

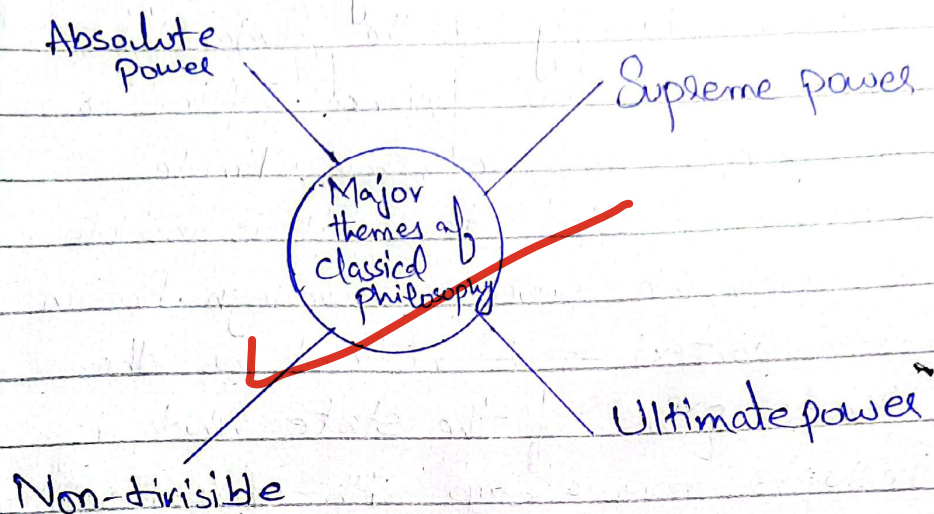
Discuss in detail the Concept of Sovereignty and explain its attributes.

Introduction:-

"Sovereignty belongs unconditionally to the nation" said by Mustafa Kamal Ataturk. Sovereignty is the fundamental concept of political science referred as the supreme, absolute, and ultimate power. In classical terms it is absolute and indivisible power of sovereign. But in modern context it is referred as the ultimate power of the state which is reshaping now a days with modern conditions such as global security. Classical and modern philosophers explain the sovereignty concept in various diverse ways. Including attributes such as absoluteness, permanence, supremacy and many more. These have different context in different states. The challenges to the sovereignty in modern world are also there. We have to overview all challenges to overcome those to protect state sovereignty.

Philosophical discription of the Concept of Sovereignty in the context of Classical and Modern Philosophers:-

Classical Philosophy:-



1) Jean Bodin (16th Century):

He was the one who gives the proper definition of the sovereignty. He explained the sovereignty as the absolute, perpetual, and indivisible concept. In his systematic definition state authority exists ~~at~~ above all the powers.

2) Thomas Hobbes:

Sovereign (Leviathan) must have the

absolute power to prevent anarchy. He said the sovereignty originates from the social contract, yet it is unlimited once granted.

3) John Austin (Legal Theory)

John Austin gives the legal perspective of the sovereignty. According to him sovereignty is the habitual obedience of the people to the sovereign. Sovereign is legally supreme not legally bound to others.

4) Rousseau (Popular Sovereignty)

In the view of Rousseau the sovereignty rests with the peoples of the sovereign and expressed as a "general will".

5) Hegel (Organic Theory)

Hegel gives the organic theory of the sovereignty. He said the state is the organic and ethical entity, sovereignty reflects the collective will.

6) Harold Laski (Pluralist Theory)

The pluralist Theory claimed that the sovereignty is diffused in various groups and institutions. This theory rejects

the notion of absolute sovereignty.

Modern and Limited Sovereignty:



1) Globalization: minimum description under a heading should be 5 lines....

States are economically dependent on each other. It reduces absolute autonomy.

2) Human Rights Regimes

States are not free to violate the human Rights without the international scrutiny.

3) International law and Organizations:

UN Security Council resolutions, institutions like WTO, ICC and the international treaties limits the absolute sovereignty of a State.

4- Supranational Entities:

In the concept of Supranationalism the states of European Union shared the pooled sovereignty with the member states.

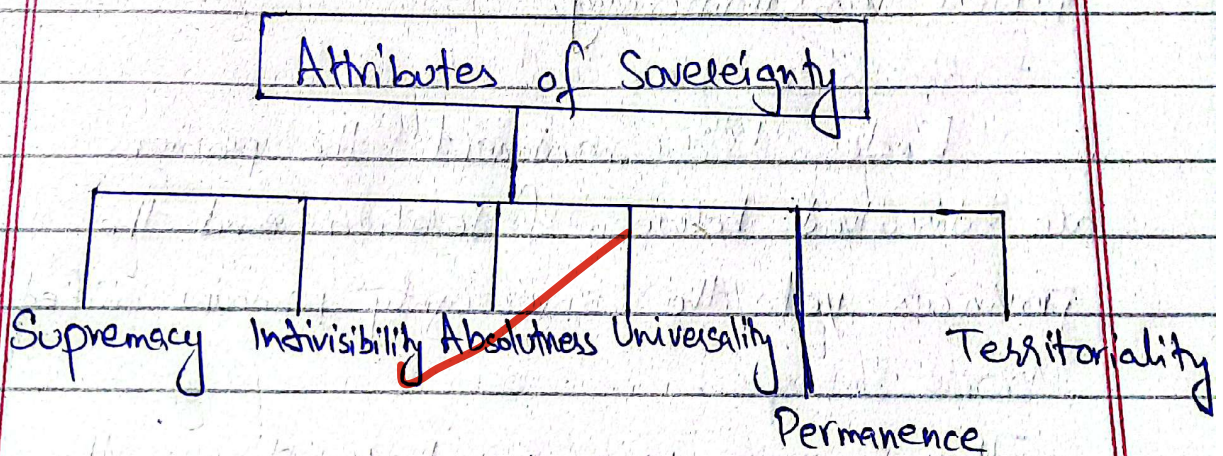
5- Non-State Actors:

Non-state Actors such as Multinational cooperations, international NGOs and the extremist and terrorist networks affects the states decision and control.

6- Technological Sovereignty:

Cybersecurity, data privacy and digital platforms are nowadays a modern concern for the sovereignty of the state.

Attributes of Sovereignty in context of Pakistani and World examples:



1. Supremacy:

The sovereign ~~has~~ inside its territory has the highest authority. They have no internal competitor.

Pakistan's:

Under the Article 5 & 199, the Parliament has the supreme legislative authority. Though they have judicial review and constitutional limits.

World Example:

The UK parliament is sovereign in the legal sense, though political constraints by the EU era and devolution.

2. Indivisibility:

The classical theorists argued that the sovereignty ~~can~~ not be divided. But in the modern context the federations have divided powers constitutionally.

Pakistan's example:

Under 18th amendment the powers are dissolved between federation and the provinces, yet the sovereignty remains unified.

World Example:

The European Union members shares the powers with the supranational institutions
{ i.e. trade and human rights courts }

3- Absolutness:

The classical theorist believe that the sovereign powers is unlimited. But in modern practice governance places constitutional, legal and ethical limits.

Pakistan's example:

The fundamental rights in constitution, Shariat court under Islamic provision, and the judicial review limits the absolutism of the parliament and the executive.

World example:

The US president have strict checks and balances by the congress and supreme court. He cannot act beyond legal limits.

4- Universality:

The sovereign authority extends to all the citizens, institutions and the groups within the state.

Pakistan's example:

All the citizens, political parties and the institutions are under the constitutional limits.

World example:

Universality expressed through complete authority of the communist party over all the political institutions.

5- Permanence:

Sovereignty remains continues despite changes in government and leadership.

Pakistan's example:

Despite of ~~political~~ transitions (Military rule and democratic governments) the sovereignty of the state did not affects.

World example:

Sovereign status of the France despite of the revolutions and regime changes remain unchanged.

6- Territoriality:

Sovereignty applies within in the fixed geographical boundaries.

Pakistan's example:

Authority exercise on the provinces, GB and AJK (with special legal arrangements).

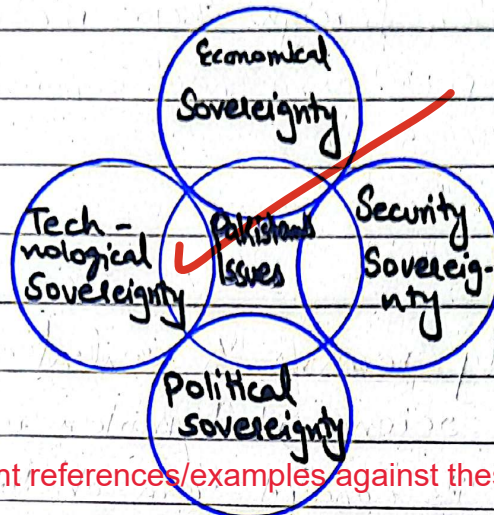
World example:

The geopolitical conflicts such as Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine show the contestation of territorial sovereignty.

Pakistan and Sovereignty: The Contemporary Issues:-

The sovereign state of Pakistan facing

the contemporary issues with the rising modern world.



add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

1- Economical Sovereignty:

The heavy dependence on the IMF programs and the rising foreign debt and trade deficits constraints the policy flexibility and autonomous decision making.

2- Security Sovereignty:

Regional instability, insurgency (dynamics like Afghanistan and India) with counter-terrorism operations shaped the policy-making.

3- Political sovereignty:

Imbalances between civilian and military institution along with the inter-institutional tensions between the parliament, the executive and the judiciary shapes the perceptions of decision and policy making.

4. Technological Sovereignty:

Disinformation, cyber security and cyberattacks, data protection, social media regulation and reliance on foreign social media platforms appears as a new domain of sovereignty.

Conclusion:

Sovereignty remains a central concept in the political science, but modern realities have reshaped its concept from absolute supremacy to shared, interdependent and limited authority. While classical theorists claim the sovereignty as an indivisible and absolute authority — the modern theories reffered it as a flexible and negotiated concept. The examples of the Pakistan and world shows how the economical, military, political and technological factors are reshaping the current concept of sovereignty.