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Q: What is the significance of security to states? How far do you agree that international security has given way to global security in face of new challenges of Terrorism and Human Security?

1. Introduction:

Security possesses a significant place in IR. It is the ability of a state to protect its core values. It deals with the mechanism that how security environment affects political policies of the states and how state political decisions can affect the overall security of the globe. The shift from "international security" to global security reflects a recognition of the evolving nature of threats and interconnectedness of contemporary global challenges in IR. New and novel threats emerge in response to the international security tactics used by states.

2. Concept of 'Security':

Security is a central concept concerned with protecting states, societies, and individuals from threats. ~~It has~~

According to Arnold Wolfers:

"Security is the absence of threat."

1. The traditional focus of security encompasses the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence from external threats, primarily through military means.
2. Whereas the non-traditional security is the protection of state's institutions and governing capacity from non-military threats.

Dominant theories of the time were:

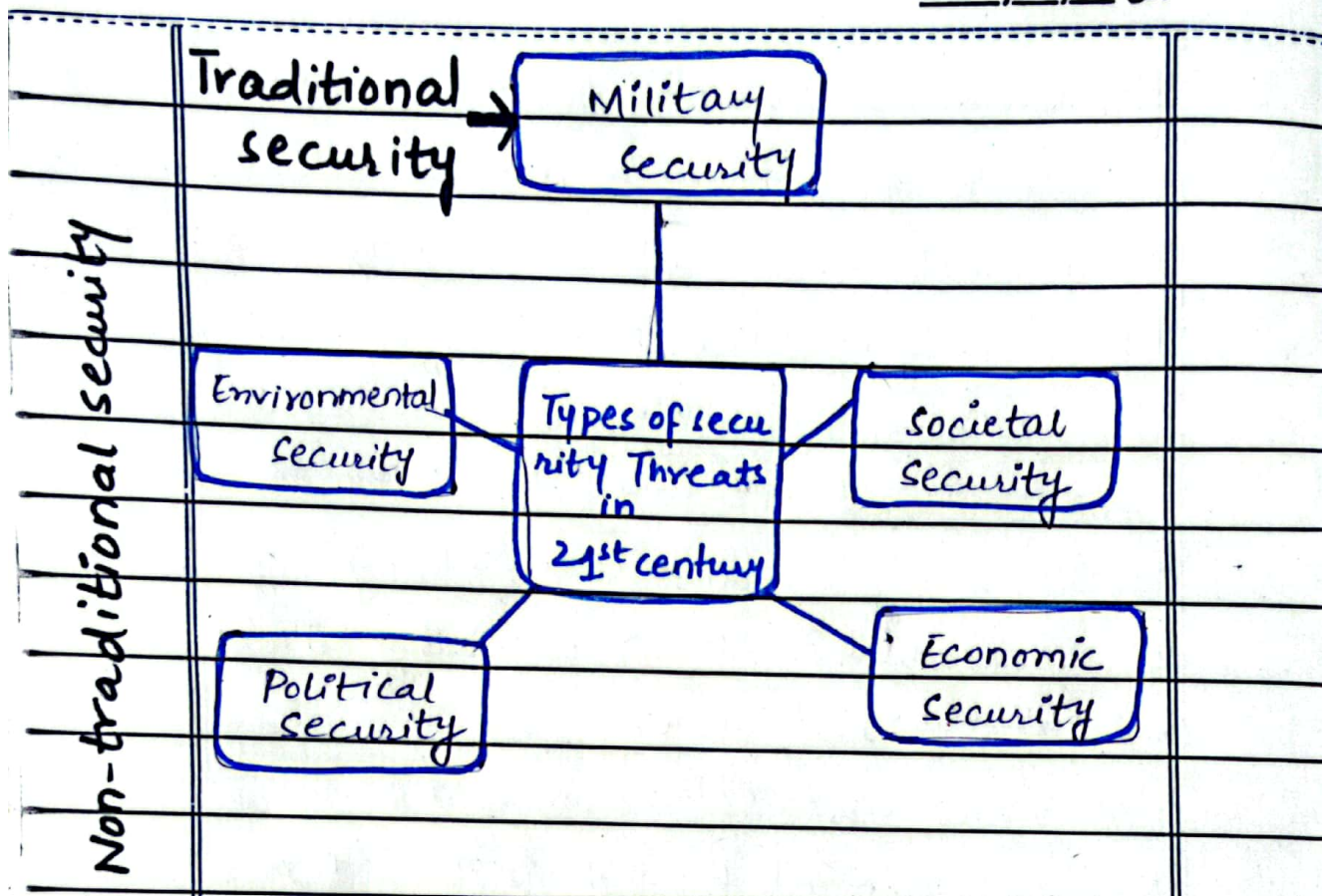
Realism and NeoRealism which emphasize power, survival and anarchy in international system.

Broader Conceptions of Security:

- **Human Security:** Focuses on individuals' safety and well-being, addressing issues like poverty, disease, human rights, and environmental degradation.
- **Global Security:** It addresses international threats like terrorism, climate change, cyberattacks and pandemics, requiring collective international action.
- **Economic Security:** Ensure stable access to resources, markets, and trade networks vital for state and individual prosperity.

Changing Nature of Threats:

The nature of threats changed in the 21st century. The non-traditional threats i.e terrorism, organized crime, and cyber warfare challenge the state-centric paradigm. Globalization, has blurred boundaries, making security increasingly interconnected and interdependent.



International security Giving Way to Global security in face of new Challenges of Terrorism and Human Security

International security gives way to global security and deals with the evolving nature of threats and contemporary global challenges in international relations.

1. Terrorism as a Transnational Threat

Traditional international security focused on state-centric threats, such as wars

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and conflicts between states. However, terrorism operates beyond national boundaries, targeting states, institutions, and civilians across the globe.

Groups like Al-Qaeda, ISIS and others utilized globalization, technology and border benefits to create networks to defy traditional state-based security approaches.

2. Human Security Over State-Centric Society:

Human security shifts its focus from protecting states to safeguarding individuals. It emphasizes threats like poverty, health crises, climate change, and human rights abuses which transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by military means alone.

3. Globalization and Interdependence

Economic, political and technological interdependence means that a security

issue in one part of the world can have alarming affects elsewhere. For example cyber attacks, pandemics, and environmental disasters demand global responses, not isolated national strategies.

Add references from books
Add profound analysis
Add reports where required

4. Institutional Responses:

Organizations like United Nations, NATO, and regional alliances have adjusted their mandates to address these global threats, fostering collective security mechanisms.

5. Conclusion:

In essence, the paradigm of global security emerges from the recognition that modern threats are complex, interconnected, and not confined by national borders. This necessitates cooperative, multilateral, and inclusive approaches that go beyond traditional state-focused notions of security in IP.



