Q4. Examine the relationship between globalization and security. How has global interconnectedness influenced both traditional and non-traditional security threats.

A   Globalization is a relatively new concept that has mostly evolved over the last decade or so. It has resulted in rapid changes, due to its multiple dimensions and interconnectedness. Globalization, like all things has its fair share of benefits and detriments too, it encourages/improves trade, economic interdependency between countries, information sharing, scientific alliances and collaborations. It is by nature a cyclic phenomena which holds the potential to ensure true economic success, political freedom, and peace, but it can also consequate in social divide, by sowing the seeds of violence and conflict. However, possibly the most intimidating ones are terrorism, non-state actors, cyber bullying and weapons of mass destruction being yet more advanced due to new technology. In the words of Anna Lure, "Globalization has made us more vulnerable. It creates a world without borders."

DEFINITION OF GLOBALIZATION AS PER IR
        As per Anthony McGrew it is the "widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness", and as per Steve Smith and John Baylis in his book 'Globalization of World Politics' defines it to be the process of increasing interconnectedness

between societies such that events in one part of the world have more and more effects on people and societies far away. As a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, globalization is a form of capitalism which entails the integration of local and national economies into a global and unregulated market economy.

DEFINITION OF SECURITY AS PER IR

Traditionally, security in IR would be fixated upon the security of the state in an anarchical international system, wherein the state is the primary entity to be secured. However, this was critiqued to be limited, hence it was later expanded to be more inclusive of human security, economic strength, stability, climate change, societal conflicts, energy and cyber security etc. According to Barry Buzan and other scholars of the securitization theory, "Security is to be taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change which they see as hostile."

R/S B/W GLOBALIZATION & SECURITY

In today's day and age, globalization and security have dominated the study of IR. Their relationship goes as so, globalization impacts the ability of the state to provide the security in the conventional way. Traditional security threats are state centric,

and military forces, reducing and protecting territorial integrity for for the survival of a nation-state. Thus, the states sovereignity is in the hands of armed forces and examples of such threats are, wars, invasions, border disputes, arms races, military etc. Non-traditional security threats are more human centric wherein their nature is transnational, diverse and unpredictable, the actors of which are non-state actors, global systems and environmental factors. Some prime examples of such threats are terrorism, cyber warfare, pandemics, climate change, resource scarcity, migration etc. State actors are govts, their institutions (eg military) and beaurcrary and these handle traditional security threats. As a result of globalisation, states are having to combat economic, environmental, political, financial and technological threats too. Hence, security is no longer a unilateral issue that can be dealt with a single approach, but rather requires a multilateral coalition of forces. Thus relationship is much very complex (b/w globalisation and security).

SOME SCHOLARS VIEW OF SECURITY IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Barry Buzan argues that the context of international security has consistently expanded over the years to cover a complex connection of issues in a globalised world. Its range is as aforementioned as per non-traditional security threats. Roland Robertson interpreted that human insecurity at the individual or national level is a
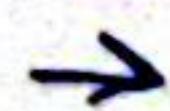
consequence of rapid socioeconomic and political changes inherent in globalization.

THEORETICAL APPLICATION: NEO LIBERALISM IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Neo-Liberalists are the optimists of the approaches of IR, and such is their perspective on globalization too. Economic liberals they believe that globalization is a victory over irrational national allegiances and arbitrary state borders. They also believe that it brings about a myriad of social and political benefits. They think that the free flow of information and ideas around the world increases opportunities for personal and societal lives. They believe it leads to economic interdependence that minimes security risks by promoting peace.

INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION ON SECURITY

Globalization is a dichotomous process of integrated fragmentation that has generated new security challenges beyond the control of the state. The UNDHP Human Development Report states that "globalization with a human face has captured the indices of inequality and marginalization within the global economy."

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TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS & THE INFLUENCE OF GLOBALIZATION

It leads to the weakening of state politics through the militirisation of both state + non-state actors which directly contribute to the emergence of inter and intra conflicts.

International & Trasnational Institutions - Violation of national sovereignity

Since the onslaught of the early 19th century, the European interstate system has been developing thus the consensual international world order. It regulates all sorts of interactions. It was coined as global governance by Craig Murphy and it indicates the growth of specialised and other general International organisations, a prime example of which is the League of nations, now the UN on a global level. On a regional level there is the EU, Arab league and SAARC. In modern day it is eventual for a state to manage national policies in such a way on to adapt them to the pressen of transnational market forces. The future indicates that states would begin conforming to the guidelines laid by these organisations which is hence a violation of national sovereignty thus a traditional security threat

The Proliferation of Dangerous Weapons is a Threat to State Sovereignity

The sphere of terrorists and other non violent non-state actors and their acquiring of weapons of mass destruction is perhaps a major concern for the state's sovereignity A prime example is AUKUS nuclear powered submarines deal will also set a very dangerous precedent for the transfer of nuclear weapons. Moreover, russian president Putin

threatened that Moscow could use its nuclear weapons to fully defend its territory against Ukraine, an did Pakistan threaten to use its weapons against India if they continued to violate the NPT.

NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS + THIER RELATION W/ GLOBALIZATION

Economic Insecurities

The true relationship between globalization and economic security is best explained in Raphel Kaplins article Globalization and Economic Security. He argues that the growth of labor intensive activities drove down the wages of unskilled labor. The holders of scarce skills benefit from the rewards of globalization led to an increase in economic insecurity and marginalization of the effects of being less skilled in todays world, people need ever changing skills in countries however some lack the basics. It results in one out of six being functionally illeterate unable to audition for a job because of the ever changing world that demands evolving information processing skills.

Moreover, Pakistan is also in a debt trap of IMF, and even though the IMF aims for poverty reduction. In contrast, the borrower countries experience a higher rate of poverty as the loan arrangement contributes to more people getting trapped in the poverty cycle Richard and Carroway observe that such a loan programs reduce government spending on the

public sector thus pushing the influence of globalisation on non-traditional security threats on Pakistan itself is in the debt trap of the imf.

HUMAN INSECURITIES

Globalisation has resulted in an increase in crimes as it facilitates many criminal operations as stuff like money laundering is easier with globalised banking, the Japanese yakuza and pornography in the Netherlands. Moreover, the African mafia selling drugs in New York. New technologies paved the path for a job and crime both as a computer hacker can steal millions from the institution. Terrorist networks too have globalised and operate with cells over the globe for e.g in Europe, North America, and the middle East etc.

Human trafficking has also multiplied in number due to immense integration, and trafficking has always been considered easy and profitable. As per the UNDP, trafficking of women and girls accounts for $ 7.6 trillion. Terrorism has also resurged due to immense integration.

HEALTH INSECURITIES

The spread of diseases worldwide is not a new threat, however, global interaction greatly exacerbates this issue. The spread of HIV/AIDS is a prime example, over 42 million people living with HIV over 95% of them in developing countries and 75% in sub saharan Africa. Covid-19 was also a vector of globalisation.

Environmental Degradation.

Globalisation is a major factor contributing to climate change. It has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods which in turn stresses the environment. Globalisation promotes the transport of goods worldwide hence an increased number of carbon emissions from vehicles cause pollution, climate change and ocean acidification hence impacting biodiversity. This thus in the grand scheme of things as it heats our planet up to 1.5C and along with extreme floods and droughts have become more frequent and severe thus globalisation is detrimental to the environment.

IDENTITY CRISIS + CYBER INSECURITIES

Information features and communication networks are the central features of globalisation. Whilst globalisation facilitates the spread of cultural belief and values, it also disseminates ideas regarding innovation of crimes and unethical conduct. Social media has blurred the lines between governmental and social secrets, public discourse, private and personal affairs, news and trivial information. Social media also led to the Arab Spring of 2011 and the EU. DIS info lab exposed India's disinformation campaigns against Pakistan. The Brussels based one also uncovered a network of 265 connected fake local media outlets in 65 countries serving Indian interests as well as multiple think tanks and NGOs, all done to undermine Pakistan's soft image.

HOW TO ~~MAINTAIN~~ MAINTAIN SECURITY IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

Governments and their agencies must be constantly vigilant along with stakeholders, they must be aware of the risks that can endanger the ~~safety of~~ safety of citizens. There should be fixation on safeguarding borders, retaining orderly migration, etc. Sound macroeconomic policies must be encouraged too and in order to reduce poverty domestic and foreign investment is required. The promotion of democracy and spread of political freedom is also a necessity, and cyber security must be increased.

Globalisation is an inevitable process, it is inevitable, and whilst it undoubtedly connects the world, and makes trade easier, it poses numerous security threats despite cooperation efforts. It allows borders to disappear, resurgence of non state actors, drug trafficking, proliferation of weapons and this at greater distance thus the need for new or modern approaches to security. However, the benefits to globalisation must also be availed such as economic growth, and democracy.