

(Q4)

(IR-2016)

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?

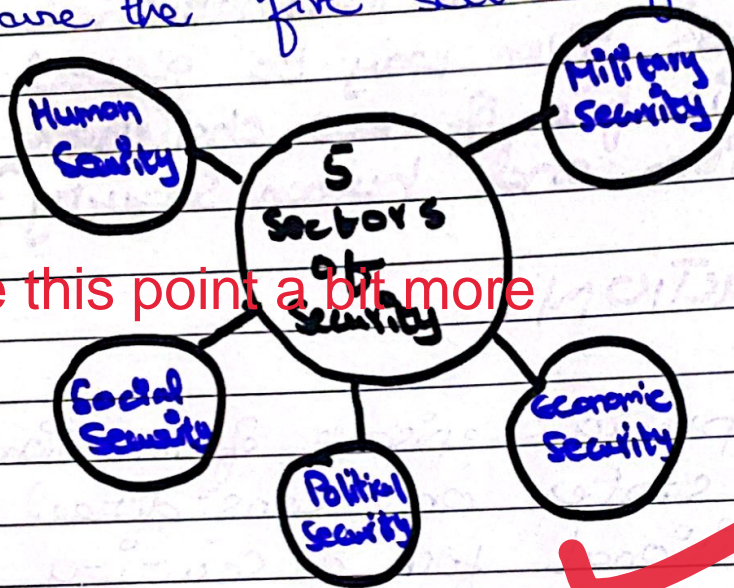
INTRODUCTION:

Restructure your introduction

In the previous episode of international politics, states only considered the traditional form of security mandatory to achieve. This notion of security reflected the ideas of **realists**, who only talked about maximization of power for any incoming threat. This notion was also translated into in **Cold war** where the referent object was **state and not people**. After cold war, states have acknowledged the importance of security from a very **holistic** lens. **Barry Buzan** has given **5** sectors of security which are today necessary for each and every state today!

Significance of Security for States and Barry Buzan's Sectors:

States hold their security at the forefront and after the disintegration of Soviet Union, states have realized that non-traditional security is important too. Following are the five sectors of security:



Elaborate this point a bit more

States go for war if their security is thwarted:

As the traditional notion of security talks about military and power maximization, states feel compelled to go for war when their adversary threatens their security. According to **Kenneth Waltz**, the anarchic structure makes states feel insecure and they follow the rule of self-help

• A case - study of Russia - Ukraine war :

In the Russian invasion of Ukraine, Russia did not want NATO forces on its borders and Ukraine's membership to NATO would ^{have} threatened Russia's security. Resultantly, it Russia invaded Ukraine.

Example

Economic Security : Significant for a State's Survival:

Barry Buzan has emphasized on economic sector of ~~security~~ as it increases a state's influence and power on global level. States who fail to boost their economy face consequences in the form of a snowball effect. Economic security, in other words, also affects other sectors of security.

Use some other word instead of case study

A case study of North Korea:

North Korea has always secured itself from foreign threats while neglecting its economic security. Thereby it is one of the most impoverished country on the globe which faces poverty, unemployment, less patriotism and threats to human

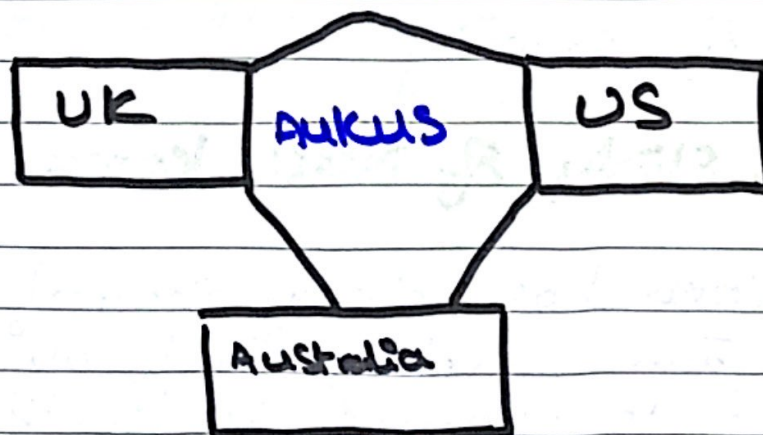
Security. Thereby, economic security is significant for those states who aim to alter the status quo.

For security purposes, states also join alliances.

According to scholars like John Mearsheimer and Hans J. Morgenthau, states always prioritize their security and for this reason, they join alliances to secure themselves under the shelter of a hegemon. Thereby, alliance formation allows states to fulfil their economic, military and political objectives.

A case study of AUKUS:

An alliance of three states:



This was a deal between these countries to provide nuclear submarines to Australia against Chinese threat

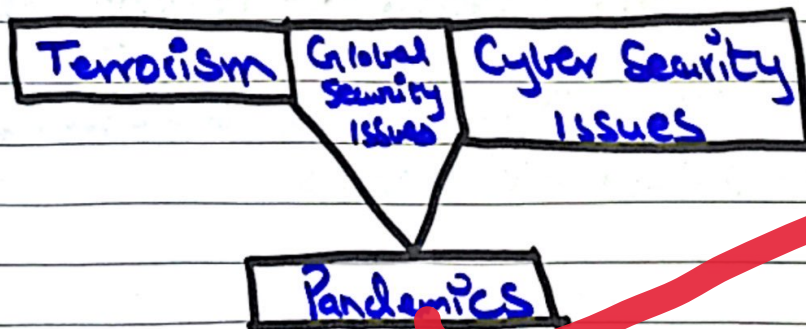
and to create deterrence in Asia Pacific. Therefore, states form alliances to secure themselves.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY HAS GIVEN RISE TO GLOBAL SECURITY:

Undoubtedly, international security has given rise to global security due to the increasing interconnectiveness between among states.

Global Security and Globalization:

Authors such as J. Friedman have supported the notion of global security. As globalization has connected the world, substate conflicts have been on the rise and state is just one actor. Resultantly, globalization has led to issues such as:



Terrorism: A Global Threat:

Global security acknowledges the fact that terrorism is an international issue which can undermine a state's security. Due to globalization and presence of non-state actors all around the world, terrorist activities have been on a rise.

A case study of Al-Qaeda:

Al-Qaeda posed a threat to all the countries globally. Interestingly, **it still exists!** Joshua Goldstein has stated that in the aftermath of cold war, terrorism is a bigger threat and Al-Qaeda managed to kill **3,000 Americans** on 9/11th September 2001. This also resulted in the creation of other non-state actors around the world like **TTP, Boko Haram, Lashkar-e-Tahzeeb** etc.

Human Security: A Greater ^{Notion} Threat in Contemporary World

Human security was first coined by a **UNDP report** in 1994 and this report considered **human** to be the **representative object** instead of states. Humans are the source,

through which states earn their livelihoods and boost their economy. Thus, human security, in face of globalization is far more significant.

A case study of Covid-19:

Covid-19 was a point in history which showed the importance of human security. It has killed around **millions of people globally** and damaged human security all around the world. Moreover, it brought poverty and unemployment with it.

Add a few points here

Conclusion:

Thereby, human security and terrorism are growing threats due to increasing globalization and **blurring of borders between states**. States always prioritize their security whether may it be military, economic, political or social to survive in an anarchic international system. Thus, security evolved from the time cold war ended and since then the concept has been broadened and deepened.

You didn't exactly address what has been asked. Address it and add theoretical framework as well

Good luck!