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Q - What are the traditional and non traditional security concerns of Pakistan? Suggest measures by revisiting the foreign policy of Pakistan.

Introduction:-

In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, there is no one definition of security that encompasses all of its dimensions. Terrorism and proxy warfare have broadened the definition of security. According to some scholars, states are currently focused on both classic military challenges ~~and~~ traditional and non-traditional security issues such as climate change, poverty, ~~and~~

Pakistan's also face traditional and non-traditional security concerns. Traditional security concerns arise from the opposing state's military and ideology purpose to launch a war, invasion or assault. As a result, it creates quandaries resulting in both government engaging in violent armed war. Pakistan has long felt threatened by its archrival India. India, Pakistan's nearest neighbour, has never enjoy cordial relations with the country.

## Traditional Security Concern

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### 1) Pakistan-India traditional Security Dilemma:-

As we know, India-Pakistan conflict is a long-standing rivalry between both countries that has led to Non conventional wars, 5<sup>th</sup> generation warfare, hybrid warfare. The India-Pakistan is a traditional security concern for Pakistan because it poses a threat to the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ayesha Siddiqi argue in her article "The India-Pakistan Conflict is major threat for Pakistan security". She argues that the conflict has negative impact on Pakistan economy.

In the book "Pakistan Paradox: Instability and resilience" examine 3 ways of numerous border clashes and low level insurgency in Kashmir. Talal argue the conflict has great impact on Pakistan society.

The article "India-Pakistan Conflict: A threat to Pakistan's national security" take view of conflict directly threatened to Pakistan national interest and sovereignty because it undermine the country's political stability.

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## 2) Terrorism substantial traditional Security concern for Pakistan:-

The traditional security concern of terrorism has multifaceted by Pakistan such as Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and other terrorist groups.

"The Long shadow of history: Pakistan in the Age of turbulence" by Ahmed Rashid argue the terrorist attacks in Pakistan is great issue and threat for Pakistan security.

The diplomat magazine "Terrorism in Pakistan: never-ending threat" discuss 2014 APS attack has fire burn issue to Pakistan security and Pakistan overcome this threat.

The New York time article "Terrorism in Pakistan: The human cost of terrorism in Pakistan" argues that Pakistan is suffering from terrorism. This great threat.

## 3) Pak-Afghan Crisis is traditional Security threat:-

Both countries has share porous border and the instability in Afghanistan can spill over into Pakistan. The past reflect the terrorist groups operating launching attacks in Pakistan. The instability in Afghanistan is also threat to Pakistan economy.

"The Long Shadow of Afghanistan:

The security threat to Pakistan by Stephen Cohen article discuss the instability in Afghanistan lead major threats to Pakistan security.

## Non-Traditional Security Concern

In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the national security linked with many things, it is a broader concept. Many countries except Pakistan faces various non-traditional security concern that are affecting development, economy, stability. These challenges include environmental damage, climate change, shortage of food and water and growing population.

## Climate Change :-

Pakistan is facing great challenge of climate change. From the past 50 years, the average temperature in Pakistan has increased by about 0.5°C. Heatwaves have become more frequent and annual rainfall increased. Due to rainfall, Pakistan affected from floods, drought that cause massive human loss, infrastructure damage. Pakistan has already large part of budget to counter climate change concern. Pakistan has aimed to reduce green houses gases emission. The Pakistan also take actions to mitigate and adapt the

to these challenges to protect lives, property and economy.

## a) Population Explosion:-

Pakistan's population grow from unchecked and uncontrolled manner. Rapid population growth is complex issue for Pakistan. Population growth is explode for government and this disastrous as looming threat of drought-like situation to 2050. Pakistan is the one of the high fertility countries with large ~~pro~~ proportion of young adults and childrens had population of 33 million in 1950 and its rank was 14<sup>th</sup> in the world and now population has increased into 210 million making Pakistan 6<sup>th</sup> most popular country in the world. And Pakistan share 0.6% of world area in human development, it has 147<sup>th</sup> position in the world. Pakistan has highest population growth rate at around 1.90% with population growth rate is 2.4 percent reported in the census of 2017 with total population 207.774 million. If population grow with same rate of 1.90% after next 37 year Pakistan is 3<sup>rd</sup> most populous country of the world.

## 2) Food Security:-

Food security is a lead major crisis that leads unrest and instability. Food security means making sure that everyone has enough, safe and nutritious food to eat at all times. According to some reports, 18% Pakistani has no food and 44% household do not consume the recommended amount of calories per day. The 20% Pakistan population is undernourished and 45% young children are not growing properly. These statistics reflect serious concern of food security. The causes of food security is poverty, population growth, limited agricultural land, water scarcity and climate change.

## 3) Poverty:-

Pakistan also face serious poverty crisis. According to some reports 39% Pakistanis live in multidimensional poverty. Pakistan MPI showed a strong decline with national poverty rates falling from 55% to 39% from 2004. Poverty in urban areas is 9.3 percent as compared to 54.6 percent in rural areas. The report found 2/3 majority of FATA and Balochistan lived in multidimensional poverty. Poverty in KPK stands

49 percent, GIB & Sindh at 43%, Punjab at 31.1 and Azad Kashmir at 25%.

## Revisiting foreign policy:-

### 1) Settle Conflict with India:-

Pakistan and India has actively engage with conflict. This conflict has had a devastating impact on both countries. The conflict is drain on Pakistan's resource. Pakistan spend billion of dollars on defense in every year and this could better spent on human development. The conflict is source of instability in the region. The one option is both countries settle their issues through negotiations and another option was UN and superpowers mediate and settle issues.

### 2) Counterterrorism Actions & Cooperation:-

Pakistan has launched various operation against terrorist including Zarb-e-Azab and operation Raddul Fasaad. These operation help to reduce terrorist activities in Pakistan. Pakistan has worked with international partners such as USA, UN to combat terrorism. The cooperation has helped to share intelligence and resources and to coordinate counter terrorism operation.

### 3) - Balancing Relationship with other Countries:-

Pakistan should continue its effort to balance relations with neighboring countries, especially India and Afghanistan to reduce tensions and promote regional stability.

### Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, Pakistan faces a serious problems of traditional and non-traditional security concerns. By revisiting its foreign policy to address these concern. Pakistan can work with allies to counter these issues.