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Part- II

Q. No 2

1. Introduction:

The nation state system, born out of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), institutionalized sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-interference. Over centuries, it expanded through colonialism, nationalism, and decolonization, becoming the dominant global political order. However, globalization has blurred its boundaries, creating tensions between sovereignties and interdependence. For Pakistan rationale behind this system explains its identity crisis, institutional fragility, and external vulnerabilities.

2. Evolution of Nation State System:

The evolution of nation state system is presented in a table:

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Evolution of Nation State System

Phase	Key Features	Impact
1648 - Treaty of Westphalia	Sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference	Foundation of modern state system.
18th - 19th century (Nationalism)	Rise of nationhood, revolutions in Europe	State tied to cultural identity.
Colonial Era	Expansion of European Powers	Export of nation-state model globally.
Post - World War II and Decolonization	Emergence of new states (Asia, Africa)	Pakistan created in 1947
Cold War Era	Bipolarity, ideological blocs	Sovereignty subordinated to superpower rivalry
Post - Cold War and Globalization	Interdependence, Supranational institutions (UN, WTO, EU)	Sovereignty challenged by global flows.

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3. Flow chart - Evolution of Nation State System:

Westphalia (1648) $\Rightarrow$ Rise of Nationalism

Decolonization $\leftarrow$ Colonial Expansion
(1945 - 70s)

Cold War Bipolarity $\rightarrow$ Globalization
and Interdependence

4. Pakistan issues from the ~~lense~~ of Nation State system: Rationale:

Pakistan's challenges can be traced from the rationale of the nation-state system. The system assumes a unified national identity, yet Pakistan's creation was based on religion rather than cohesive ethnic or linguistic unity, leading to identity crisis. The principle of sovereignty requires strong institutions, yet Pakistan inherited fragile governance structures, resulting in weak state capacity. Territorial disputes, particularly Kashmir, reflect the tension between

sovereignty and contested borders. Moreover, Pakistan's reliance on foreign aid undermines autonomy, contradicting the Westphalian ideal. Internal fragmentation, ethnic divisions, and sectarianism further weaken cohesion, exposing structural vulnerabilities.

5. Globalization Challenge to Nation-State System:

Table

Core Principle	Globalization's Challenge	Example
Sovereignty	Supranational institutions, global governance	WTO rulings override national trade laws
Territorial Integrity	Cyber networks, migration flows.	Internet bypasses borders
National Economy	Interdependence, global markets	Pakistan's IMF dependence

Cultural
Identity

Global media,
hybrid cultures

Youth influenced by
global pop culture

Security

Transnational
terrorism, climate
change

Pakistan faces
cross-border
militancy and
floods

6. Globalization as challenge to Nation State system elaborates:

Globalization has diluted sovereignty through supranational institutions. Baylis, Smith and Owens in "The Globalization of World Politics" argue that "globalization erodes the autonomy of states by embedding them in networks of interdependence." Territorial integrity is undermined by cyber networks, migration flows, and transnational terrorism. Economically, globalization has created deep interdependence, making Pakistan reliant on IMF and WTO frameworks. Cultural identity is reshaped by global media, weakening traditional narratives. Security

threads such as climate change and terrorism transcend borders, demanding collective responses that erode autonomy. Thus globalization exposes the limitations of the Westphalian model in addressing contemporary challenges.

7. Conclusion:

The nation state system, from Westphalia to globalization, remains the backbone of international politics. Its rationale — sovereignty, territorial integrity, and centralized authority — explains Pakistan's persistent issues of identity, weak institutions, and external dependence. Globalization has further eroded sovereignty, challenging the very foundation of the system.

A handwritten signature in blue ink on lined paper. The signature consists of a large, stylized 'S' followed by a diagonal slash and a large, stylized 'W'. The 'S' has a large loop at the top and a smaller loop at the bottom. The 'W' has a large loop at the top and a smaller loop at the bottom. The signature is written on a piece of white paper with horizontal blue lines.

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threats such as climate change and terrorism transcend borders, demanding collective responses that erode autonomy. Thus, globalization exposes the limitations of the Westphalian model in addressing contemporary challenges.

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Q No 4

Ans:

"Security is multidimensional, encompassing military, political, economic, societal, and environmental aspects." (Barry Buzan)

1. Introduction:

Globalization, defined as the intensification of worldwide social, economic, and political interconnections, has profoundly reshaped the security landscape. Traditional security, once focused on state sovereignty and military defense, now overlaps with non-traditional threats such as terrorism, pandemics, cybercrime, and climate change.

2. Theoretical Perspective:

From the lense of realism, ~~ier~~ which states that States remain primary actors; globalization intensifies competition through hybrid warfare, and ~~system~~ asymmetric threats. Classical realism views globalization through the lense of power politics and state survival. For realist like Hans Morganthau, the international system is defined by human nature's drive for power, and globalization

merely provides new arenas for this struggle. Interdependence is not seen as a guarantee of peace but as a potential vulnerability that rivals can exploit. For example, global finance flows can be weaponised through sanctions, while technological diffusion enables asymmetric warfare. In this view, terrorism, cyber threats, and pandemics are interpreted as challenges to state sovereignty, requiring strong national responses.

3. Contrast of Realism Vs Neo-Realism on Globalization and Security:

Realism	Neo-Realism
Realism attributes insecurity to human nature and the perpetual struggle for power.	Neo-Realism attributes it to the anarchic structure of the international system.
Realism see globalization	Neo-realism see it as a

as implying vulnerability structural phenomenon
rooted in human ambition that intensifies relative
and rivalry. gains concerns and
security dilemmas.

• Realists emphasizes
leadership, diplomacy
and military strength
to manage globalization's
risks.

Neo-realists emphasize
systemic constraints,
balance of power, and
alliance formation

• An Pakistan's case:

Realism explains
terrorism and sanctions
as sovereignty ~~challenges~~
driven by rival ambitions.

Neo-realism explains
Pakistan's ~~cautious~~
engagement with
globalization as a
response to systemic
pressures and regional
balance against India.

Realism focus on state's
sovereignty.

Neo-realism make a
~~peace~~ for globalization
and interconnectedness.

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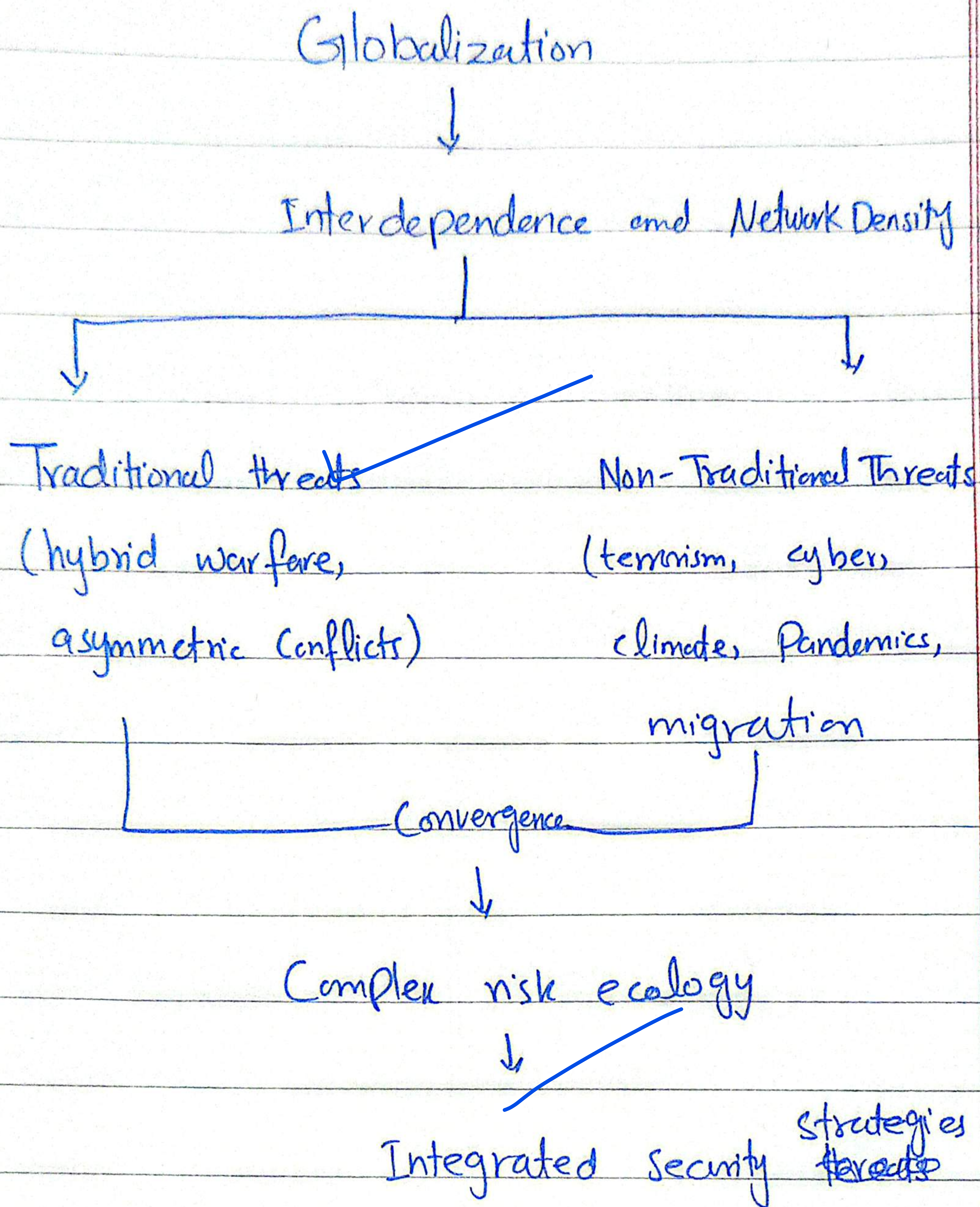
4.

Comparative Table Globalization's Impact on Security

Dimensions	Traditional Security	Non-Traditional Security	Globalization Effect
Actors	States, militaries	Non-state actors IOs firms.	Multiplication of actors
Threats	War, invasion	Terrorism, Pandemic, cyber climate	Hybridization of threats
Space	Borders, territory	Flows, networks	From place-based to flow base vulnerabilities
Pakistan's Example	India - Pak rivalry	Terrorism, floods Cybercrime	Both domains converge

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Flow Chart: Globalization → Security Transformation



6. Impact of Globalization:

On Traditional Security:

Globalization enables adversaries to combine militancy, cyber, and economic tools. Example, India-Pakistan rivalry now includes cyber intrusions.

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and disinformation campaigns. Global networks accelerate spread of advanced weapons (drones, missiles), intensifying regional arms races. States seek to reduce reliance on global supply chains to maintain sovereignty.

7 On Non-Traditional Security:

Realists see transnational terror networks as threats to state sovereignty. Globalization facilitates recruitment, financing, and propaganda across borders. States treat cyberspace as a new battle field; Pakistan and India both invest in cyber defense units. Even ~~to~~ realists emphasize national preparedness and border control rather than global cooperation.

8 Conclusion:

Both realism and neo-realism agree that globalization does not eliminate insecurity. Realism stresses the

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Persistence of power politics rooted in human nature, while neo-realism highlights the structural imperatives of an anarchic system. Together, they explain why states like Pakistan, despite being deeply interconnected, continue to prioritize sovereignty, military preparedness and balance of power in their security calculus.

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