

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 sovereigns and interdependence. For Pakistan, the 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, modern state non-interference	Foundation of system.
18th - 19th century (National) revolutions in Europe	Rise of nation-hood, 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
Cold War Era	Bipolarity, ideological blocs	Sovereignty subordinated to superpower rivalry
Post-Cold War	Interdependence, Globalization	Sovereignty challenged by global forces.
	Supranational institutions (UN, WTO, EU)	

3. Flow chart - Evolution of Nation State

System:

Westphalia (1648) → Rise of Nationalism

Decolonization & Colonial Expansion

(1945-70s)

Cold War Bipolarity → Globalization
and
Interdependence

4. Pakistan issues from the lens of Nation State systems 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 ethic 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 overrule 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 elaborate:

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 frame works. Cultural identity is reshaped by global media, weakening traditional narratives. Security

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.

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.



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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 lens of realism, in which states that ~~States~~ remain primary actors; globalization intensifies competition through hybrid warfare, and ~~system~~ asymmetric threats. Classical realism views ~~globalization~~ through the lens of power politics and states' survival. For realist like Hans Morgenthau, 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 weaponized 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

- Realism attributes insecurity to human nature and the Perpetual Struggle for Power.

Neo Realism

- Neo-Realism attributes it to the anarchic structure of the international system

- Realism see Globalization • Neo-realism see it as a

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

• Realists emphasize leadership, diplomacy and military strength to manage globalization's alliance formation risks.

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

• In 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.

4.

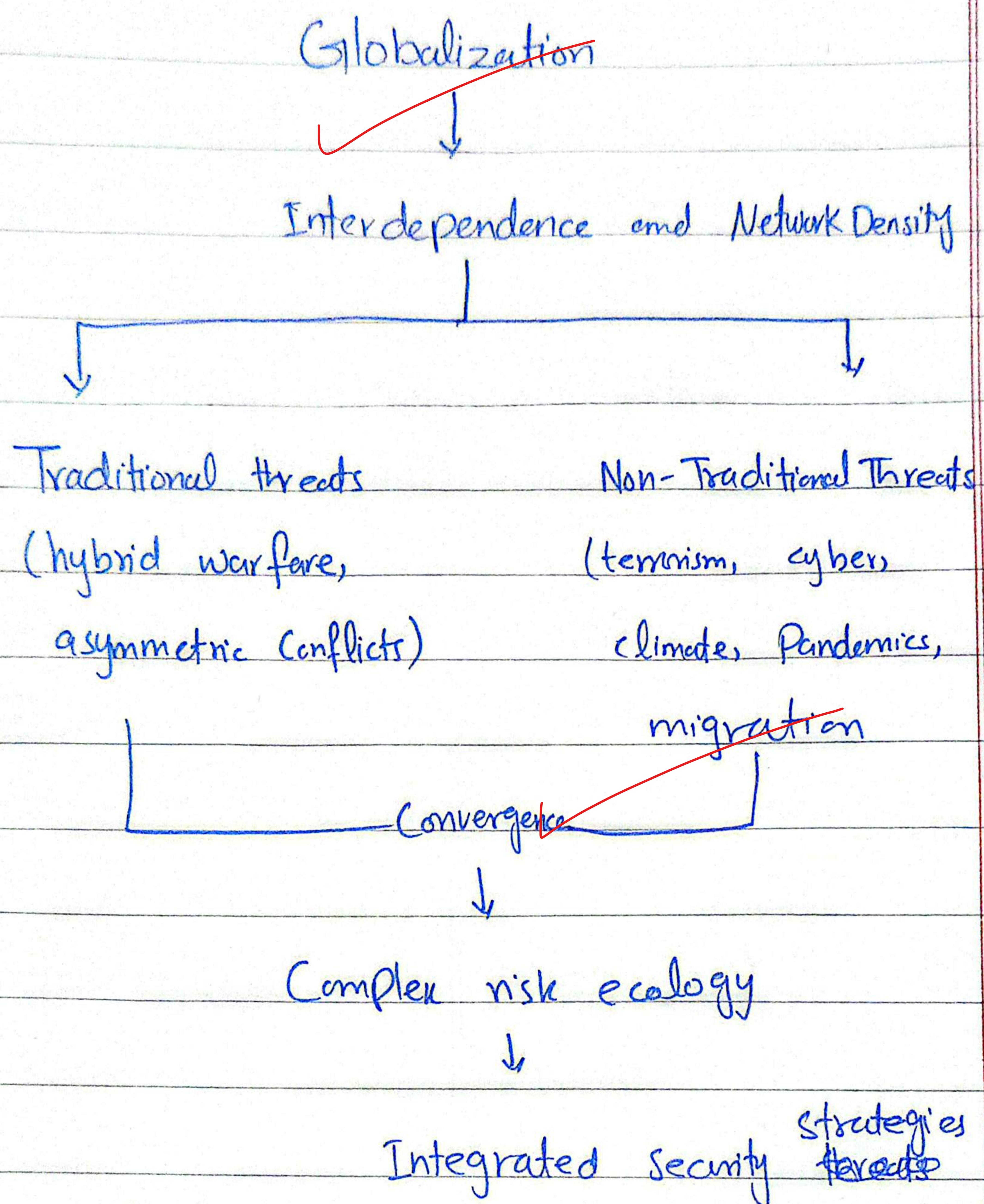
Comparative Table

Globalization's Impact on Security

Dimensions	Traditional Security	Non-Traditional Security	Globalization Effect
Actors	States, militaries	Non-state actors NGOs, 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
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

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 the 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.

ANSWERS ARE SATISFACTORY
OVER ALL SYLLABUS IS DISCUSSED
DIMENSIONS OF QUESTION COVERED
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