

Q4.

Ans:- Globalization has reshaped the security landscape by intensifying interconnectedness among states, economies and societies which in turn influences both traditional and non-traditional security threats.

### TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:

- **State-centric conflicts:** Globalization has amplified the capacity of states to project power through economic interdependence and technology, making conventional military threats more complex. Interconnected supply chains and resource flows can become leverage in interstate disputes, raising the stakes of traditional security calculations.
- **ARMS PROLIFERATION:** The global diffusion of technology and knowledge facilitates the acquisition of advanced weaponry, potentially escalating traditional military capabilities of both state and non-state actors.

- **ALLIANCE DYNAMICS:-** Economic integration encourages states to form or adjust security alliances, affecting traditional balance of power calculations and defence strategies.

## NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:

### • ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES:

Interconnected financial systems expose nations to global economic shocks, currency crises or trade wars, which are non-traditional threats to stability.

### • CYBER THREATS:

The digital dimension of globalisation creates cyberspace vulnerabilities, enabling cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure that blur the line between traditional military and non-traditional threats.

### • TRANSNATIONAL CRIME & TERRORISM:

Global networks facilitate illicit activities such as trafficking, money laundering and terrorist financing, expanding non-traditional security challenges beyond national borders.

### • HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS:

Globalization accelerates the speed of pandemics and environmental degradation, which are non-traditional threats that affect human security and require cross-border cooperation.

## DUAL EFFECTS OF INTERCONNECTEDNESS.

### • Positive security aspects:

Globalization can enhance security through economic interdependence, which may deter conflict by raising the cost of disruption. It also promotes information sharing and cooperative security mechanisms.

### • Negative security aspects:-

The same interconnectedness reduces geographic barriers, allowing threats to spread rapidly and making it harder for states to control or contain security risks.

Q2 The nation state system began with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, which ended the "Thirty Years' war" in Europe and introduced the concepts of territorial sovereignty, non-intervention, and the legal equality of states. This treaty marked the shift from feudal and religiously-based political units to modern states that claim exclusive authority over defined geographic areas and their internal affairs. Over the next centuries the model spread through European colonial expansion, the subsequent decolonization movements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the post-cold war reconfiguration of international relations, resulting in the present global order where nation-states interact through international organizations, treaties, and economic networks while still asserting their sovereignty rights.

### Theoretical rationale:

The theoretical rationale behind the Westphalian nation-state rests on three core principles:-

- **Sovereignty** - A state has supreme authority within its territory and is free from external interference in domestic matters.

- **Territorial Integrity.** Borders are inviolable, and the state controls all activities within those borders.

- **Self-determination** Nations have the right to govern themselves and choose their own political status.

These principles are used to analyze Pakistan's challenges. Three major perspectives explain the root causes of Pakistan's issues in relation to the nation-state model:-

→ **Ethno-national and identity conflict:** Pakistan inherited borders drawn by colonial powers that enclosed multiple linguistic, ethnic and religious groups. The mismatch between the imagined homogeneous nation and the actual diversity fuels separatist movements, political instability and challenges to the state's legitimacy, because the Westphalian assumption of a unified national identity does not hold.

**Institutional and governance deficits:** weak political institutions, corruption and ineffective public administration undermine the state's capacity to exercise sovereignty effectively. This internal weakness makes it hard for

For Pakistan to manage economic development, security and public services, thereby questioning the practical applicability of full sovereign control.

## **GLOBALIZATION:**

Globalization has challenged the core principles of the nation-state system in several detailed ways:-

### • **Economic sovereignty erosion:**

Global trade regimes, multinational corporations and financial markets limit a state's ability to control its own economy. Pakistan for example, has to align its economic policies with international lenders and global market demands, reducing exclusive domestic economic decision-making.

### • **TRANSITIONAL IDENTITIES AND CULTURAL FLOWS:**

The internet media and migration create loyalties that transcend national borders, weakening the nation-state's assumption of a single, unified national identity. In Pakistan, this influences youth culture and political discourse, complicating the state's efforts to foster a cohesive national narrative.

Q3:- The classification of theories and approaches in IR indeed reveals significant differences that shape how scholars understand global politics.

## EPISTEMOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE IN IR:

**1. EPISTEMOLOGY** :- (How we know, what we know in IR).

### ↳ **Narrow (positivist) view**:-

Emphasizes empirical data, observable behavior and the search for law-like generalizations. Scholars adopting this stance believe knowledge can be objective and value-free, often using quantitative methods to test hypotheses.

↳ ~~Ontology~~ **BROAD**: (post-positivist view). Argues that knowledge is socially constructed and subjective. It focuses on interpretation, discourse and the role of norms and identities. Methods include qualitative analysis, critical theory and reflexive approaches.

## Ontology perspective in IR:

↳ **Narrow view**: Assumes states are the primary, rational actors in an anarchic system. The focus is on material capabilities and state interests. The focus is on material capabilities and state interests.

**W BROAD VIEW:** Expands the ontology to include non-state actors, ideas, norms and identities. It examines how social structures and interactions shape behavior beyond mere material power.

## Theories and Approaches In IR:

Major theories include:

- **Realism:** Focuses on state power, security and self-interest in an anarchic system.
- **LIBERALISM:** Emphasizes institutions, cooperation and interdependence, broadening the focus to non-state actors and economic factors.
- **Constructivism:** Highlights the role of ideas, norms, and identities in shaping state behavior.
- **critical Theories:** e.g. (Marxism, post-colonialism): Analyse global structures of inequality and power relations, adopting a broad, interpretive lens.

## WHICH APPROACH BEST EXPLAINS CURRENT GLOBAL POLITICS?

In my opinion, constructivism offers a

compelling explanation for contemporary global politics because it accounts for the increasing importance of norms, identity and non-state actors in shaping IR.

For example, issues like climate change, human rights and digital diplomacy are driven by shared ideas and social constructions rather than solely material power.

Q8.

Water security in South Asia, especially concerning the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) and recent hydro-aggression is a multi-faceted issue that influences regional stability between India and Pakistan.

### Context of hydro-aggression & the IWT.

The Indus Water Treaty (1960) allocated the eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) to India and the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab) to Pakistan, with provisions for cooperation and data sharing. In recent years, India's construction of dams and hydro-projects on the western rivers has been perceived by Pakistan as 'hydro-aggression', arguing that these projects violate the treaty's spirit and reduce downstream water availability. India views the projects as legitimate uses of its allocated waters and a means to meet its energy needs.

### IMPACT OF WATER CONFLICTS ON REGIONAL SECURITY.

1. **Political Tension:** Disputes over water exacerbate diplomatic friction, fueling mistrust and occasional military posturing along the border.

Reduced or unpredictable water flow affects agriculture and hydropower.

generation in Pakistan, potentially harming livelihoods, and increasing economic vulnerability.

### STEPS TO ENSURE STABILITY IN WATER MANAGEMENT:

#### • Strengthen treaty mechanism:

Revise or reinterpret the IWT to include clearer guidelines on modern hydro-projects and establish an impartial dispute-resolution body.

#### • Enhance data sharing:

Implement transparent, real-time data exchange on water flow and usage to build trust and enable joint management.

#### • Promote joint projects:

Develop bilateral hydro-electric schemes that benefit both nations, fostering interdependence.

#### • International mediators:-

Involve neutral third parties or international organizations to facilitate negotiations and monitor compliance.

#### • Integrated water management:-

Adopt basin-wide planning that considers the needs of all riparian states and promotes sustainable allocation.