

Non-Traditional Security Threats in Post-15th Century Role of Non-State Actors.

I. Introduction to Non-Traditional Security.

1. INTRODUCTION.

According to Mely Caballero - Anthony Non-traditional security threats may be defined as "Challenges to survival and well being of peoples and states that predominantly arise out of Non-military sources, such as climate change, cross-border environmental destruction/ degradation and Resource depletion, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration/ food shortages, people smuggling, drug trafficking, and other forms of transnational crimes, so the Non-traditional security threats are generally non-military in nature transnational in scope, neither purely domestic nor totally trans-state and are transmitted rapidly due to globalization and communication revolution.

2. Characteristics of Non-Traditional Security Threats.

A) Non traditional threats are transnational in Nature.
Non traditional security threats are considered as transnational in Nature because

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These contain extra details. Don't write full paragraphs in the notes.....
Use pointers and add as much references as possible.
Rest, points are enough and good.

these threats are not ~~considered~~ as domestic or an inter-state affair.

B) Capable of transmitting Rapidly.

They arise at very short notice and are Capable of transmitting Rapidly as a Result of revolution of globalization and Communication.

C) They are hard to Contain Entirely.

Just because of their complexity and depend-ency on varied domestic and global factors they are hard to Contain entirely.

D) Improper Administration in the Countries bring Non-traditional security threats.

States which are less efficient in adminis-tering their given resources and have a poor ^{Risk} management task those are more exposed to non-traditional security issues.

↳ The Countries of South Asia are not an exception, If we take the case of Pakistan, similar to other South Asian Countries, has far quite some time been facing a number of Non traditional security threats that have slowed its possibilities of Smooth development (conversion).

3. NON TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS TO

A) Climate Change / Environmental Degradation

i. Increase in the annual mean temperature

In the last 50 years, the annual mean temperature in the Pak has increased by roughly 50 years.

By the end of this century, the annual mean temperature in the Pakistan is expected to rise by 3°C to 5°C in a central global emission scenario:

ii. Expected Rise in the Sea level

Sea level is further expected to rise by 60 centimeters by the end of the century and will most likely affect low lying coastal areas south of the Indus delta and Indus delta.

iii. Expected to experience increased variability of River flows.

Under future climate change scenarios, Pakistan is expected to experience increased variability of river flows due to increased variability of precipitation and melting of glaciers.

iv. Demand for irrigation water may increase.

Demand for Irrigation water may increase due to increase in agricultural area, higher evaporation rates,

Yield of wheat and basmati Rice may decline and may drive Production northward, subject to water availability. Water availability for hydropower generation may decline.

v. Damage in Urban drainage is expected.

Urban Drainage system may further stressed by high rainfalls and flash floods.

B) Population Explosion

i. Country may face looming threat of Drought like situation in 2025.

ii. Population of 33 million in 1950 and its rank was 14th in the world but today its population is reached at around 210 million

6th most populated country.

iii. Pakistan has the highest urbanization rate in the South Asian region

Process of Urbanization is characterized by sharp Socio-cultural and geophysical diversities.

C) Food Security

i. Food security causes unrest and political Instability in the Country.

It is often said "Food security anywhere,

threatens. Peace, employment, Persistent food security may cause conflicts, civil wars and can threaten the overall peace of community, society, nation or world depending on the extent and spectrum of hunger and poverty.

ii. Food security is widespread despite strong agricultural base of Pakistan.

According to the strategy of food security in Pakistan, 18 percent of Pakistanis are under-nourished and 44% of households consume less than 2350 kJ calories per adult equivalent per day, while the global hunger index (GHI) estimates that 22% are under-nourished.

iii. Significant disparities in food security between Pakistan's provinces and administrative areas.

Households are comparatively more food insecure in the northwestern federally administered tribal areas (FATA) (69%), Balochistan (68%), KP (49%), Balochistan (63%) and Sindh (52%) than those in Punjab (37%) and ICT (32%).

iv. Multiple factors encourage food insecurity in Pakistan.

Food insecurity in Pakistan exists in the context of high poverty rates, rapid population growth, transitioning consumption patterns, slow progress toward adopting new agricultural technology, limited arable land, growing water scarcity, and changing climate. These multiple factors shape the country's high level food insecurity and deprivation.

v. Way forward to curb the growing food insecurity in Pakistan.

1. Immediate attention is needed to manage the water scarcity.

Medium term, food security will become a daily struggle if immediate action is not paid to manage water resources both under ground and in Indus water.

2. Critical Scientific Inquiry and multipronged strategy is needed.

Food insecurity is a major hindrance to social and economic development of the country and needs critical scientific inquiry and idea of viewing this issue

...in terms of climate change. ... with
it a multipronged strategy to address
the issue seriously.

D. Water scarcity.

i. Acute water shortage in the Country.

Pakistan is 3rd most affected Country
by an acute water shortage, as

ranked in IMF study. The annual water
availability has reduced from 1500 Cubic
Centimeter per Capita in 2009 to only
1017 Cubic meters. That is barely above
the requirement of a thousand.

ii. Other factors that contribute water
as a serious challenge for Pakistan.

Water is most serious challenge for
Pakistan due to several factors, Partic-
ularly: increasing pressure of population and

urbanization, massive expansion of tubewell
system/irrigation, reduced level of
precipitation caused by climate change
and accelerated retreat of Himalay
glaciers, Pakistan receives less than the
average rainfall in the world. Therefore
the Indus river system which is
life line of Pakistan has been
seriously affected.

iii. lack of Consensus on the Construction of Mega-Projects.

The political, economic and technological management of ~~water resources~~ has been ~~woeful~~ because of the lack of Consensus on the construction of mega projects.

iv. lack of Interest in the management of water on Sustainable grounds.

According to the World Bank, Pakistan is moving from water stressed country to a water scarce country. From Agricultural ~~purpose~~ to power generation, ~~from~~ domestic ~~to~~ industrial purposes, the water resources have been used extensively without management on Sustainable grounds.

v. Adoption of Hostile posture by eastern neighbour of Pakistan.

Recently, Pakistan's eastern neighbour has adopted an extremely hostile posture lacking cooperation on Indus water treaty. With situation in occupied Kashmir. If not amicable resolved, this would further aggravate the water security issue.

E. Infectious Diseases.

- i. Infectious Diseases pose Serious threat because of limited resources.

Emerging Infectious Diseases pose serious threat to public health security, this is true in especially under developed world because of limited resources available. Pakistan has suffered a great deal from infectious diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya, Malaria, Hepatitis, Measles and Polio.

- ii. Ecological Conditions Impact Pathogens in terms of Appearance and Re-Appearance.

Ecological Determinants have direct impact on these diseases and results in Appearance and Re-Appearance of Pathogen. Cause of these outbreaks of such Pathogens are not well understood. Numerous Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases pose a serious threat to public health and food security, taking into consideration local, regional and global health security issues. Irrespective of Region, Country and Race, these infections are serious threats.

iii. Emerging Infectious Diseases: a. Rapid threat to Contemporary world.

Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) are defined as "Infections that have recently appeared in a population or have existed previously but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range". Emerging infectious diseases are burden on public health, national economy, affect ecological environment and socio-economic factors of Nations.

iv. Re-emergence of Pathogens in Previously Non-Endemic Areas.

The globalization of food markets, human behavioural changes, changes in Agriculture and livestock practices, climate alteration and environmental degradation have allowed an easy and new passage for infectious agent to re-emerge in Non-

Previously Non-Endemic Areas.

vi. Country may face many outbreaks in the future.

According to (WHO) world health organization. It is composed of four provinces. The country is at Risk for many outbreaks in the future because of inadequate primary health care, improper sanitation, overcrowded cities, an insufficient number of medical practitioners,

and insufficient medications / antibiotics
availability in the health sector.

vii. Continuous ignorance of health sector.

The Country is in the state of WAR against internal and external insurgents over the past decade, causing a major obstacle to primary health care as a result of diversion of funds to national security and reaching out to needy people in the affected areas.

viii. Insufficient knowledge about infectious diseases due to lack of technological advancement.

Extensive technological advancement in our knowledge about infectious diseases is not sufficient. This is a greater concern for under developed countries because they lack the technological capacity to deal with such issues.

According to the recent data, Pakistan spends 4.7% of its total budget on health care, which is not enough for a very populous country like Pakistan.

iv. Lack of medical infrastructure in Pakistan.

F. Poverty.

i. Multidimensional poverty and disparity in the country.

Pakistan's first ever ^{report on} multidimensional poverty was launched on June 20, 2016 by the ministry of planning, development and reform. According to Report 39% of population live in multidimensional poverty with highest rates of poverty in erstwhile FATA and Balochistan. Progress in the Regions of Pakistan is uneven. Poverty in urban areas is 31% compared to 54.6% in rural areas.

ii. Disparity in the MPI across Provinces.

Disparity also exists across Provinces.

FATA (73%) and Balochistan (71%) live in multidimensional poverty, while KP (49%)

PB and Sindh (43%), Punjab (31%), AJK (25%).

iii. Disparity in the MPI across Districts.

Islamabad Capital Territory and Karachi have less than 10% MPI, while Qila Abdullah, Khaner and Barchhan (in Balochistan) have more than 90% poverty.

iv. Very weak social indicators in Pakistan.

Deprivation in education contributes largest share of 43% to MPI, followed by living standards

32% growth in health services. But the growth is not sufficient.
These findings further confirm that social indicators are very weak in Pakistan.

C. Economic Threats.

i. Increase in the Balance of Payment Crisis (BOP) in Pakistan.

Pakistan's government is dealing with Balance of Payment Crisis, which has been a consistent theme for the nations elected officials. Prime Minister Khan has inherited a BOP crisis, the third in one in the last 10 years. By the end of June 2018, Pakistan had a CAD of \$18 billion dollar, nearly 45% increase from an account deficit of 12.4 billion dollar in 2017.

ii. Import and Export imbalance Pushing Pakistan to difficult economic situation.

Exorbitant imports (including those related to the China - Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and less than projected inflows (export revenues and remittances) have led to a current account

deficit widening with foreign currency. Reserves level covering less than two months of imports - Pushing Pakistan towards difficult economic situation.

iii. The loose monetary Policy of the government.

The loose monetary Policy has led to high domestic demand. ~~with two interests~~ of Pakistan economic growth stemming from domestic consumption. An ~~over~~ ^{over} valued exchange rate has led to a very high level of imports and low level of exports.

iv. Impediments in the Energy Sector.

Pakistan also suffers from impediments in the energy sector through frequent and widespread power outages that hurts its competitiveness.

v. Existential threat to the economy of the country.

The adverse economic conditions lead to high tax rates, higher level of inflation, thereby affecting under-privileged sector of population, directly. Hence, economic crisis is an existential threat to the security of the country.

4. TERRORISM

i. Compromise to the security, Economy, and energy and lives of Pakistan due to war on terror.

War Related violence has killed 65,000 people

in Pakistan in the last 20 years. Similarly, according to former finance minister, the monetary cost on the war on terror in Pakistan is 120 billion dollars, which includes flight capital and gradual slowdown of economic growth and ensuing energy related crisis related bills. Hence the halt down of economic activity owing to war on terror has resulted in economic crisis, which poses threat to security of Pakistan.

ii. Terrorism and insurgency; A visible threat

to National Security.

Terrorism and insurgency have emerged as the most widely recognizable and visible threat to national security, especially after the 9/11 attacks.

iii. Non State Actors shows many commonalities while posing threat to states.

The commonality between Transnational organized crime networks and terrorist groups that create serious major security threats to a state that harbors such groups is that.

both are Non-State Actors, and like the former terrorist groups do not recognize the concept of state boundaries, sovereignty or international norms and regulations on the use of force.

iv. NSA uses different tactics to harm the country.

⇒ They use suicide bombers to target civilians in crowded places employment of sophisticated technology, such as leader-less movements (i.e., terrorist organization that do not have a visible leader). Furthermore, sleeper cells and phantom cell networks have made it increasingly difficult for the government to wipe off terrorist groups.

v. Terrorist groups drive their effective use of the element of surprise.

The most important advantage of terrorist groups is that they use effective use of element of surprise, catching public and government off guard, especially if they use a neutral territory to attack. conduct a terrorist attack.

I. Civil WAR

⇒ Characteristics of Civil Wars & How Civil WAR ACTs?

i. Threatens the lives of thousands of civilians. Caught in conflict.

Apart from the wars that are occasionally fought between other states outside the security

Community's intra state wars (most importantly civil wars) still threatens the lives of thousands of civilians caught in conflict.

ii. More destructive than Inter-state wars.

Civil wars are more destructive than inter-state wars because of their duration (they usually last longer than inter-state wars), the high number of deaths.

iii. Difficult for the government to defeat.

Inability of the government to defeat the Rebel groups (if the civil war is between state and non-state actors) and the involvement of different ethnic groups.

iv. Identification of the Aggressor is not always easy.

UN works only in those situations where, there is clear evidence of aggression but in case of civil wars, identification of the Aggressor is not always easy.

v. Difficult to End through UN and Foreign intervention.

Civil wars are inherently destructive in nature. About 40% of the states that endured a civil war and a resulting regime change imposed by foreign powers suffered a response within a decade. Regime

change is usually not effective because of the sudden reversal of fortunes of a particular group involved in the conflict which the group

might object to, usually through violence. These civil wars are difficult to end through UN or foreign interventions; usually such conflicts end only when one group has a resounding and a complete victory over others, which might take

~~to decades or more~~ ~~of time~~ ...

vi. **Raises/Rise of Crimes and murders in the Country**

The law and order situation is thrown into disarray with rise in crimes and murders.

vii. ^{Situation} **May lead to a failed state.**

~~for situation~~ ~~may~~ ~~lead~~ ~~into~~ ~~a~~ ~~"~~ ~~failed~~ ~~states"~~

where a combination of ~~various~~ ~~interests~~ ~~state~~ ~~was~~ and foreign intervention has resulted into the state government losing power and control over the military establishment or the state in general.

Number of civil wars resulted into failed states

~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~world~~ ~~are~~ ~~Abkhazia~~ ~~and~~ ~~Rwanda~~.

J. **Cyber Conflict**

i. A new battle field has opened in the Age of Information and Communication Technology. (ICT)

21st Century has been labelled as the information Age where civilians are being able to have an unprecedented access to information. However, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) or revolutionizing the way information is used, transmitted and stored not only by civilian population but also the state military and intelligence agencies. As a result new battle field has opened up Cyber space.

ii. Difficult to Determine the perpetrator.

During a Cyber Conflict, there are no clear lines between civilian and military, as civilian computer may be used to launch offensive Cyber war against an "enemy" state. Also the difficulty in determining the perpetrator (which could be state or non-state - actors) adds to the confusion in determining the legal cause of action once a Cyber Attack is discovered.

iii. Poses Serious threat to national security and sovereignty.

Cyber war is especially serious threat to national sovereignty and security because it transcends national borders and involves use of civilian resources (such as broadband, networks and electricals) and sometimes malignent NSAs.

iv. Cyber Conflict is opposite to traditional kinetic Conflict.

Unlike TKC, where deterrence, dissuasion and defense are said to be more advantageous than offense. In cyber conflicts, it is opposite.

Also in TKC, the enemy can be "seen" or "identified"; this is not the case in Cyber warfare. Cyber defense has to work every time whereas Cyber offense has to work only

• x Single time - oriented of the type . ii

3. Conclusion.