

and its statist political-economic framework is the fundamental basis of IPE analysis. In fact statism is premised on a few key ideals namely; nationalism, ideology, justice, equality, and market control. Even the EU—a supposed ‘post-modern’ group—is riven by national preferences and differing concepts of these key ideals.

Statist governance is in large measure a form of socialization that begets a regime that is fundamentally difficult to change, and reduce in size and scope. Such embedded socialization within representative institutional and constitutional frameworks combines traditional socialism with integrational liberalism and realism creating a form of statist doctrine. Statism captures the essence of the structural convergence and post-modern regime types, which populate the richer countries. Such an ideal is derived from the works of 20th century thinkers such as Lukacs, the Frankfurt School and those espousing the ‘New Left’, the ‘Third-Way’ or ‘Welfare Capitalism’. Modern statism is the great compromise between competing ideals of social and economic organisation. It can be defined as; “The direct intervention by the state in the economic life of a capitalist society, by nationalisation, by the administering of prices and control of wages, and by social welfare legislation. In a wider sense it signifies the vesting of power in the state, as a necessary condition of political transformations.”¹⁷⁶

FIGURE 5: A GENERAL CONVERGENCE ON NATIONAL STATISM

	Mercantilism	Liberalism	Socialism	Modern Western Regimes ¹⁷⁷
Relationship between Economics and Politics	Politics is decisive	Economics is separate	Economics decisive	Mixture of Domestic Keynesianism and Liberalised International trade
Main Actors/Units	States	Individuals	Classes	Interest group Sub sets and elites of States, Dynamic and Fluid
Nature of Economic Relations	Zero Sum	Positive Sum	Conflictual	Positive Sum and Conflictual with limitations pertaining to political and social goals
Economic Goals	State Power	Individual Well Being	Class Interests	Predominantly Mercantilist and Socialist with liberal safeguards and institutions

Statism and the increase in state, control, regulation and inter-governmental organisation is the major fact as the new millennium takes shape. Globalization and regionalism while vital processes that will reshape the modern world have done little to impair the Westphalian state model and have in fact added the accretion of money and power to the state and statist agenda and corporate statism. Redistributive policies designed to limit voter disenchantment, suppress widespread criticism and disillusionment and enforce citizen adherence to rights, equality and assured access are the norm, all of which underpin the socialization of citizens. An important step in such policies is the creation of a national identity.

NATIONALISM

Many analysts posit that through a process of technological dissemination, globalization might actually promote greater nationalism and the formation of new states. Hence, globalization and nationalism might converge, with states coping with and managing the forces of globalization. Here lies an interesting paradox. Although the forces of globalization seem to undermine state sovereignty, technological changes do in fact improve the material conditions for the enhancement or resurgence of nationalistic trends. Thus, globalization creates new strategies and roles for the nation-state and gives the nation state new tools with which to deepen its socialization strategies and further government control.¹⁷⁸

In general nation states are very mixed regimes with pronounced governmental economic and political management depending on the state and region in question. All 3 IPE theories are melded in modern structures to propagate social cohesion, security and the maintenance of national goals. This admixture is used by nation states to embolden nationalism and the power of the coercive nation state. In fact the primary role of states is the furtherance of these two ideals. We can define these two powerful concepts as:

“... the feelings of attachment to one another that members of a nation have and to a sense of pride that a nation has in itself. Hence, the concepts of nation and state fused to yield the ‘nation-state,’