



Q

Traditional and non-traditional security threats (Pak). Give way forward

Answer 1-

Introduction

"No war, but a constant  
war."

(Taqeer Hussain)

Pakistan, unfortunately, has been facing traditional and non-traditional security threats since a long time. These threats have affected safety of the state. However, Pakistan has a great potential to combat both, traditional and non-traditional security threats.

2-

A brief overview of traditional and non-traditional security threats.

"Conventional attacks

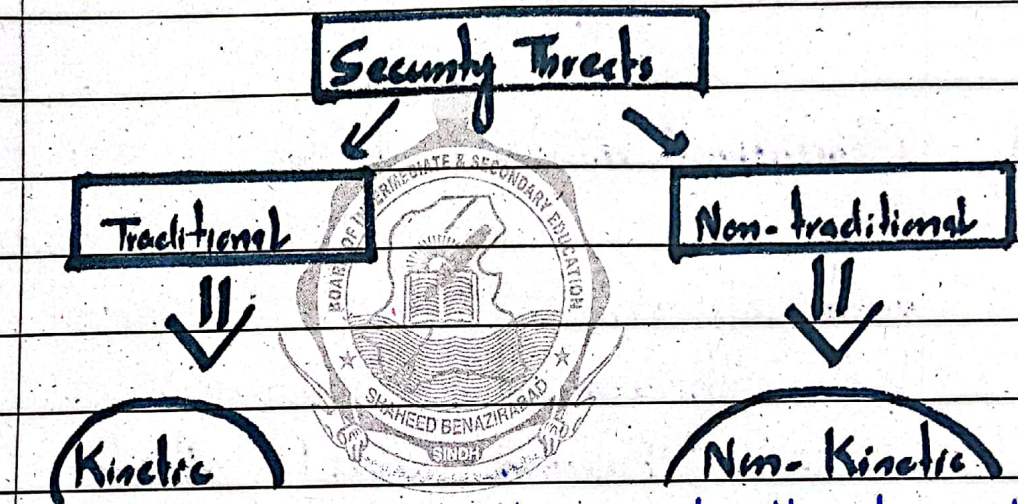
prevail traditional war,  
while

non-conventional attacks



referred as non-traditional security threats."

Traditional security threats are militarized based tools. On the other hand, non-traditional security threats are beyond weapons.



Therefore, traditional security threats, called kinetic and non-traditional as non-kinetic.

3 - Traditional security threats hurt Pakistan following are threats:





9)

## Traditional Security

Threats

External

Internal

9)

External traditional security threats  
Following are  
external threats:

1)

Conventional military attacks

Pakistan faces conventional military attacks. Several attacks have threatened Pakistan.

"Pakistani Suicide attacks of 2019 is a great example."

(Al-Jazeera/2020)

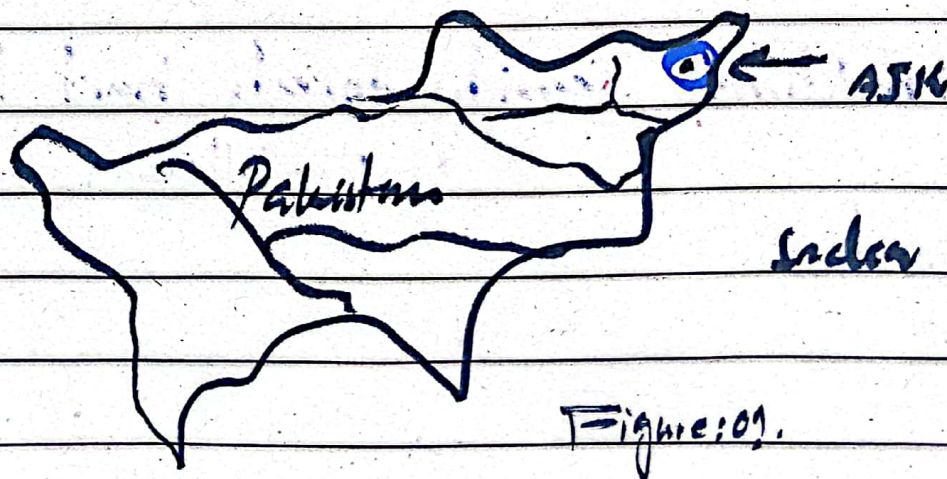


Figure: 01.





Hence, conventional military has threatened Pakistan.

(i) Cross-border attacks have created insecurity

Moreover, Pakistan also face cross-border attacks. Resultantly, Pakistan is become vulnerable to insecurity.

"Tehrik-e-Jihad Pakistan (TJP) - attack in Baloch killed 19 people and injured 23 people."

(The Organization of Sustainable Institute, 2023)

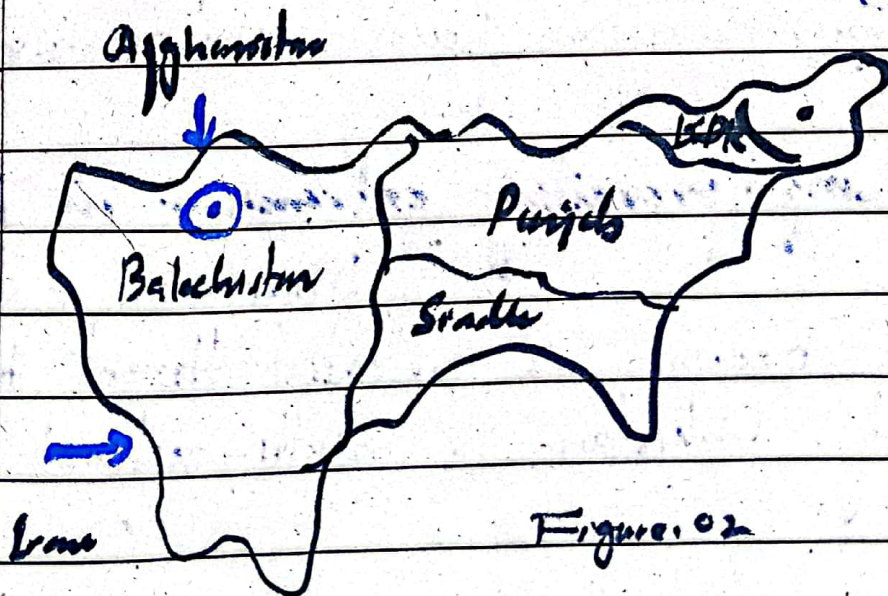


Figure. 02





Thus, Pakistan faces cross-border attacks.

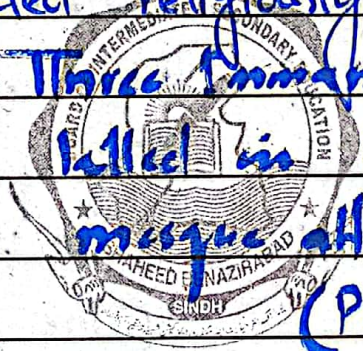
b) Internal traditional security threats

Following are internal threats:

i) Growing sectarianism in Pakistan

Sectarianism has also posed threat to security. Pakistanis are divided religiously.

"Three innocents were killed in Peshawar mosque attack"



(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Thus, Pakistan faces sectarianism.

ii) Long-prevailing extremism in Pakistan

Moreover, extremism is become a potential threat to security. Pakistan is multi-cultural country.



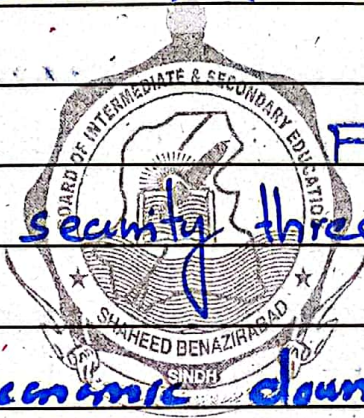
"Mob attack on 'Jaranwali' church is an example of peak extremism."

(Pakistan Social Organization Report, 2022)

Thus, Pakistan is also caught in a deep-roots of extremism.

#### 4- Non-traditional security threats in Pakistan

Following are non-traditional security threats:



##### a) Massive economic downturn

Economic downturn is a huge threat to stability. Unfortunately, Pakistan is caught in economic crisis.

"Pakistan had a huge  
BOP-crisis at \$18  
billion in 2022."

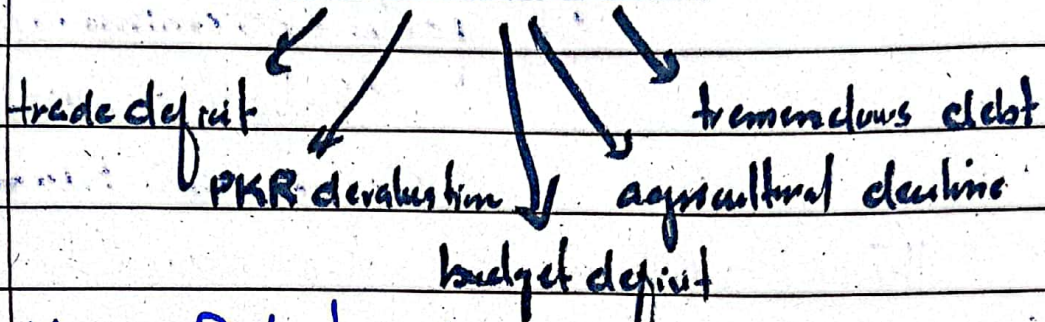
(State Bank of Pakistan)





Moreover,

### Economic Crisis



Hence, Pakistan faces severe economic crisis.

b) Incompetent human resources

Further, incompetent human resources have also threatened Pakistan. Food crisis, water crisis, energy crisis have weakened position.

"Pakistan ranks at

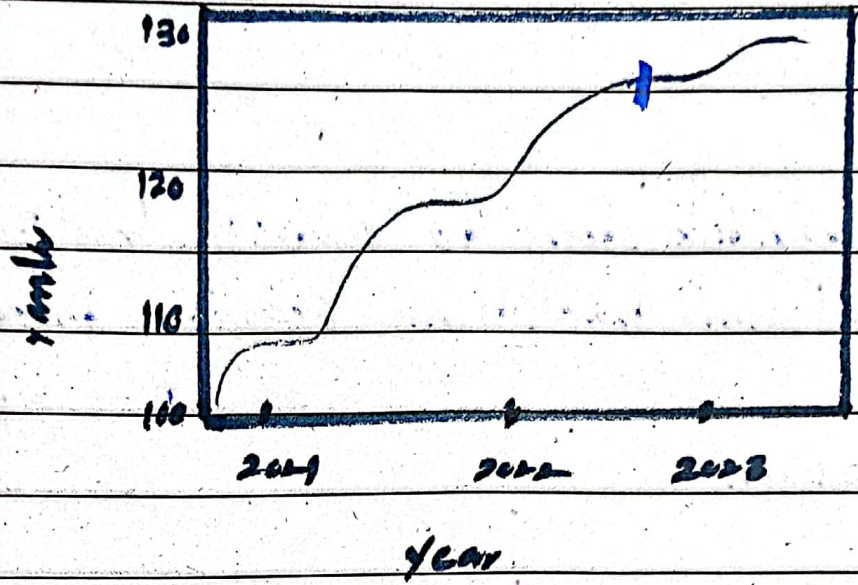
121<sup>th</sup> out of 129

countries in hunger

perception index.

(The WFP, 2023)





(Hunger Perception Index)

Thus, Pakistan faces incompetent human resources.

c) Unending gender based violence in Pakistan

Furthermore, gender based violence has deep roots in Pakistan. Unfortunately, Pakistan faces gender violence at peak.

"About 3.2 millions of women face domestic violence in Pakistan."

(The US-based Library of The Institute, 2022)





Thus, Pakistan also faces gender disparity.

5- Suggestive steps to curtail traditional and non-traditional security threats  
Following are measures:

a) To stabilize economic condition

Pakistan needs to stabilize economic condition. Pakistan can improve its economy to reduce non-traditional threats.

"Pakistan has a tremendous potential to reform its economy."

(The World Bank, 2023)

Thus, Pakistan should focus on its economy.

b) Effective implementation of NAP  
Further, Pakistan



should follow NAP effectively. Pakistan needs to secure its borders.

"Pakistan has focused about 90pc of Pak-Afghan border."

(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)

Thus, Pakistan should secure its borders.

c) To take reverse from gender disparity towards gender parity

Moreover, Pakistan should take turn to gender parity. In fact, improvement in gender equality stabilize position of Pakistan.

"Pakistan should ensure implementation of 'women protection laws'."

(Samra H. Qureshi, Gender and inequality, 2023)

Thus, Pakistan should lead to gender equality.





6-

## Conclusion

Threat of traditional  
and non-traditional  
security is real!!!  
(Taqeer Hussain)

Pakistan, unfortunately,  
faces security threats. In fact, tradi-  
tional and non-traditional security threats  
have posed threat to stability of  
Pakistan. Therefore, Pakistan should  
follow recommendations to ensure future  
security.

