IR Paper -1

Question. Examine the relationship between globalization and security. How has global inter-connectedness influenced both traditional and non-traditional security threats -?

Globalization

The ever increasing phenomena of Political integration, economic interdepandance and technological interaction among States, individuals and societies at global level, which results in time compress between States, People and Societies and turns the world into one global village is called globalization.

Globalization is liberalist point of action, wherein states and societies engage in Cooperation, promote free trade, exchange culture and education. Moreover, globalization is considered to be anti nationalism as it strictly prohibits xenophobia and allows free movement of people from one place to another-

For example, European Union is the best example that works on the principle of globalization wherein all the members states allow free market economy (economic liberalism) and free movement of people from one country to another-

Security

Security is considered to be ability of nation, state or society to protect its national interests and maintain it sovereignity inside its territories - The concept of Security has been the oldest in International system

wherein Romans and Greeks protected their territories and resisted against influence. However, due to religious influence on these empires, there was noted to be a compromise on security, mainly due to divine beliefs.

However, Peace of Westphalia which ended the thirty years of war in Europe also gave a clear stance on security — creating a Nation States system in which absolute sovereignty of every state within its territories was stressed, including the principle of non interference.

For example, Security in terms of Pakistan means its ability to protect its territories, its national interests and independant foreign policy. If any of these aspect is under threat, then it is ultimately a threat to security of a country.

Relation between globalization and Security:

Globalization is considered to be a threat as well as a reassurance for security by the theorists of International relations. In this regard, following views merit attention.

a) Realist perspective

Realism theory of International Relation (both classical and neo realism) consider globalization a threat to security. Classical realist Hans Morgenthau states that only the dominat global powers benefit from global interconnectedness

Wherein, the weak Powers are vulnerable to zero sum game—

Furthermore, realist theorist stress that glo globalization forces the weaker states to compromize on their national interest, territorial integrity and absolute sovereignity. In the absence of global sovereign, there is no supra national authority to ensure that every state benefits equally from globalization, leaving the poor and weaker countries vulnerable.

Idealistic Perspective

Both classical idealist and neo liberalists declared the cooperation through globalization, significant for prosperity and peace. Although classical idealists stressed more on altruistic nature of humans who are keen on cooperating, neo liberals made it clear that the only solution to prevent war and bring peace (that will ensure safety and security) is globalization, cooperation and free movement of goods and people.

Constructivist views regarding globalization and Security

Constructivist theorist of International Relations maintained the stance that if the experience of state (who are connecting through globalization) is good then it will benefit both countries. Same goes with bad relations or experience that will only result in zero sumgains. Thus,

Alexender Wendt maintained his view that globalization
and security are devandant on idea, views, believes
and previous experiances.
For example, if globalization is connecting ASEAN
members it will benefit their scarits due to
their positive ideas or experiances. However, if
globalization is in the SAARC, then due to bad
experiances and beliefs among members, it will
put a threat to securits.

Influence of Global interconnectedness on Traditional and non traditional Security threats :.

Global interconnectedness influences both traditional
and not traditional securits threats at both domestic
and international a level.

Global Interconnectedness and tradional Security :.

One of the most important facter of traditional
securits is military ~~political~~ securits.
As Per the realist theorist of IR, military power
is the most important facter that ensure the
securits of any nation and helps it in its
immediate survival. Morrover, globalization
Puts a direct threat to military strength as
it foses compramises.
For example, global interconnectedness allow
the states to rely on their allies or
international institutions to protect

them during conflicts. However, this reliance on other makes it dependant and forces the country to compromise its r on its national interests.

Thus, globalize interconnectedness weakens the security of country by forcing a compromize and over reliance on Allies rather than focusing on balance of Power by strengthening its military capability.

Global interconnectedness and non traditional security:-

Global interconnectedness also impacts non traditional security of any country as follows:-

Economic Security

As per theory of dependancy, globalized interconnatness only benefits the core and damages the periphery countries. Case in Point is that globalization promotes free trade among countries and claims win-win game - However, in the absence of Supra sovereign who can ensure the relative gains, the powerful economies benefit more than the weaker countries.

Thus, global interconnectedness has impact on adverse impact on economic security, wherin it only benefits the powerful nations.

Political Security

Globalization also puts threat to political security of weaker states. ~~Interdependency theory of~~ ~~IR states that~~ Globalization promotes

& also extra territorial soverengty also free movement of citizens. Thus, states compromise on their territorial negatives.

Moreover, International Non Governmental Organizations, International Governmental Organizations, Multinational Corporation also impact decision making of the state. Thus, global interconnectedness also put influences the Political security.

Global interconnectedness and non traditional security

Environmental Security

Environmental security of non traditional security is least impacted by global interconnected ness. However, free movements from one country to other Some times results in pollution, energy Consumption, deforestation in one Country whose host the large number of immigrants.

Conclusion

In this backdrop, it is evident that globalization and security are both inter related having the direct on indirect impact on each other. However, theorist of International relations have divided opinion on Positive or negative impact of globalization on security. Whereas, globalization does't impact military, political, economic and environmental of any country, state or society in their own respective ways.

(IR Paper-II)

Critically assess the Proposition that sustainable peace and stability in South Asia are contingent upon a stable Afghanistan and a resolution of Kashmir dispute. What are the principal obstacles to achieving these conditions-?

Significance of Stability of Afghanistan

Instability in Afghanistan is posing a direct threat to stability of South Asia as a whole and specially the its immediate neighbors Pakistan- To understand the importance of ~~significance~~ stability of Afghanistan for South Asia, following points merit attention as per theories of International ~~Relations~~ ~~to stajarras2 leartirest or twsT~~

A. Afghanistan Connects South Asia with Central Asia:-

According to Emmanuel Kant's Peace model theory of liberalism, Peace in the region is only possible if countries Promote free market economy and trade with each other-

Afghanistan is the only trade route for South Asian countries to access central Asia Republic via its Wakhan corridor- However, due to terrorism and political instability in Afghanistan, South Asia remains disconnected. from a large economic market-

Thus, Afghanistan's stability is the only way to enhance free market economy and built peace in South Asia-

Instability in one country, threats stability of others:-

As per Domino Theory of International Relations, if there's instability in one country, then it can challenge the stability of its neighbors due to the

domino effect ... ...

Pakistan is the second largest country in South Asia and our immediate neighbour to Afghanistan. Due to terrorism in Afghanistan, Pakistan also remains vulnerable to State terrorism wherein, terror groups use the territory of Afghanistan against it. If Pakistan gets unstable, it will automatically threat the stability of its neighbour India and so on. Hence, stability in Afghanistan is essential to promote peace in South Asia.

(- Threat to territorial Sovereignty of Pakistan: -

As per realism theory of international relations, due to absence of global ~~super~~ Sovereign, States seek power maximization to ensure their survival and protect their absolute sovereignty.

◊ Afghanistan's instability allows the terrorist organizations and insurgent groups to use its territory without any fear against Pakistan. Thus, it forces Pakistan to maximize its military capability to counter the threats. Moreover, this scenario leaves not ground for cooperation at any state.

In this backdrop, no cooperation between the neighbouring states minimize the potential possibility of cooperation peace in the region.

Importance of Stability in Kashmir :-

On the other end, Kashmir relies between the largest
or Strategic Powers of South Asia, wherein four
direct wars have been fought to on the Kashmir
issue - Stability in Kashmir is also obligatory for
stability in South Asia - Following arguments shed
light on given stance - :

Risk of nuclear war

~~Both India and Pakistan are th~~

As per the theory of liberalism, (6) war is
more likely to happen, when the cooperation
between the states fail_
India and Pakistan are lai two largest countries
in the South Asia and are also nuclear
armed countries_ Moreover, both countries have
fought few direct wars and few minor conflicts
over the Kashmir issue_ If kashmir issue
remains undecided, it can bring both the
countries at the verge of Nuclear war, that
can not only destroy the whole to South Asia
but puts whole world under threat_
In this regard, instability in Kashmir is
a direct threat to peace in South Asia_

Failure of regional organizations

According to Emanuel Kant Peace model,
Peace is unlikely to contain itself if there are

active regional org or multilateral organizations. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation remains ineffective due to Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. This leads to failure in both bilateral and multilateral Cooperation between the regional countries. In this context, Kashmir issue causes ineffectiveness of regional organizations resulting in threat to Peace and stability in South Asia as a whole.

No trade agreements between South Asian Countries:-
~~Despite~~ Liberalism theory of International Relations stresses that Peace is only possible if countries engage in trade with each other, promoting free market economy.
However, due to Kashmir dispute, India and Pakistan donot Promote free market or trade with eachother. Moreover, Pakistans geographic location also is the only connection of South Asian Countries with Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics.
Thus, Kashmir dispute undermines the trade among South Asian Countries and puts Peace at Stake.

Obstacles to acheiving Peace and stability:-

Following obstacles are relevent that make peace and stability in Afghanistan and Kashmir challenging.

Indian heagemonization in the region

Accoding to nee realism theory of IR, due to anarchic global structure, Powerstates undermine the smaller states for their territorial and other gains. India wants to keep its heagomony in South Asia by controlling other states. However, Pakistan maintains balance of Power and keeps territorial sovereignty due to which India never agrees to have talk on Kashmir Issue.

Failure of Democracy in Afghanistan

As per Democratic Peace theory, absence of democracy leads to war and leaves no space for peace.

Afghanistan has been taken over by theocratic regime, without leaving any possibility of democracy in the country. In this aspect, Afghanistan remains unstable and puts its neibouring coudres under threat of instability.

Expanionst nationalism of India

Expansionist nationalism is the form of nationalism in International Relations wherein states try to expand their territories and expand.

India has developed expansionist nationalism ideology, so due to which it wants to take territorial control over its neighbouring coubies including Kashmir.

Thus, expansionist nationalism of India never allows to solve dispute in Kashmir

Internal state dynamics in Afghanistan ::

Afghanistan is considered to be rich in natural resources in which it contains large reserves of rare earth minerals and other resources. Internal state dynamics concept in International Relations explains that Peace becomes unlikely due to fights over resources in any country.

Conflict over Structure in Afghanistan ::

Another concept in IR explaining threat to Peace is Conflict over structure. Afghanistan is a country with different ideologies, ethnicities and cultures. Due to absence of democracy, different groups are in quest for taking over the government. This quest never allows Stability in Afghanistan.

Militarization

International Relations expert maintain that Powerful state strengthen their economy by selling weapons to others. This is done only if the countries are at war. India and Pakistan remain a market for weapon selling, thus global Powers put no effort to resolve the issue of Kashmir.

Traditional Nationalizm in India

Finally, India has developed the Ideology of Hindutva wherein it seeks for greater India. This aggressive stance of its leadership and even Public forces it to become a war monger and dont talk for Peace.

Strategic Culture of India

Indian strategic culture is built on Power maximization and ideas of dominance own in South Asia.

Conclusion This current strategic culture of the India also remains a hurdle in cooperation or bilateral talks over resolution of Kashmir dispute.

Conclusion

Above in view, stability in Afghanistan and Kashmir is necessary to promote peace and stability in South Asia. However, failure of democracy in Afghanistan and Indian warmongering hegemonization remains a hurdle in stablizing both Afghanistan and Kashmir