

ANSWER TO QUESTION #02

1) INTRODUCTION:

The nation-state system has emerged since 17th century after the peace treaty of Westphalia ending almost forty years of war. State sovereignty, non-interference, and territorial integrity were the main principles of that treaty. Pakistan's issues are also linked with the violation of the principles of the treaty of Westphalia. The system (nation-state) has remained vulnerable to changing dynamics of world in the wake of globalization. Globalization has brought challenges in political, economic, social spheres of nation states. So, previously held system remained in chaos.

2) EVOLUTION OF NATION-STATE SYSTEM

2.1) PEACE OF WESTPHALIA AS

A WINDOW FOR NATION-STATE SYSTEM

A) Conditions in Europe

There were two main sides fighting for the control of statecraft or politico-economic hegemony. On one side, there were Catholics, and on the other side, there were Protestants. The civil disobedience started in 1608 which led to 30-years of crippling war.

B) Analysis of The Issue

Catholics were the custodians of political and economic as well as religious domains of Europe. Seeing this, Protestants' resentment grew harder for fundamental right. In 30-years of war (1618-1648), millions of people were killed and butchered.

c) The Final Agreement

They came up with an agreement which mainly called as Peace of Westphalia or European nation-state system. In this system, boundaries were drawn, dignity each side was preserved with terms and conditions of sovereignty, territorial integrity and principle of non-interference.

D) Expansion of The System

- Turning non-western and non colonized states into nation state system

- Ottoman empire in Treaty of Paris, 1856
- China accepted with political pressure
- So. or Japan accepted with political economic pressure.

- After world war II

1940s → 40-50 states

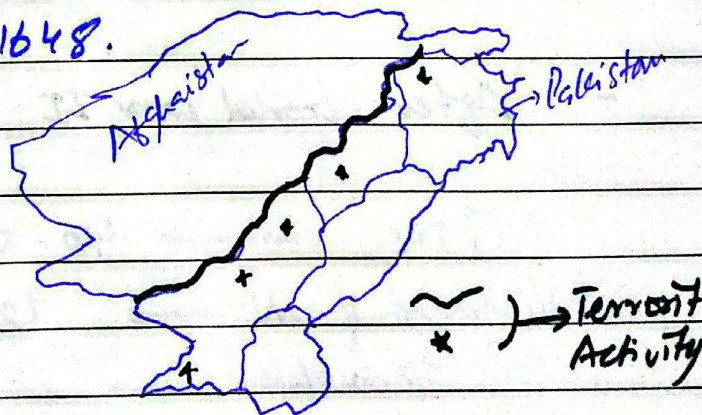
Establishment of UN → 100+ states

Up to date → 190+ states

3) THE RATIONALE BEHIND ROOT CAUSES OF PAKISTAN'S ISSUES AS PER NATION-STATE SYSTEM

3.1) Widespread Terrorism and border violations undermining the principle of Territorial Integrity

In year 2005, Pakistan has lost civilians as well as military personnel, against the backdrop of terror activity inside Pakistan and on its border (western). Caspian Report indicates that 2005 year is marked by 900+ casualties of Pakistani civilian and personnel. This issue is the clear violation of the principle of "Territorial Integrity" which was enshrined in the peace treaty of 1948.



2.2) Violation Internal as well as External sovereignty

The westphalian system clearly advocates country's internal as well as external sovereignty. However, Pakistan is facing both issues in its economy. IMF says for loan remained hurdle for internal decision making as well as external decision making. Country's yearly budget plan is designed as per IMF's conditions like, such as reducing developmental funds and impose more taxes. Externally, IMF also directs Pakistan not to repay loan amount by Chinese bail outs. So, overall sovereignty is compromised.

3.2) Pakistan also faces issue relating to principle of non-interference

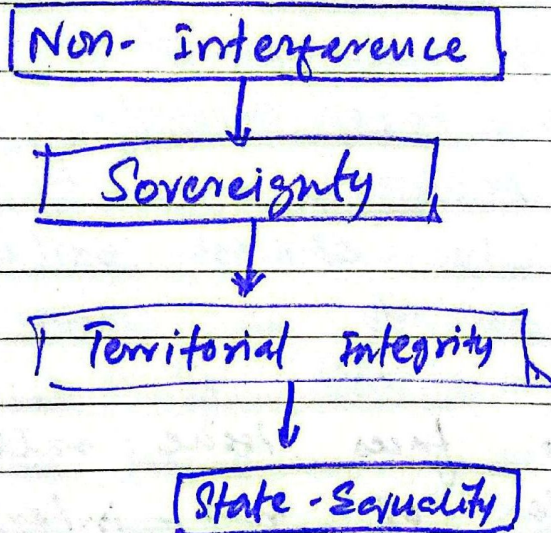
The European peace Treaty supports country's autonomy and criticize other's intervention in country's political, economic and social spheres. In this regard, India has violated this norms repeatedly by supporting militants in Afghanistan.

A report of "Eninfo" shows that RAW - Indian Agency, supported militant with ~\$500 million for dismantling Pakistan critical infra structure.

i) GLOBALIZATION CHALLENGING THE

CORE PRINCIPLES OF NATION

- STATE SYSTEM



4.2) Violation of the principle of Non-interference

Principle of Non-interference deals with all countries will not interfere politically, economic, and socially in any country's sense arena. However, interconnectedness has turned the table

very badly, media has connected the world, but it is also a tool to influence country's population. For example, spreading false news or misinformation which topples governments. Russia in 2020 did with Ukraine by launch a cyber campaign to attack people.

4.2) Threatening state sovereignty

Economic dependence in the name of interdependence has violated the sovereignty of states. World level trade collusion impedes African exports find substantial prices, they are banned in the name of carbon footprints or violating labor laws. These both were brought by colonialism in Africa. Same things is used to control African trade & commerce.

4.3) Violating Territorial Integrity

In this modern age border less important as compared to cyber spaces. There is no need of crossing any border

to spread devastation because now country's like Israel and Russia can make things worsened despite clearing borders. Russian hacking of Norway's dam and Israeli electronic warfare are the transparent examples.

4.4) Weakening State equality

Global trade has been an asset for the few by which they can influence other. Current Trump's reciprocal tariff policy is the best example for it.

5) CONCLUSION

Nation-State system took inception in 1648 with the treaty of Westphalia. However, its terms and conditions are violated and can be witnessed today. Pakistan also faces the issue of non-interference, sovereignty and other. Globalization has challenged these principle by which nation-states system was emerged.

ANSWER TO QUESTION #04

4) INTRODUCTION: Threats of Globalization on Traditional and non-Traditional Security.

In modern day world, globalization has casted multifaceted implications on security. Some are for collective good and others are related to exploitation. The global inter connectedness has led to immense merging of the security of the states. In traditional security apparatus, globalization has led countries on the verge of escalation. Whereas, non-traditional security threats of interconnected ^{world} has changed the political, economic, social and technological ambitions of country's. The world appears to the place of pursuing own interest even if it repercussions are bad.

2)

RELATIONAL ANALYSIS OF

GLOBALIZATION AND SECURITY

2.1)

Display of more Diverging

Interests

Countries in the world are more seeking for their own interest, using globalization as a strategic tool to bargain. For America, which is ^{the} global leader in AI and Technology, globalization becomes threat. That's why it runs on Protectionist policy. Besides, As per Classical realism, Trump seeks his own interest for attainment of more power.

2.2)

Globalization: a collective tool for ensuring law and order in countries.

with the emergence of social media which connects everyone, almost in the globe. Countries can easily protest on any global issue. Hence, democracy has

strengthened in the wake of interconnectedness. The Liberal internationalists view globalization as a platform for more independence of rights. For example, European countries started to recognize Palestine due to digital reach of the exposed Israeli atrocities on Palestinians.

3) INFLUENCE OF GLOBAL INTERCONNE-

-CTEDNESS ON TRADITIONAL SECURITY

THREATS:

3.1) Bargain on Military Inputs

The world has remained bifurcated on cooperating of military arsenal inputs. Inputs such as "Rare Earth Metals" has been bone of contention. There deep. China which is expert in extracting that metal, displaying the philosophy of Neo-Bullionism. Despite Gold and Silver gathering, China is keen in gathering REMs and using them as strategic tool.

This may lead to full-blown war. However, Chinese policy came up against backdrop of US restrictions on China imposing US chips and semiconductor, which China could leverage and upgrade its military assets.

3.2) Soaring Arms and Ammunition

The world is also interconnected in exchanging arms due to express more power and hegemony as proposed by **Realists**. Countries like US, UK, Egypt and UAE, have entered into a security deal in 2025 which is about billions of dollars. China on the other hand, seeking more weaponry from Russia. The message is clear that due to security interconnectivity, power politics is emerging as Hans J. Morgenthau - Classical Realist says

"World politics is the display of power and contesting interests."

4) INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY

THREATS

4.1) Politics as a Non-Traditional security ~~threat~~ threat

In the wake of globalization, political propaganda is widespread. Through social media accounts, false news and propaganda are spreaded, which ultimately leads to mass discomfort. For example, **India** spreading propaganda against **Pakistan** for spreading political unrest.

4.2) Economic Coercion because of interconnectedness

Bilateral and tri-lateral or multi-lateral loans has become the policy of **neo-imperialism** and **neo-colonialism**. Such institution and countries control other sovereign's economic policy and social welfare. **Global South** view

IMF, ~~WB~~ WB and other ~~franchises~~ franchises
as a new-colonialist policy
of the US.

3) Globalization erodes social security
Interconnectedness through
media and economy has led
to mixing cultures, eroding the
basic concept of sovereignty. Western
culture has encircled the East
with help of globalization. However,
some countries also resist it. In
theoretical sense, economic liberalism
has violated the cultural autonomy
of countries. As Samuel P. Huntington
says in his book "The Clash of
Civilization".

4.4) Interconnectedness has dismantled
the digital security
Cyber crimes is
widespread because of connectedness
in the world. Yoav Noah Harari
says in his book "21 lessons for
21st century" that person sitting in
Moscow can stop trains in
New York. This is because of technological

connectivity.

5)

CONCLUSION

World security is in disarray owing to interconnectedness in military, political, economic and social spheres. Countries pursue their hegemonic interests by using globalization as a strategic tool eroding overall security apparatus.



ANSWER TO QUESTION #05

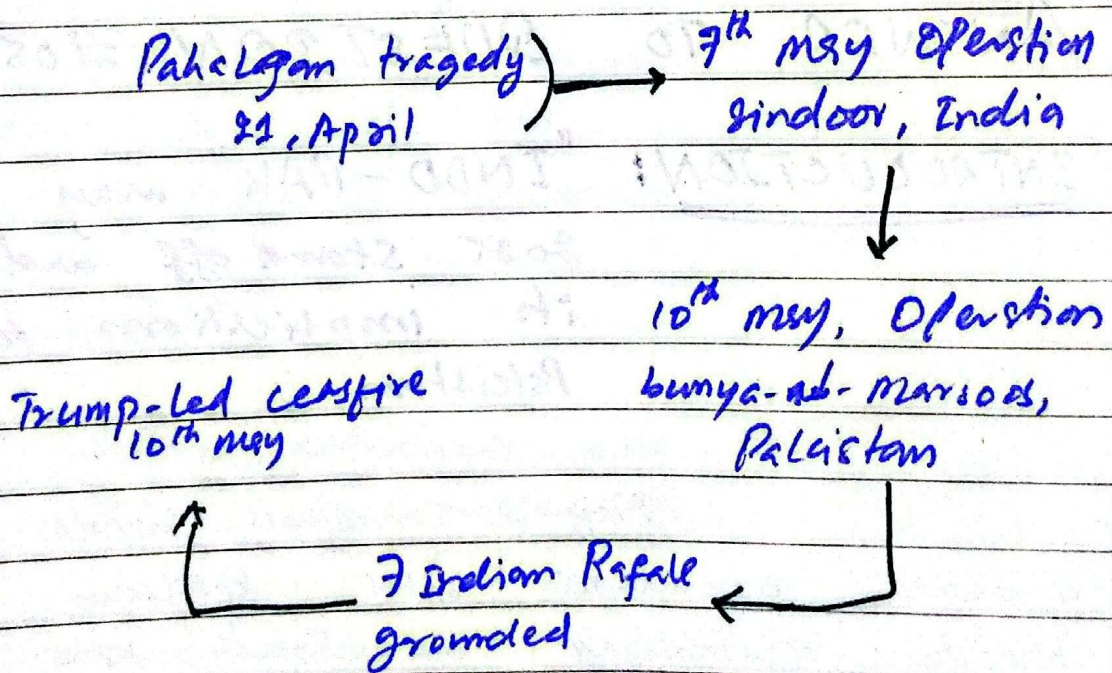
1)

INTRODUCTION: "INDO-PAK" may go to stand off and its implications for Pakistan.

May 2015 Cross border missile exchange after Pokhram tragedy destabilized the South Asia. Pakistan after demolishing Indian Hegemonic ideas, appeared a great security provider in the world. The stand off earned Pakistan dinner at Washington which resulted in

warming of US-Pakistan ties. After this other great opportunities for Pakistan have come to stand tall in global politics. One of them, is "Pact with Saudi Arabia". Pakistan can leverage its position by bringing more investment inside the country and questioning the Kashmiri cause.

2) Pakistan - India; 4 Day war



The whole world witnessed the military capability of Pakistan against "Ideological nationalism of India" which was

seen in the conflict. Pakistan ended up with great vigour, exposing western-led ammunition and personnel with the help of Chinese defence systems and missile system, the whole world remained well-wisher for Pakistan. Pakistan provided India with a response guided in **defensive realism** which supports minimal military movement for survival.

3) Prevailing Global standing of Pakistan After the conflict

The conflict ended up warming US-Pakistan ties. Field Marshal Asif Munir and worthy prime minister of Pakistan Shaukat Sharif were invited for dinner and investment in Pakistan. With Trump's growing tilt towards Pakistan, other opportunities in forming alliances and economic partnership emerged.

4) Opportunities for Pakistan after 7th msy skirmishes.

4.1) Warming of Economic ties with the US

Pakistan and the United States of America signed a deal regarding investment in Pakistan's critical minerals and foreign direct investment. This is the vital example of economic liberalism where two parties closing ties for investment purpose. In June 2005, the first delivery of minerals amount for ~\$500 million has been dispatched.

4.2) Saudi-Pakistan Defence Pact

Saudi and Pakistan agreed on a Pact of common security which implies that an act of aggression on one country will be termed as aggression on both. This occurred after May 7th conflict ~~between~~ between India and Pakistan. It is another vision of displaying deterrence in Middle East against Israel.

4.3) Development in Bangladesh-Pakistan relations in 2005

After Ind-Pak war, Bangladesh created a thaw in plunged relations. Both countries meet to craft an investment agenda in economic, education and technology.

5) Comprehensive Framework for Pakistan to Leverage its current position through Foreign Policy

5.1) Increasing Foreign Direct Investment in the country

Pakistan's foreign direct investment ratio to its GDP is stagnant at less than 1% - Trade & Commerce group. The earned situation can be benefitted to make long lasting ties with potential countries to increase FDI. Pakistan can be benefitted from Liberal ^{institutions} information lists and their frameworks like ECO, SCO, EU, etc.

5.2) Coping security situation

Pakistan faces multi

border security issue, one from eastern border and other from western border. Pakistan like USA with other country's like Iran, China, Bangladesh can make security situation stable.

4.3) Setting Middle East Policy

As per the principle of Liberal institutionalism, Pakistan can make alliances with Middle Eastern countries for strategic supporting the cause of Palestine and impeding expansionist policy of Netanyahu.

4.4) Expanding CPEC Towards Central Asian countries

Pakistan can leverage the situation by making Gawadar Port of Balochistan as central trade route of South Asia and Central Asia which will connect Europe to Indopacific region. This would stabilize the region, boost up Pakistan's economy and social fabric.

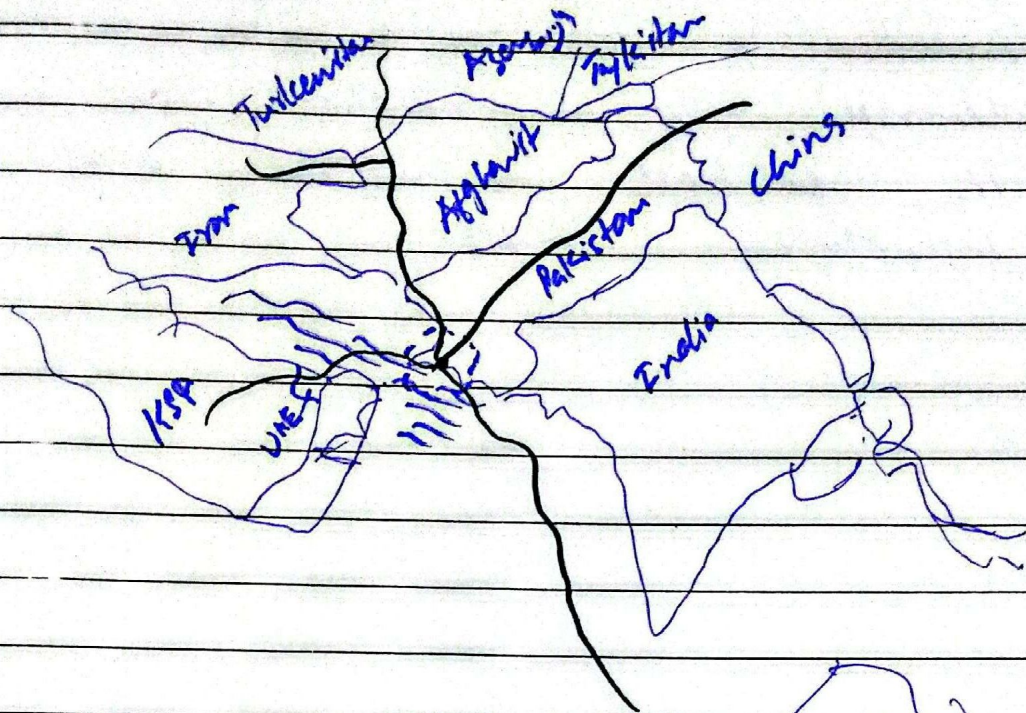


Fig: South Asia map

4.5)

Fight for Kashmir Cause

Pakistan can also leverage the situation, as its ties are warm with the US to help Kashmir get independence or atleast question it at UNSC.

5)

CONCLUSION

The Indo-Pak standoff on may 7th, reaffirmed global position of Pakistan. Warming of ties with the US, opening multiple trade destination for Pakistan. So, Pakistan has a chance