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IR - I

Mock #5

Q No: 4

Relationship between globalization & security. How has global interconnectedness influenced both traditional & non-traditional security threats?

1. Introduction:

"Tragedy befall upon those who rely upon hope, cooperation and supposed friends - Thucydides" This quotation of Thucydides is deeply rooted in relation between globalization, security and threats. Globalization refers to cooperation and multilateralism. But over globalization can poses security threats to other nations. The over-dependence upon globalization and cooperation create economic dependence which in turn create a space for traditional and non-traditional security. As per idea of

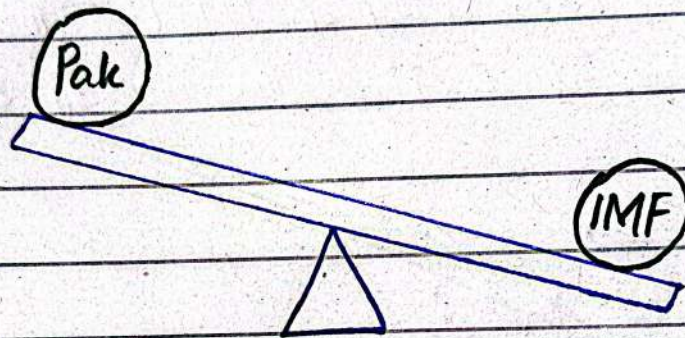
Thucydides, when states rely upon supposed friends and shallow hopes in international anarchic structure, they gave them a leverage to scrutinize their territorial security.

2. Relationship between globalization and security:

Globalization is a broader and optimistic concept that involves the idea of cooperation, free trade, peace and harmony. Globalization is a third grade debate in international relations, involving state-based level of analysis, based upon neo-liberalist approaches supporting global cooperation and multilateralism.

While in a stark contrast to globalization, security revolves around the idea of neo-realism emphasizing that there is no supreme authority over state. Security allows a state to counter or deter any threat from an aggressive state. It prioritizes the supremacy and security of state in international anarchic structure.

In contemporary era, the relationship between globalization and security has been evolved into the debates of cooperation and threats. It is illustrated and explained below as a relation between IMF and Pakistan.



International monetary fund (IMF) was developed to promote globalization by financially assisting unstable economies.

Consequently, IMF has supported the unstable economy of Pakistan by multiple billion dollar loans. But in result of this financial assistance IMF charges Pakistan with some serious and strict conditions influencing Pakistan's foreign policy, tax rates, domestic pricing, creating a strained relation between public and governance.

Moreover, the over dependence and heavy debt of IMF on Pakistan on IMF has limited the circle of multilateralism for

Pakistan. Without the support of IMF, the economy of Pakistan will be unable to support its huge population and military security posing some serious traditional and non-traditional threats to the security of Pakistan. This is how globalization affects the security of state.

3. Traditional and non-traditional security threats

Traditional security threats revolve around military threats hurting a state's territorial integrity, sovereignty and autonomy. While non-traditional security threats revolve around economic collapse, food security, cyber-attacks, hybrid warfare, political conflicts and social riots.

These traditional and non-traditional security threats are deeply linked with globalization. The over-dependence and globalization allow intervention of external organizations in state's personal affairs leading to security threats, conflicts and chaos.

4. Illustrating relation between globalization and traditional, non-traditional security threats using Pak-US example during war on terror:

During late 19's and the advent of 21st century, Pakistan and US shared good cordial relations due to cooperation, trade and globalization. But when U-S president George Bush announced war on terror against ~~Pak~~ Afghanistan, he demanded some favours from Pakistan on a high notes of globalization posing serious traditional and non-traditional security threats to Pakistan. President Bush demanded Pakistani soil to be used again Afghanistan during war on terror and that would be having serious traditional security threats to Pakistan in return. But because Pakistan was economically dependent on USA in name of cooperation and globalization, president Bush gave a compulsive choice to Pakistan saying,

"Either with us or against us"

Pakistan left with no choice other than allowing U.S to use its soil. In return US promised Pakistan military and economic support that too make Pakistan again dependent Pakistan on U.S creating a security dilemma for Pakistan. Now ever since The war on terror, multiple traditional and non-traditioned threats like terrorism, proxy wars, hybrid wars, irrendest claims and economic security threats have been unleashed for gtoPakistan as a result of globalization.

5. Conclusion:

Thus in a rhetrospect, extreme globalization can create traditional and non-traditional security threats for states by making them overly dependent on eachother. Loans, trade, sanctions, debts, baillout programs are evolved forms of slavery and dependence that are imposed on name of globalization creating security threats for weak states.

QNo: 5

Pak's achievement in 2025,
following de-escalation of tensions
with India in May, 2025

1. Introduction:

"Appear weak when you
are strong and appear strong when you
are weak - Sun Tzu" a Chinese war technician.

Underestimating Pakistan as weak economy,
India attacked Pakistan in May, 2025.

In return of which Pakistan retaliated
strongly leaving no choice and means
of deliberations for India. Pakistan's

efforts in de-escalating the conflict and
cooperation during ceasefire portrayed

an image of peaceful and non-aggressive
state world wide. Pakistan was appreciated
worldwide in its efforts during de-escalation

and not pushing the states towards nuclear
warfare. It was a great military win for

Pakistan. Pakistan made it a win-win game

with its excellent diplomacy and multilateralism

by multiple international tours to USA, China, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkey.

Pakistan has great potential on its diplomatic side and can make huge developments for the welfare of state using multilateral platforms and its art of diplomacy.

2. Historical background of Pak-India de-escalation:

India carried out an armed attack on Pakistan on night of 7th May, 2025 leaving choice of retaliation and self-defense for Pakistan. As repercussions of the attack, Pakistan launched operation Bujangam Marsoos against India and shot down 5- French made Indian jets. Later on the war was de-escalated and ceasefire was mediated by US president Donald Trump. But in this all scenario, Mr. Trump appreciated Pakistan's military excellence and its efforts towards peace keeping in the region multiple times. Ultimately, attack initiated by India proved as a zero-zero game for India.

3. Internationally a win-win game for Pakistan:

The Indo-Pak conflict in May 2025 proved as a win-win game for Pakistan as Pakistan was appreciated worldwide for its military supremacy. Pakistan's inclination towards de-escalation and peace was supported and highly appreciated by Muslim countries. Eventually, the conflict resulted as a win-win game for Pakistan, providing Pakistan with multiple platforms of cooperation and diplomacy.

4. The art of diplomacy and cooperation by Pakistan:

Using the art of diplomacy, Pakistan made this conflict useful in her national interest of state by highlighting its peace keeping efforts in the region. It resulted in following diplomatic wins for Pakistan:

- ↳ Strong alliances in Muslim world
- ↳ Pak-Saudi defense pact
- ↳ Strengthening relations with USA
- ↳ Cooperation with CARs
- ↳ Recognition as a peaceful and friendly state

5. Strong allies with muslim world:

Muslim countries Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt highly supported Pakistan during the conflict and appreciated Pakistan after de-escalation and ceasefire. This strengthened multilateral relations of Pakistan with muslim world, eventually strengthening its position in OIC as well.

6. Strategic mutual defense pact with Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia highly appreciated Pakistan's military excellence and strategies during the conflict. King Muhammad Bin Salman was so impressed by military excellency of Pakistan that he signed a mutual defense pact with Pakistan undertaking both state's in Pak's nuclear umbrella. The highlight of this pact was that attack on one state will be attack on both.

7. Strong relations with USA:

As the conflict was mediated by USA, so USA

president Donald Trump appreciated Pakistan multiple times for shooting down 5 Indian jets in self-defense and compromising during ceasefire. The president of USA formally invited chief of army staff of Pakistan for the first time in history and appreciated his military and strategic abilities.

8. Enhancing Pak's foreign policy:

Pakistan's current foreign policy is based upon liberalist school of thoughts promoting cooperation, trade and globalization. Pakistan's current position as a peaceful and cooperative state can be used as a catalyst to enhance Pakistan's foreign policy in following ways:-

- ↳ Reducing economic dependency on China and US.
- ↳ Expanding exports and imports to and from OIC countries.
- ↳ Offering and entertaining skill and youth development programs.
- ↳ Collective military drills with SAARC and ASEAN countries.
- ↳ Strengthening relations with Russia using China as friendship corridor.

↳ Strengthening relations with Russia:

Pakistan can enhance its foreign policy by strengthening ties with Russia. Using China as a friend corridor with Russia, Pakistan can cooperate with Russia on oil and petroleum trade and strategic culture enhancement. Collectively Pakistan and Russia have great trade potential.

↳ Reducing economic dependency on China:

Considering de-escalation with India as a great win for Pakistan, Pakistan can enhance its foreign policy by spreading its trade and cooperation nets upto Europe, Africa and Australia reducing its economic dependency from USR and China. This will strengthen relation of Pakistan with other countries as well.

↳ Offering youth development programs:

Pakistan can use its multilateral platforms for the development of IT sector and youth in Pakistan. By offering fully or partially funded skill development programs Pakistan can strengthen its foreign policy with other countries.

9. Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the conflict that was initiated to deteriorate the security fabric of Pakistan eventually proved as a golden hen for Pakistan. It proved to be a win-win game for Pakistan. Because by using its art of diplomacy Pakistan strengthened its relations in middle east, with USA and in arab world. It strengthened the foreign policy of Pakistan, marking the period as a year of diplomatic win for Pakistan.

sanctions to limit the increasing global influence and economic independence of states like China and India.

2. Theoretical stance upon west controlling global south:

The countries of global north or west are comparatively developed in economy, human development, infrastructure, healthcare, public sector and youth development than global south that is still struggling with unstable economy. So western countries use their neo-realist and imperialist approach to frame the international structure to serve the purpose of western world.

↳ Neo-realist approach of west controlling global south:

The supporters of neo-realism believe in the supremacy of states. The western states are quite self-centric. They want to maximize their power and influence over global south by using international platforms like UN, IMF, WB and creating an economic dependency of south over western world. This is how they can maintain their influence over global south.

↳ Western approach of imperialism to control global south:

The imperialist school of thought mainly the western world believes that world is divided into two main categories: center and periphery. Center are the developed states while periphery are the developing. Center serves the economic interest of periphery making them import from west and creating an economic dependency on west. Henceforth, global south is made to serve the interest of global north. This is how international system works. The west has created a development gap between global north and global south by choice.

3. Chinese model as a rebuttal to this imperialistic approach:

In a stark contrast to western-self centered approach, Chinese socialist model of mutual cooperation, mutual trade and mutual benefits is a game changer in this

contemporary era.

↳ Chinese theoretical approach:

The Chinese are supporters of neo-liberalist approach and believe in mutual cooperation, mutual benefits with no economic dependency. Chinese do not appreciate global hegemony or influence. Rather their neo-liberalist and socialist model promote global peace, cooperation and mutual benefits. This neo-liberalist model of Chinese is the rebuttal to neo-realist and imperialist model of west that promotes global hegemony and power influence.

4. Coercive strategies of trade wars to contain Chinese model:

To contain the growing influence of China in the region, shifting status of world order from unipolar to bipolar, the west has adopted the coercive strategies like sanctions and tariffs pushing world into a new era of trade wars. USA has sanctioned China with 125% tariffs to affect its

export industries. But sanctioning Chinese exports only in USA will not affect massive export industry of China. After all these sanctions and trade wars of 2025, China has been succeeded in achieving exports of \$1 trillion in 11 months of 2025 with an increase of 5.6% in its GDP. Keeping this in view, The coercive strategy of west to contain China and its exports failed badly.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, western model of imperialism promotes inter-dependency creating an economic gap b/w global south and global north. While Chinese neo-liberalist approach is an anti-dote to this imperialistic approach of west as it promotes mutual benefits and mutual cooperation. To contain, west has adopted coercive strategies of tariffs and trade wars but for Chinese model it would not be impactful or influential in a longer run.
