

Q. what are the changing dimensions of security and how they vary from the classical concept of international security?

Definition: Start with proper introduction  
 "Security is absence of threats"

Abrupt.. what's the traditional concept  
 According to Barry Buzan till 20<sup>th</sup> century, the security threats were limited to military security threats but 21<sup>st</sup> century will face new threats other than military security threats. In People, states and years he include non-traditional security threats.

Dimensions of Security Threats  
 According to Barry Buzan there are two types of security threats facing by

In 21<sup>st</sup> century, the cases of societal level are as follows

- Humanitarian Crisis in Burma
- Health Crisis in African region
- modernization and industrialization

Present this information in the form of a flowchart

(ii) Political threats ~ A non-traditional threats: The

heart of political sector is made up of state sovereignty. Political instability cause insecurity in country in all sectors. Representatives of democratic government unite their institutions and protect their states from internal conflicts and strengthen their interactions. we need to distinguish between the ~~internal~~ intentional threats and foreign threats which influence our states.



(iii) Economic threats ~ non-traditional security threats:

The economic security of a state is important for military and political security because it generates revenues for state. A economically strong state have little security threats. Human development, employment and prosperity cause little effect to security of a state. Some actors of market economy cause instability. Barry Buzan have studied the relationship between ~~the~~ economic security and military security. Because military security is a function of economic security due to budget constraint.



21<sup>st</sup> century which are as follows:

(i) Traditional / conventional Security threats. The protection of a state from other states military security threats.

(ii) Non-Traditional Security Threats. Protection of state from other security threats like environmental, political and societal threats etc.

(i) Societal threats ~ non-traditional security threats  
Societal insecurity exists when states development become threat to its survival and existence. migration is a major cause at societal threats. Because it cause distortion in harmony ideologies, beliefs and culture of

a state, it also destabilize the civic order, it also cause to change majority into minority means ~~cause~~ change structure of demography which shaped and reshaped the new or old ideologies. Like arrival of Afghani people in Pakistan. The states which are weak and not have better equipment to deal with these conflicts become societally fraction. For example Afghanistan, there are number of different ideologies, culture and beliefs which divide them into tribal boundaries. It also have impact on Pakistan because of same culture and ideologies presence here.



(iv) Environmental threats -  
non-traditional security threats

Environmental threats are universal or global because it not affect individuals but also globally. Due to climate change humans are struggling with nature like earthquakes, floods and hurricanes etc. They are affecting the ecosystem of earth. They are uncontrollable. Due to human activities, global warming is increasing, ~~paper~~ pollution also increasing which is negatively affecting all world. Some countries have developed such technology like HARP to reduce environmental threats. Developing states are facing more challenges due to environmental

security threats more than developed countries. Like floods in Pakistan.

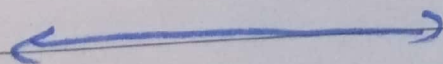
(V) military threats & Traditional security threats

The heart of military forces in having art weapons, new technology and better training of military forces with sufficient numbers, military threats are very very old and found throughout of history. And they still have significant importance. Increase in military cause increase in strength or power of a state, which she used to influence other states. military threats also cause security dilemma.



In Present Century, there is change in dimensions of security from classical to modern international security threat. Classical security concept of international security is different because it only includes military threats and did not give importance to other non-traditional threats until the Barry Buzan's People, states and fear published in which he told to include non traditional security threats. WWI and WWII is also caused due to military security threats.

No proper conclusion





Question: Define the concept of strategic culture and highlight the major determinants of Pakistan's strategic culture.

Strategic culture:

Definition

"Strategic culture is a ideational situation which ~~limits behaviour~~ choices"

(Ijn Johnstore)

Concept:

Strategic culture is a collectivity of beliefs, ideas, norms and values and history of a dominant elite in a polity which influence its understanding and perceptions of ~~strategic security~~ which reshape its policies. The history is main component of strategic culture.

The political military views are determined by strategic culture. It shows that the policymakers, decision makers, military not see the world as it is in reality but seen as how they think the world is. These decisions are based on image of situation.

## Determinants of Pakistan's Strategic Culture

### (1) General Determinants:

The general and major determinants of Pakistan's Policy strategic culture are as follows

- (i) Pakistan Born as security concern
- (ii) Hostile India
- (iii) Lack of Strategic Depth
- (iv) ~~isolationism claim of Afghanistan~~



## (v) Sovereign Equality Desire of Pakistan

Pakistani leaders overemphasize the "separateness" or differ ethnicity of Pakistan as it came into being because they thought India will strangle to take Pakistan in its infancy. They had fear that new state will collapse because of millions of killings, migration, inner disorders and India's non cooperative behaviour towards Pakistan in that years.

The defense is a heart of Pakistan policy. There is civilian or military government it does not matter. Pakistan's security is always its

Priority. In that situation, Policy maker did not consider security just for survival but also a major determinant of their policies. They have only four options to make their policy which are

- (i) opposition of Indian's hegemony.
- (ii) weapons procurement from abroad.
- (iii) Dependency on diplomacy, including military alignment
- (iv) Assessing security as priority of Pakistan

The major chunk of Pakistan's budget is allocated to defence. Expenditure on defence in Pakistan was 70% in 1949-50 to and 20-25% in 2000-2001



It has 5 to 6% share in GDP. The grants on weapons from other countries in different ~~time~~ period are not included in this ratio.

## (2) Policy measures :

Policy measures of Pakistan's strategic culture are as follows:

- (i) opposition of Indian's Expansionist Policy
- (ii) Acceptance of foreign aid but not reliance
- (iii) modernization and procurement of weapons
- (iv) Reliance on diplomacy

## (3) Security options :

in different time period, Pakistan has had ~~not~~ different

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

security options.

- Alliance system
- Bilateralism
- Proxies
- Away from west
- After 9/11
- mending fences with india
- CPEC
- ✓ House in order

Structure is not followed

No coherence

It seems more like notes than an answer

You need to understand the expression and ways of attempting IR