

Title: Traditional and non-traditional threats and opportunities together impinge on overall national security.

## Outline

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2. Understanding the

3. Debunking the non-traditional threats for national security

4. Traditional threats for national security

a. Resurgence of terrorism

b. The mean menace of sectarianism

c. Voices of secessionist movements

5. Non-traditional threats for national security

a. bitter pill of environmental insecurity

b. Food insecurity at its peak

c. problem of human security

d. Economic insecurity alarming the bells

e. Political insecurity: the root cause of all crises

6. Opportunities for Pakistan

a. Sanctifying the name of country.

Your writing is fine

Arguments are structured as well

Just improve opportunities part by careful interpretation of the topic

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b. Increasing consciousness among the masses

c. revisiting economic policies.

7. What is the solution

a. Implementation of National security policy

b. Unison with the government

8 Conclusion

You haven't related the opportunities part well

Where is the asked part???

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Pakistan is a multi-crisis state. It has confronted several traditional and non-traditional threats, which have wreaked havoc everywhere in the 'land of pure'. Resurgence of terrorism and sectarianism are the major traditional threats for Pakistan. Similarly, environmental security, problem of food security, alarming economic crises, and political instability are the major non-traditional threats, which have become a headache for Pakistan. However, there are some opportunities as well for Pakistan's court, including glorification of the country's name by putting an end to such threats. Another opportunity for it is to revisit its economic policies. Thereby, it goes without saying that traditional threats coupled with non-traditional security threats have desanctified the

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name of Country; however there are some opportunities as well. By devising affirmative policies such threats can be eradicated lock, stock and barrel.

Traditional threats are more common threats and are mostly known to all.

These threats are, actually, physical threats which challenge the very writ of the state.

These traditional threats include terrorism, sectarianism, extremism and the secessionist movements.

They cause damage to the state by one way or the other. In virtue of these state has to bear huge losses of both monetary and living nature.

In 21st century, world has shifted from vertical line to horizontal line. Now, countries have another type of threat for their security and sovereignty.

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which is referred as non-traditional security threat.

It includes all forms of non-military threats which all also directly or indirectly damage the name of the country, or render it for huge losses.

When it comes to traditional threats, resurgence of terrorism is the same one, which renders the country for huge losses. Terrorism has been the problem of Pakistan

since the incident of Nine eleven (9/11). However, its recent resurgence after the Taliban take over in Afghanistan is a bitter pill for Pakistan to eat. According to British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC),

terrorist activities in Pakistan increased upto 50 per cent since US withdrawal from Afghanistan. To top it all resurgence of terrorism is a major traditional threat

for Pakistan.

Apart from the headache of resurgent terrorism, sectarianism and sectarian conflicts are also hitting the country hard. Pakistan is a country comprising mostly Sunni Muslims, and some percentage of Shia Muslims as well. Both these sects have always been at daggers drawn. Every day brings a new spike of conflict between them. These conflicts are a death blow to country's economy, as it has to release more funds for providing safety and security to its masses.

Similarly, Separatist or Secessionist movements are also a major concern for the country. Separatist movements in Sindh and Balochistan are increasing on account of foreign support. The Secessionists who

target government infrastructure and public places are actually the cat paws of Indian agency RAW (Research Analysis Wing) and American agency CIA (Central Intelligence Agency). As both are against Pakistan and its tilt toward China. Thereby, they cause both losses and threats to the state to reback its policies with China.

As mentioned in earlier paragraphs that the country faces traditional security threats coupled with non-traditional security threats. Non-traditional threats are being discussed hereunder.

First and the most catastrophic threat faced by the country, nowadays, is environmental security. It is the challenges imposed by climate change and other disturbed environmental patterns.

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On account of climate change, floods and heatwaves, country bears huge losses. Previous year Pakistan lost around 1800 people, more than 400 small and large dams, and around 8000 km roads owing to flashfloods. Live stock and agricultural losses were also uncountable. According to World Meteorological organization, Pakistan is seventh most vulnerable country due to climate change. Considering all these, environmental security posits threats for national security.

In a similar way Pakistan is confronted with food security and crises as well. Food security is the undersupply of basic nutrients to people. Pakistan has been a food insecure country; however, the floods of previous year worsened the condition furthermore.



According to a report, around 10.5m people (29 per cent of population) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity. Food insecurity is the major cause of malnutrition and stunted growth, which is a major concern for Pakistan as a non-traditional security.

Moreover, among the other non-traditional security challenges, human security also ranks higher. People ~~are~~ feel insecure in the country owing to lack of job and employment opportunities. Similarly, peace has vanished in the society which creates psychological fear among the minds of masses. Therefore they leave the country.

Around 8,32,339 Pakistanis left the country for green pastures. (Bureau of emigration and overseas employment).

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~~This~~ Among these were <sup>majority</sup> high professionals. This results in brain drain cases. Hence, it is a big challenge for the country. Furthermore, economic sector is also alarming the bell for national security. Economic sector of Pakistan has declined to lowest ebb. There is huge shortage of reserved money in state bank of Pakistan. Similarly, debt value has crossed the figure of 65 billion dollars; foreign direct investment is losing ground; local industries are breathing their last; and most importantly inflation is skyrocketing. All these indications do not bode well for Pakistan and cause challenges for it.

Likewise, political unrest and instability is also adding to the woes. It is also a big problem for

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Pakistan. The countries prosper and make progress where there is continuation of tenure.

Nonetheless, in Pakistan's case, no prime minister has succeeded to complete his tenure. Pakistan has changed six prime ministers within five years, from 2018 to 2023. To conclude the statement, political insecurity is also a major concern for Pakistan.

It is worth-mentioning that there are some opportunities ~~for it~~ as well for Pakistan.

Firstly, there is an opportunity for Pakistan to again sanctify its name. Terrorism, sectarianism, and other woeeful problems have defamed the name of country. As being a major challenge to the state, they need to be tackled in toto. Once, Pakistan nipped these manacles in the bud,

it will glorify its name  
secondly, there is  
an increase in the awareness  
among the masses about the  
problems of traditional threats  
and non-traditional threats.

The populace of Pakistan  
were mostly unaware about  
the catastrophes of environmental,  
food and political insecurity.

After ~~let~~ eating the bitter  
pill of all, they have now  
much abreast about these.

This is a big opportunity  
for the country that its  
masses are fully aware about  
future challenges. ~~Because~~ in  
such scenario, they can face  
them with courage.

Lastly, Economic downfall  
has created an opportunity  
for revisiting the economic  
policies. Before this country  
was running the traditional  
economic policies. Now, after  
reaching the brink of default  
country has been compelled to

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revisit its economic policies and that is a positive news for the whole country.

All problems need timely and affirmative actions to be resolved. The traditional and non-traditional security threats can also be solved by adopting the following remedial measures.

First of all National security policy (2018) must be implemented in letter and spirit. The NSP is the most comprehensive policy of Pakistan, yet designed. It covers all aspects of traditional and non-traditional security dynamics, provides solutions and ways to tackle these catastrophes.

Therefore, it is need of the hour to implement the NSP whole heartedly throughout the country.

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Another major step, which can play its role in this regard, is the unison of government. Unity matters a lot, it makes wonders. In Pakistan there is lack of unity between the government and its working party. Opposition also does not leave the government to work properly and effectively. This is the reason behind lack of long-term policies. This is high time that all the stakeholders united for the cause of national security.

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To conclude the statement, Pakistan is prone to both traditional, and non-traditional security threats. All these combinedly pose huge challenges for the country in various ways. However, there are the non-traditional security threats which are more catastrophic than

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the traditional ones. Environmental insecurity tops them all. Similarly, there are some opportunities as well for Pakistan in the midst of these challenges. But some positive and stern actions are direly needed in this regard. As for as solution of such threats or challenges is concerned, NSP should be implemented on emergency scale. Moreover, government should also unite to confront the future challenges. Otherwise, fate of the country will not be what ~~the~~ its leaders and citizens desire = for.

Try ending with beacon of hope