

IR Paper I, 2017

Q.5. The rise of China is being heralded as a return of 'balance of Power' politics in international relations. As the world moves towards multipolarity, account for the essential features of the international security architecture and its evolving dynamics.

Poor paper presentation

Vague headings

Headings are not connected to the question

Very long paragraphs

Lack of references

Ans. International Security Architecture also referred as International Political Security is evolving rapidly as the 21st century proceeds. With the end of Cold war, we see an end to bipolarity of the world and a unipolar world lead by USA emerges. This is a triumph for liberalists as the fear of war is turned away and peace seemed prevalent. But later on Barry Buzan gives a new definition to the concept of security of 21st century. This new definition changes the way security is seen and realists celebrate as their point of view still succeeds. As the decade moves on we see the start of war on terror and there we see USA losing its ground after blunder

of Iraq war and the failure in Afghanistan. From here we observe how the global politics tilts towards China as China emerges stronger in economic might which is a key concept of the security in 21st century. Furthermore we see multipolarity on the rise as Russia is ~~emerging~~ re-emerging and we can see BRICS nations prospering in the meanwhile.

Essential features of International Security Architecture

- Concept of security in 21st century
 - ↳ National power and its elements
 - ↳ Balance of Power
 - ↳ Foreign Policy
 - ↳ Sovereignty
 - ↳ National interests

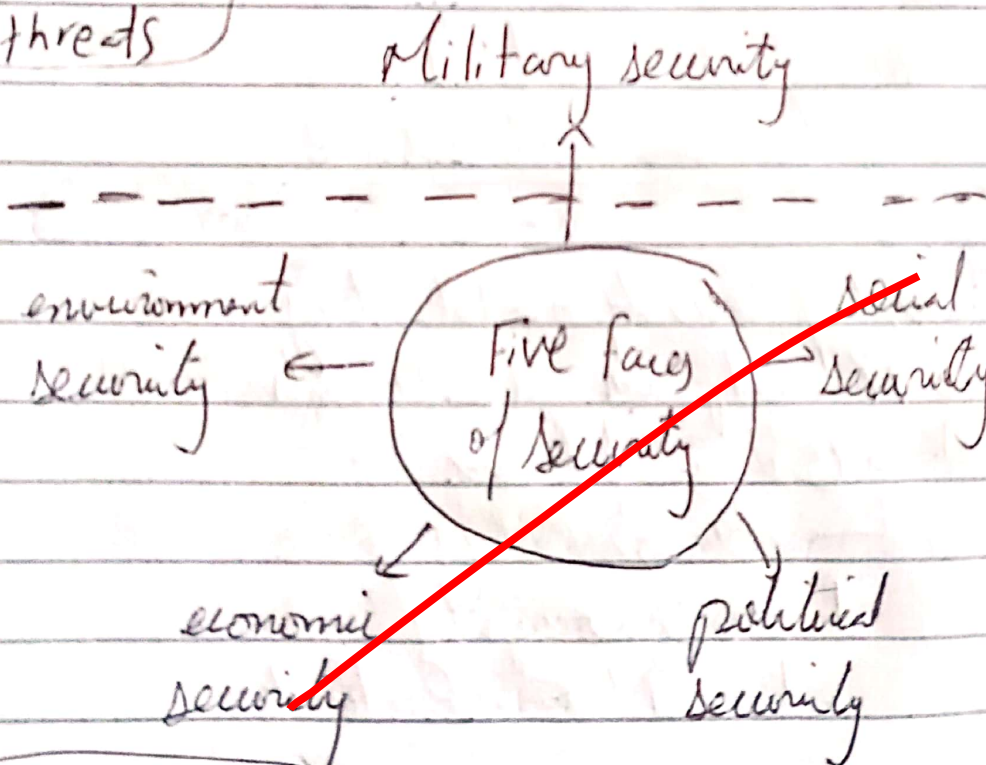
Concept of Security in 21st century

The concept of security is a highly

various
debated concept among the school of thoughts in international relations.

The concept given by Barry Buzan gives us a new angle of seeing security in 21st century. It tells us that threats have only increased with the passage of time. Now a length with traditional threats to security non traditional threats like economy, environment, social and political.

Traditional threats



Non traditional threats

At first only military might was considered the only means of attaining security but as time proceeded new security areas took over.

Now we can see how ~~China~~ has emerged as the global power by focusing on economic development and economic cooperation. USA on the other hand kept it's focus on military might which proved to be disadvantageous for maintaining it's control.

National Power

National Power is the ability to influence the behaviour of other states in your own favour. It's determined by various elements like population, geography, military, economy, resources, political clout, technology etc. In case of ~~China~~, it's maximising it's economic power. It's on it's way to becoming the next super power in terms of economic prowess. It is also working to enhance

(promotes) economic cooperation in the region from its One Belt one Road initiative. Other than that China also has the largest population which is an element of national power as long as its population is skilled, educated and employed. China can be seen implementing the idea of liberalism when it comes to national power as China is working on soft power rather than hard power which USA is implementing.

Balance of Power

Balance of Power is the distribution of military capabilities in order to keep a balance in world where no state is strong enough to dominate all other states. ~~It~~ Through neo-realist lens we can see the medium of Balance of Power is forging of alliances or maximizing of power usually by

the weaker states against the stronger, threatening state. The key assumptions are that the international systems are anarchic and states are the principle actors that rely on self help for survival. We can see the return of Balance of Power as USA is trying to oppose China's OBOR by it's Build Back Better World. Balance of Power was considered a concept that was replaced by Collective security in which all nations collectively try to mitigate war and it's probability. USA is trying to get the Western Block (US) on his side to confront China's growing influence in the region. USA can also be seen a victim of Thucydide's trap as it tried to instigate China when Nancy Pelosi visited Taiwan in August 2022.

Foreign Policy

It is the systematic statements from a state in order to preserve it

it's national interest and obtain it's national objectives. National interests play a vital role in formulating foreign policy. It is determined by various internal factors like military capability, economic capability, geography, public opinion, culture and external factors like geo-politics, international organizations etc. Currently, the vast amount of globalisation has made the selection of foreign policy a pretty complex task. Most of the times one's foreign policy may come into conflict with another's foreign policy in regards to national interests. (Can) Sometimes it can be complementary while sometimes it can be identical.

Sovereignty

The concept of sovereignty came from nation state system introduced in treaty of Westphalia in 1648. (Is) it a state has complete autonomy and authority while governing it's own territory. No state can dictate any other state

on doing what they must do. But now in a globalised world there are certain issues that must not be disregarded on the name of sovereignty such as environmental protection, protection of endangered species, protection of human rights. Through proper channels, states can put pressure from international forums where on to the corrupted states.

National Interest

Reason of State - *Raison d'état* - is the core values, goals and ambitions of a country which are vital for survival, stability and sustainability of a country. It can be military, economy, cultural protection etc.

Conclusion

With emergence of China, the Balance of Power has reemerged and the world is entering into another multipolar system of power with unprecedented threats to National security.

Q. Identify and discuss determinants of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

Ans.

Pakistan's Foreign Policy (i.e.) has a vast amount of internal/Domestic and international determinants. The internal determinants are mainly military capabilities, economic capability, form of government, geography, culture and history and the role of media. On the other hand international determinants like geopolitics, international organizations, reaction of other states and other external factors shape our Foreign policy.

* Definition of Foreign Policy

According to Hartmann, "is a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests". It is the interaction of states between each other while securing their own national interests, in order to obtain

short term, mid term and long term goals for survival, stability and sustainability respectively foreign policy is vital. Raison d'état - everything that serves as a reason for existence is National interest and Foreign through effective foreign policy it can be achieved.

* Determinants of Foreign Policy of Pakistan

→ Domestic

1. Military capability

The size of military, equipment, training, leadership, nuclear or non nuclear capabilities are included in military capabilities. Pakistan has the 9th strongest army in the world according to Global Firepower Military Strength Ranking 2022. It became a nuclear power in 1998, becoming the first Muslim nation with nuclear arsenal. In early years of Pakistan,

Pakistan had to rely on alignment with US to increase its military might as with it is strong enough on its own. This strength of might can be seen in recent reply of new COAS Asim Munir in which he said that Pakistan is "ever ready" to climb fight to its enemy. Pakistan support to Qatar can also be seen as the Pakistani vessel Tabuk was sent to secure FIFA world cup.

2) Economic capabilities

The level of economic and industrial development affects our foreign policy. With heavy debts and on "ll being" often at the edge of being bankrupt, Pakistan doesn't have a bigger say in global political economy. It needs to rely on friendly nations for aid, funding, donations for paying off debts and to ~~speed~~ develop industries. CPEC with China helps boost the industry in Pakistan.

3) Forms of Government

In 75 years of Pakistan, we have seen presidential government, parliamentary governments as well as dictatorships.

The political instability and the performance of democratic government determines which form of government will continue. In democratic government the voices of people are somehow heard at state level which shape the foreign policy while in ~~dictatorship~~ dictatorship it is the opposite.

4) Geography

The location, the resources, the terrain, the fertility of soil, the presence of water, Pakistan (has a) is surrounded by land (and) from three sides and has warm waters in the south (which) with a deep sea port which makes it a gateway to Asia specially for neighbouring landlocked countries like

Afghanistan. The location of Pakistan also serves a short route access to China to trade with Europe and Africa. Pakistan relies on water coming from waterways from upper lands which China has access. Furthermore Pakistan needs coal and oil to produce electricity which it imports from Qatar and Saudi. (as it doesn't have the)

5) Culture and History

Culture unification and historical traditions also influence foreign policy. Support from all sections of society is important to pursue national interest. Pakistan is home to cultural diversity in shape of Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathans etc.

6) Role of Media

The role of press, media, social media shapes the thinking of local population which eventually selects people who

shape foreign policy. Currently the political parties with better social media reach seems to be benefiting with public support.

→ International

1) Geopolitics

The presence of neighbouring states shape foreign policy. The hostility against from India, the support from China, the political instability in Afghanistan, presence of Al Qaeda makes us consider our foreign policy towards each state.

2) Organisations

Organisations such as IMF, FATF, Asian Development Bank play a huge role in determining of foreign policy. Pakistan needs to follow instructions from IMF in order to get loan.

payments. It has to get out of FATF which it successfully did by following 34 action points. These organisations influenced by ^{other} members play a major role in shaping our foreign policy.

3) Reaction of other States

Pakistan has to consider before obtaining its national objectives what it might make other friendly nations feel. 'Either with us or against us' is a big example. Another is Imran Khan's visit to Russia in order to secure cheap gas which infuriated the West. It cannot work of clean gas pipeline as it would upset Saudi Arab.

4) Other factors

Russ-Ukrainian war, Pandemics, Global Recession, refugees, the shift in Polarity are further determinants of Pakistan foreign policy.

Conclusion

Pakistan for its survival, stability and sustainability needs to obtain its National interests through effective foreign policy which can be done with strong diplomacy and alliances with emerging Powers like China. Military, economy, geography, form of government, culture as well as Global situation, organisations and friendly states shape the foreign policy of Pakistan.