. Minority-Majority situations—
 - The majority of one state is constituted by one national group whereas another state has a sizeable, or politically notable, minority population of the same group
- 2. Majority-Majority situations—
 - The majority of the population of two states is constituted by the same national group

- 3. Minority-Minority situations—
 - Two states each have a sizeable, or politically notable minority of the same national group.
- The three types of nationalism may breed instability and mutual suspicion between states, although to different degrees and in different ways

Demographics and Associated Nationalism

Table 1.1 Demographics and Associated Nationalism

<i>Demographic Situation</i>	<i>Associated Nationalism</i>
Minority-Majority (MINMAJ)	Irredentist-type
Majority-Majority (MAJMAJ)	Contending Government
Minority-Minority (MINMIN)	Minority-Minority

Irredentist-type nationalism

- It represents the preferences of nationalists within a homeland state for higher levels of self-determination for co-nationals within a kin state.
- At its strongest, irredentist nationalism seeks to eliminate control of a foreign government (kin state) over a diaspora group and the incorporation of that group and the territory it inhabits within the homeland state.

Irredentist-type nationalism

- Example: Pakistan Vs. Afghanistan
- Example: Pakistan Vs. India
- Example: Northern Ireland Vs. Republic Ireland
- Example: Pakistan Vs. Iran [Shia preferences]

Contending government nationalism

- Associated with majority-majority demographic populations.
- Contending government nationalism occurs between states that might be considered administrative divisions of a larger nation, meaning borders themselves lack the same strength of legitimacy accorded to states with borders dividing more divergent populations

Minority-Minority groups

- One would not expect such shared minorities to have high levels of control over the foreign policy decisions within either of the states in which they reside.
- Kurdish situation, whereby the nationality in question never forms the majority of a single state's population, as a distinct category of “minority-minority” nationalism.
- Example: Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

Conflict: A General Model- A Case Study of irredentist and contending type governments

- When the influence of **international norms of sovereignty**, which promote **peaceful interstate relations**, impact executive foreign policy decision making to a greater extent than **localized norms of self-determination**, which are associated with preferences for nationalist foreign policy goals, relations between states will tend to be peaceful.
- **International norms of sovereignty > localized norms of self-determination**

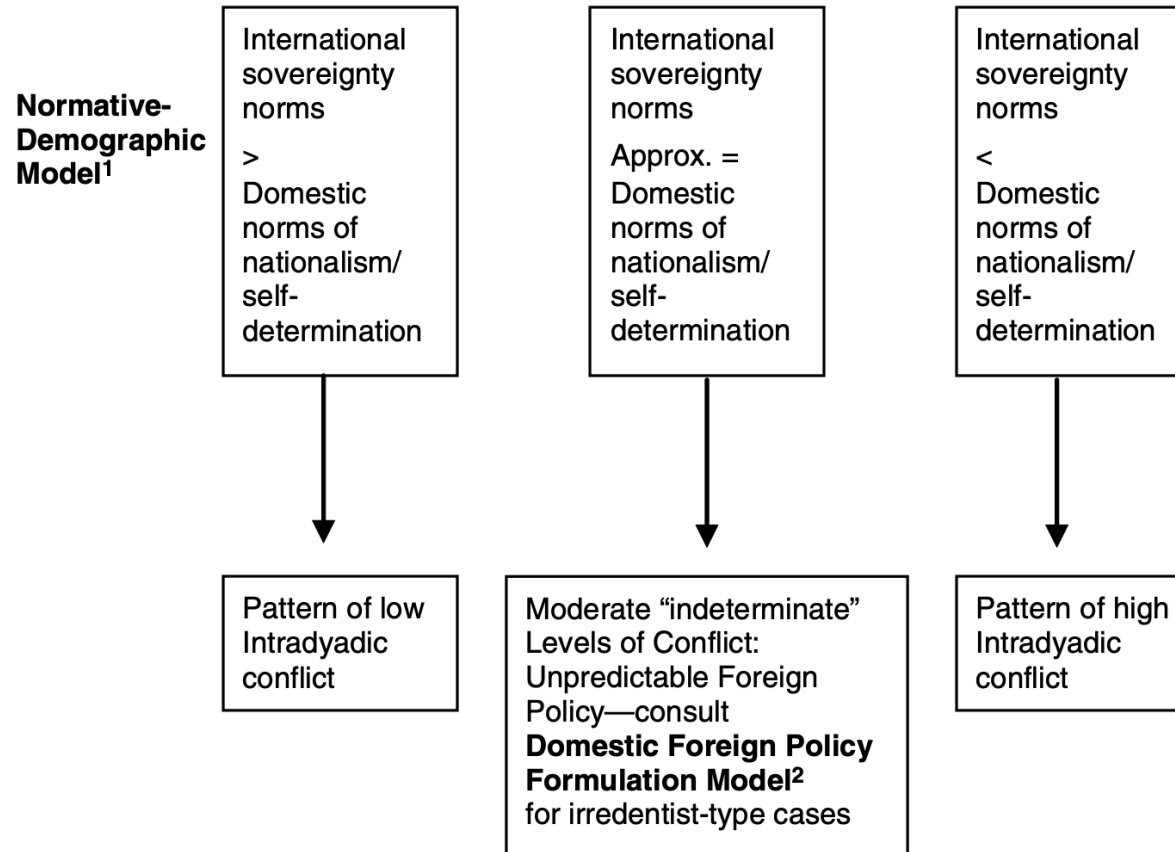
Conflict: A General Model- A Case Study of irredentist and contending type governments

- When the opposite is true and domestic norms of national self-determination are clearly stronger than international norms of sovereignty, relations will tend to be strongly conflictual.
- **International norms of sovereignty < localized norms of self-determination**
- This is most evident in irredentist-type dyads when a diaspora group is involved in rebellion against a kin state—a situation which invokes very high levels of nationalist sentiment among domestic audiences in a homeland state.

Conflict: A General Model- A Case Study of irredentist and contending type governments

- When international norms of sovereignty and domestic norms of nationalism/self-determination are either both strong or both weak—roughly “canceling one another out.”
- In this situation it is difficult to determine what policies a state will pursue (a situation referred to later as foreign policy “indeterminacy”), creating high levels of intra-dyadic distrust.
- **International norms of sovereignty = localized norms of self-determination**

Conflict: A General Model- A Case Study of irredentist and contending type governments



Conflict: A General Model- A Case Study of irredentist and contending type governments

Table 1.2 Major Wars and Transborder Nationality (1946–1990)

<i>War</i>	<i>Start Date</i>	<i>End Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
First Kashmir	July 17, 1948	January 1, 1949	MINMAJ
Palestine	May 15, 1948	July 18, 1948	MINMAJ
Korean	June 24, 1950	July 27, 1953	MAJMAJ
Russo-Hungarian	October 23, 1956	November 14, 1956	–
Sinai	October 29, 1956	November 6, 1956	MINMAJ
Assam	October 20, 1962	November 22, 1962	–
Vietnamese	February 7, 1965	April 30, 1975	MAJMAJ
Second Kashmir	August 5, 1965	September 23, 1965	MINMAJ
Six Day	June 5, 1967	June 10, 1967	MINMAJ
Israeli-Egyptian	March 6, 1969	August 7, 1970	MINMAJ
Football	July 14, 1969	July 18, 1969	MAJMAJ
Bangladesh	December 3, 1971	December 17, 1971	MINMAJ
Yom Kippur	October 6, 1973	October 24, 1973	MINMAJ
Turko-Cypriot	July 20, 1974	July 29, 1974	MINMAJ
Vietnamese-Cambodian	May 1, 1975	January 7, 1979	MINMAJ
Ethiopian-Somalian	August 1, 1977	March 14, 1978	MINMAJ
Ugandan-Tanzanian	October 30, 1978	April 12, 1979	–
Sino-Vietnamese	February 17, 1979	March 10, 1979	MINMAJ
Iran-Iraq	September 22, 1980	August 20, 1988	MINMAJ
Falklands	March 25, 1982	June 20, 1982	–
Israel-Syria (Lebanon)	April 21, 1982	September 5, 1982	MINMAJ
Sino-Vietnamese	January 5, 1987	February 6, 1987	MINMAJ
Gulf War	August 2, 1990	April 11, 1991	MAJMAJ

Patterns of Behavior

- **Hypothesis 1:**
 - Contiguous states containing a state with a majority national group in one state and a same-national minority in the other (irredentist-type, MINMAJ) will tend to experience more international militarized disputes if the same-national minority population is or has recently engaged in armed rebellion.

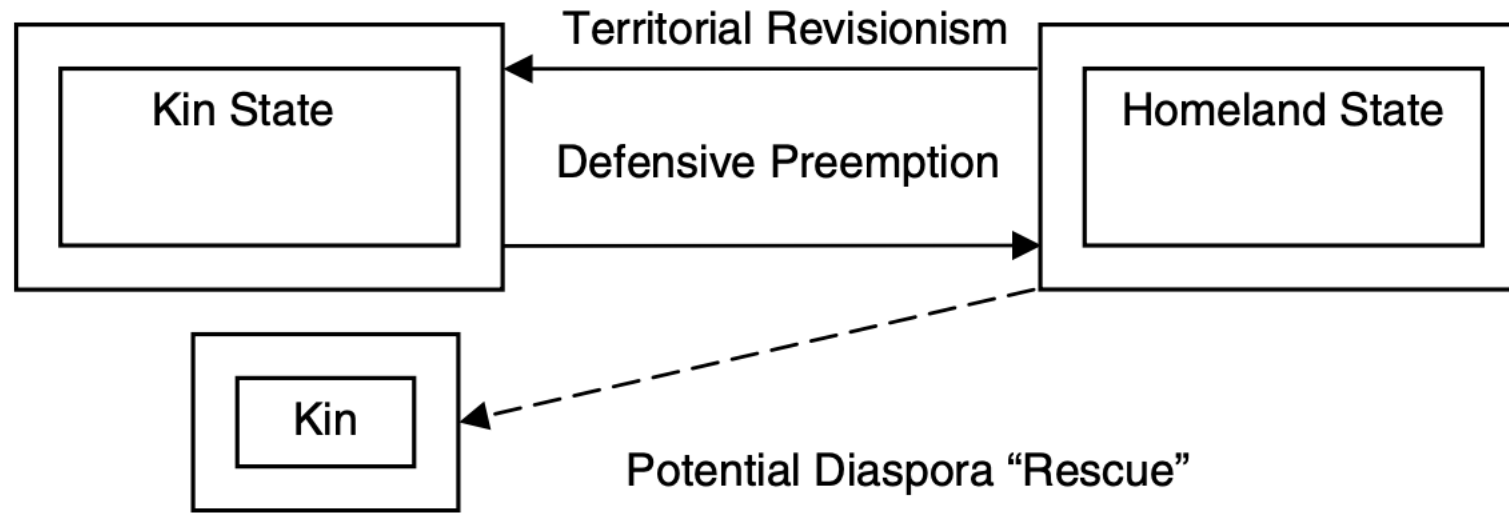
Patterns of Behavior

- **Hypothesis 2:**
 - Contiguous dyads containing a state with a majority national group in one state and a same-national minority in the other (irredentist-type) will tend to have more militarized international disputes than other dyads even in the absence of rebellion.

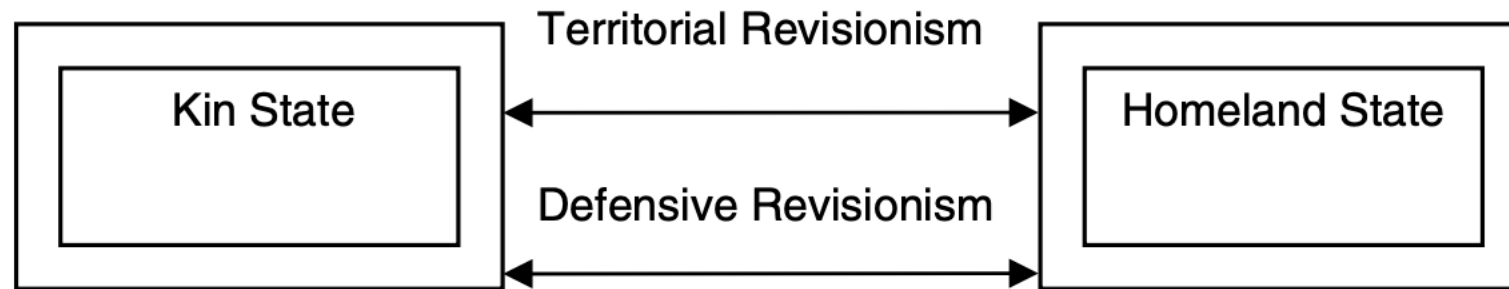
Patterns of Behavior

- **Hypothesis 3:**
 - Contiguous dyads that share an ethnic group, and in which members of that group form a majority of the population in both states (contending government), will tend to have more militarized international disputes than other dyads.

Irredentist-type Systemic Interactions



Contending Government Systemic Interactions



Patterns of Behavior

- **Hypothesis 4:**

- Ethnic rebellion will increase dispute rates among contiguous dyads regardless of the presence of a transborder group.

- **Hypothesis 5:**

- The presence of militarized territorial disputes between pairs of states will be positively associated with the presence of a transborder nation group that is either a majority of the population in both states (contending government, MAJMAJ) or a majority in one and a minority in the other (irredentist-type, MINMAJ).

Patterns of Behavior

- **Hypothesis 6:**
 - The presence of militarized disputes relating to the forced overthrow of one state government by another will be positively associated with contending government dyads, but not irredentist-type dyads.
 - Furthermore, joint-democracy should greatly reduce the tension inherent in these dyads.

Reading

- NATIONALISM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS by Douglas Woodwell

