

Q2: Discuss the evaluation of nation-state system from its inception to its current global form. How does the rationale behind this model explains the root causes of Pakistan's issue? How has globalization challenged the core principles of this system?

INTRODUCTION:

The nation-state system has shaped the entire global structure. The ~~foundational~~ foundational principles have now influenced by the current global structure. Due to the reason of the phenomenon of globalization. In context of Pakistan, the nation-state system reflects the core issues of Pakistan which can be addressed in the same manner. However, the globalization have shaped the current world's nation-state system. This phenomenon can also be correlated with Pakistan.

FOUNDATIONAL FORM OF NATION-STATE SYSTEM:

The foundational aspects of nation-state system has its root in the primary features of "Treaty of Westphalia". Thus the Nation-state system

emphasizes on the core concepts of:

- territorial integrity
- Sovereignty
- freedom and equality
- Political independence
- recognition, and
- Non-interference.

CURRENT FORM OF NATION-STATE SYSTEM UNDER GLOBALIZATION:

The above concepts of Nation-state system has been evolved under the influence of globalization. However, the core concepts are intact but, it can be said that these principles are now diversified.

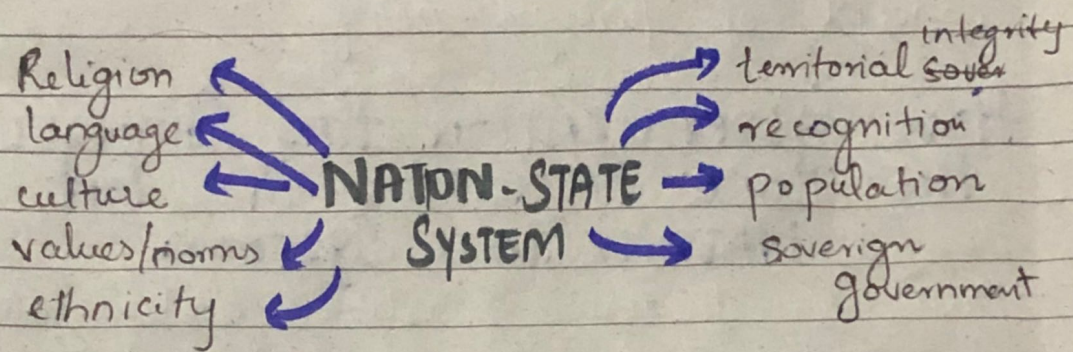
Territorial integrity	→	Soft border free border trade
freedom and equality	→	common agreements and mutual cooperation organizations
Political independence	→	(intact)
recognition	→	state + regional and organizations (EU states, ASEAN)
Non-interference	→	unless humanitarian crisis.

Thus, the fundamental concept of Nation-state system is still prevail.

But, it has diversified and integrated further concepts under globalization.

ISSUES IN PAKISTAN AND NATION STATE SYSTEM:

The Nation-state system combined are the two-distinct concepts if perceived at an inter-state level. These two concepts comprises of different factors, such as:



The issues in Pakistan regarding religion (sectarianism), ethnicity, population (disparity) lies in the unequal opportunity. The core problem is unequal distribution of resources and development. This leads to the exacerbation of other trivial issues. These issues turns ~~into~~ ^{into} shape of the elements of "Nation-state" system.

Global form of Nation-State System and issues in Pakistan:

Considering this into the broader concept of global level, the foreign policy of Pakistan is

based on securing "national interest" while protecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference. As Pakistan is surrounded by its instable borders i.e. India from the east and Afghanistan from the west. Thus, "to secure the national interest, Pakistan has to firmly establish Nation-state system as its core concept" of foreign policy.

HOW GLOBALIZATION HAS CHANGED THE CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE NATION-STATE SYSTEM:

As discussed earlier, globalization has integrated its fundamental concepts of into the principles of Nation-state system. This has shaped the International world order significantly. The globalization and Nation-state-system's core principles are:

<u>Nation-State system</u>	<u>Globalization</u>
• Territorial integrity • Sovereignty • Freedom and Equality • Recognition • Non-interference	- Open-borders (EU) - Mutual Governance. - People-to-people exchange - cultural exchange - Multilateralism and - collective security.

Therefore, it can be said that globalization has shaped Nation-system and not completely changed its core concepts. In the era of collective action and mutual cooperation, the concepts of nation-state system are confined to the concepts which are necessary during any possible threat.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the Nation-state system's fundamental concepts has evolved under the current global form. Similarly, these concepts are still relevant to the issues regarding Pakistan due to its insecure borders. However, it is undenyng fact that the globalization has influenced and shaped the Nation-state system. ~~The~~ Under the globalization the soft form of Nation-state system prevails.

Q4: EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND SECURITY. How has global interconnectedness influence both traditional and non-traditional security threats?

INTRODUCTION:

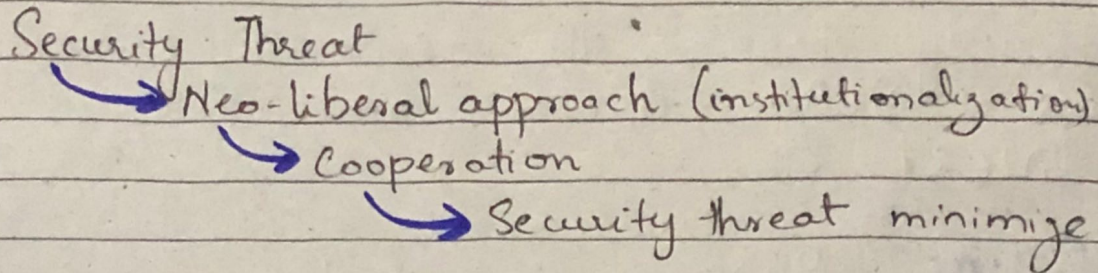
The traditional concepts of security

has been shaped by globalization. Both the concepts of security and globalization are interconnected to each other. The roots of these concepts lies in the precedents set during the coldwar, when the security concerns as well as the globalization was simultaneously growing. The security threats ~~the~~ shapes the policy formation (foreign policy) that further allows the state to act respectively. The globalization has significantly impacted the security threats - both positively and negatively.

TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS UNDER GLOBALIZATION:

The traditional security threats under the globalization can be examined through the lens of neo-liberalism. Neo-liberalism states the international structure is anarchic which means that threat perception is imminent. However, ~~through~~ through institutionlization and trade the cooperation can be attained. Through cooperation, the ~~the~~ security threat will be minimized. Thus, the liberal approach is necessary to minimize the security threat under globalization.

Security Threat



NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS UNDER GLOBALIZATION:

The non-traditional security threats such as water scarcity, famine, climate change and cyber security are also influenced by globalization. Particularly, the threats like climate change and cyber security are primarily concerned with globalization. The climate change conference, Paris agreement etc are one of the examples of globalized climate strategies. On the contrary, the globalization has connected the whole world through the technology. ~~Due~~ Subsequently, the cyber threats prevailed. Thus, the globalization has opened the new dimensions of non-traditional security threats.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES OF GLOBALIZATION INFLUENCE ON TRADITIONAL THREATS:

Through globalization, the actors have collectively drawn the strategies to counter the traditional

Security threats. The landmark examples are: QUAD, AUKUS, RAT-SCO, IMCCT etc.

QUAD: QUAD is particularly a multilateral consensus among the states to counter the primary threats of security and help each other to increase defense capabilities.

AUKUS: Similarly, AUKUS is also an alliance to conduct joint military exercises and enhance defense capabilities.

RAT-SCO: RAT, the joint agreement to counter-terrorism threat through the platform of SCO.

IMCCT: This is an Islamic military alliance to combat the security threats posed by terrorism.

PRACTICE EXAMPLES OF GLOBALIZATION INFLUENCE ON NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:

Similarly, the globalization has also influenced the mutual consensus to prevent the potential non-traditional security threats. The ~~threats~~ primary threats like cyber related and secondary threats like

food insecurity, famine etc are also considered under the globalization.

PRIMARY NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS:

To counter the primary security threats like cyber crime, AI ethics, the agreements are and MOUs are signed. EU AI Act 2024, Paris AI Summit 2025 are the imperative examples. Countries are mutually through collective approach are considering the strategies to counter non-traditional threats.

SECONDARY NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREAT:

To combat the non-traditional security threats, the agreements are also drawn out. For instance, the barter system - India export Russia grains in exchange of cheap oil. Both sides are securing their interests through collective approach.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the globalization has drastically shaped the ~~traditional~~ conventional approach to the security threats. Globalization has enabled the

actors to jointly draw out the strategies to address any particular issue.

In this phenomenon, the non-state actors, like MNCs, NGOs also play their crucial part. Thus, globalization has drastically impacted the traditional and non-traditional security threats.

Q1: Theoretically discuss the western world has tried to extend its imperialistic influence to control Global South? How Chinese model is a game changer. Additionally, comment on the growing trade wars as a coercive strategy and its impact on global economic liberal order.

INTRODUCTION

The western world has influenced the Global South through the economic and political means. They have adopted the imperialism approach of economic dependency. In this regard, the role of China is significant. The China is more inclined towards the economic approach of interdependence rather than dependency. However, the classification of global south into periphery, ~~core~~ and core countries. On the contrary, the current global

trade wars are used as a ~~use~~ coercive strategy to shape the other country's economic sovereignty. The impact of these strategies is significant and has havoc influence on the current economic order of the world.

WESTERN IMPERIALISM ON GLOBAL SOUTH:

Western countries have impacted the global south countries in economic terms. Since the Global South countries are less developed in economic ~~for~~ ~~as~~ and can be considered as economies in transition, the western countries influence them by providing their economical support. Through this assistance, the condition always often lies the adoption of western economic ideology i.e. capitalism.

CORE AND PERIPHERY COUNTRIES: THE DEPENDENCY THEORY:

Raul Prebisch introduced the dependency theory in which the countries are assumed to be divided into four categories of core and periphery. The core countries attain the maximum benefits by giving the developing (periphery) countries

trivial advantage.

core $\longrightarrow$ low labor $\longrightarrow$ high return
 core-periphery $\longrightarrow$ low labor $\longrightarrow$ ^{high} ~~low~~ return
 periphery-core $\longrightarrow$ high labor $\longrightarrow$ high return
 periphery $\longrightarrow$ high labour $\longrightarrow$ low return

core countries - US, UK, France

core-periphery countries - Japan, Russia

WEST

periphery-core countries - India, ASEAN

periphery countries - African countries

SOUTH

The dependancy will create more dependancy that will lead to "dependancy syndrome" - Raul Prebisch.

THE CHINESE ECONOMIC MODEL

The economic model of china have distinct principles than the western imperialism. China operates on the doctrine of interdependant economic cooperation. Their economic policies do not drive the ideologies rather interests. The significant project of China - "Belt Road Initiative" do not influence the countries' economic ideology. China have ties with countries having capitalistic,

communist, totalitarian or socialism as form of economic ideology. Therefore, the Chinese model of economic interdependence regardless of the countries' structure have laid the new foundation of world economic order.

TRADE WAR AS A COERSION TOOL:

Currently, going on debate on the trade war as a tool of coercion. The United States under the Trump presidency has initiated this trade war. Trump has state,

"Tariffs are the greatest thing ever invented".

Primarily, he started the trade war to counter the Chinese influence, also it has used to prevent the escalation of war between India and Pakistan.

TRADE WAR: US VS. CHINA:

Trump during his previous term also imposed tariffs on the Chinese goods. In the recent term of Trump, he imposed significant tariffs on China. On the retaliation, China also imposed trade barriers / Tariffs on export and blockade on

export of rare-earth minerals. Both countries are using ~~trade~~ tariffs as a trade war weapon.

TARIFFS AS DURESS TO END WAR:

Trump says that he used tariffs as a tool to end the conflict of India and Pakistan in May 2025. According to him, he threatened the government that if they did not deescalate the conflict, the tariffs will be imposed. Thus, in this manner, the conflict was prevented between the two nuclear capable countries.

TRADE PROXY WAR:

United States has used India as its proxy to counter Russia. Trump imposed tariffs on India due to its ~~export~~^{import} of oil from Russia. However, India being sovereign in his decision have not completely cut off the import from Russia, but minimized it.

The tariffs had significantly impacted the economy of India. Thus, trade tariffs are also used as coercion tool to shape any country's decisions.

IMPACT OF TRADE WAR ON GLOBAL LIBERAL ECONOMIC MODEL:

The trade has significantly impacted the global liberal economic model. The liberal economic model supports free-trade approach, independence in economic decision and mutual economic operation. While, trade war shapes the decision, economic sovereignty and trade barrier. This also impact economic well-being of countries as well as global economy. Trade war has given a new dimension of conflict. Before this, the sanctions was considered as the way of coercion but sanction completely cut off the economic operation with any entity. However, trade tariffs can be partially imposed and it is the way to gain the interest while adapting coercive strategy.

CONCLUSION:

The western countries and their economic strategies have shaped the ~~eco~~ global economic order as well as the economic ideology of the countries

around the world. Whereas, the new Chinese economic model have proved to be the approach in which the economic gain can be achieved without ~~kind~~ compromising sovereign's ideologies.

The current trade war have also impacted china to adopt retaliatory approach.

Q8: Examine the issue of water security in South Asia, particularly in the context of recent hydro-aggression and the unilateral abrogation of the Indus Water Treaty. How do water conflicts between India and Pakistan affect regional security and what steps can be taken to ~~remove~~ ensure stability?

INTRODUCTION:

In the may 2025, an escalation of conflict occur between Pakistan and India. It was primary on the mishap in Pahalgam in which 25 tourists were targetted by non-state actor. India alleged Pakistan ~~as~~ for primary the killing of those 25 tourists and started military action on Pakistan. Along with the military reaction by both sides, India unanimously abrogated the Indus Water Treaty (1960). This treaty support

the fair distribution of water rivers between Pakistan and India. Thus, any abrogation or violation of this treaty will result into water-conflict in the region. Being the nuclear capable countries, their intense conflict poses imminent threat to the stability of South Asia.

HYDRO-AGGRESSION BY INDIA:

Before this escalation of conflict, India has been violating this treaty since 1960, right after the TWT. India violated the right of water of Pakistan. But, now the unanimous abrogation of treaty further aggravated the issue. A prolonged deteriorated relations of Pakistan and India can be exacerbated if such aggressive stance would be taken.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

According to the Treaty of Vienna Convention, the treaties can not be broken, abrogated or violated by unilaterally. However, *Rebus sic stantibus* the treaties can be mutually modified if fundamental circumstances evolve. Thus, India's this aggressive stance is in valid according to any International law.

INDIA - PAKISTAN CONFLICT IMPACT ON REGIONAL SECURITY:

Considering both nuclear capable countries, the conflict between them poses significant impact on the regional security. However, both countries are rational towards using their nuclear armaments but any miscalculation would result into great catastrophic event. This time, the ceasefire was mediated by the United States. The role of China can also be analyzed in this dimension, as it was the primary supplier of weapons to Pakistan for self-defense. India on the other hand adopted have adopted "Realist-offensive" approach in the recent mishap in Pahalgam. Previously, during Uri attack, 2021 LOC violation also shows the offensive response of India. India has never agreed upon the conflict resolution bilaterally or through diplomatic channels. Thus, this nature of the state poses great threat to regional insecurity and stability.

WAY FORWARD TO ENSURE STABILITY IN THE REGION:

This prolong Pakistan-India crisis can be addressed through multi-faceted approach to ensure regional security and stability. This can be:

MEDIATION: Mediator like Qatar and China can play a pivotal role. China's relations with India are unpleasant, so it may be less likely for China to be a mediator. However, Qatar or any international player/organization can play the role in this regard.

BILATERAL DIALOGUE: Through bilateral dialogue or diplomacy, the conflict can be deescalated and ensure the stability and peace on both sides.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, it can be said that the regional security and stability is undermined by India and Pakistan conflict. The recent abrogation of IWT will create water scarcity in Pakistan. Pakistan will take necessary steps to restore or revise the treaty. By the reconciliation and dialogue the peace can be ensured in the region.