

Q NO # 3

ANSWER

1. Introduction:

In the age of competition Pakistan is facing traditional and non-traditional security concerns. Traditional concerns like armed aggression by its arch-rival, ~~Poing~~ ~~insurgency~~, India. Similarly Pakistan is facing non-traditional threats like Terrorism, extremism, insurgencies, climate change, irregular migrations, and water and food shortages and so on. These threats are painting negative picture on globe by pushing Pakistan at low level. Therefore, to cope these threats must focus on geo-economic policy of country as economic prosperity is the only solution of all these threats.

2. Understanding the concept of traditional and Non traditional threats

Traditional threats are the military threats that are faced by a nation from an other nation that has negative effect on its sovereignty, integrity and trade etc. The non-traditional threats such as are those threats which challenge the survival of and well being of the peoples

and state which arise primarily out of non-military sources, such as climate change, resources scarcity, natural disasters, irregular migrations, food shortages, people smuggling, drug trafficking and transnational crime.

A - Traditional threats faced by Pakistan

a) Military aggression by India

Since Partition, Pakistan has been facing this kind of threats, be it border confrontation, or direct military aggression. It has been costing the mass lives during border clashes. It has been seen many times that both countries would come at the brink of war. These kind of threats devastating the socio-economic life of country on both sides by consuming more budget on defense.

b) Nuclear threats

Since, nuclearization of both countries, nuclear threats has risen for both countries. Both states would warn each other at the time of crisis which

create concerns on both sides of border. However, nuclear attack will not only destroy one country it will have grave consequences over region.

(B) Non-traditional Security Concerns of Pakistan:

Non-traditional threats are those threats which affect the state, individual and entire of humanity. Similarly Pakistan has been facing threats which are discussed below.

a) Terrorism:

Terrorism is the worst-kind of non-traditional threats and also a worst-kind of violence. Pakistan has been facing this menace for last 20 years. It is impacted on Pakistan's national security, integrity and prosperity. It has costed 8-million lives of Pakistanis and 1500 million of economy. However, the rise in terrorism have devastated the infrastructure as well as impacted on national unity by attacking on the Shiites' community and minority. Hence, Pakistan has been facing this kind of threat.

b) Extremism and Insurgency:

Extremism and Insurgency has been also creating security concern for Pakistan. Pakistan has been facing extremism since its birth, because Pakistan was divided on ideological basis which both gave rise to extremist ideologies in country. Similarly, insurgency is seen in Balochistan and former FATA has been also impacting the sovereignty and national integrity of the country. According to Pakistani agencies, these activities are being funded by our arch-rival to create security dilemma inside a country by attacking on national institutions. These pose a threat of threats creating security problem for state.

c) Climate change:

Climate change is the global issue which is threatening the world through its disasters. According to scientist it is a human-made issue, moreover industrialization gave pace to climate change. However, Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change because of its

geographical location. Pakistan has experienced the great floods in his history book like floods in 2010, and 2013, and 2022 which has devastated the entire infrastructure of country as well as disturbed life circle of country. These floods brought chaos, mass migration and poverty in country by devastating the agriculture and livestock. In this way climate change has become the biggest security concern for Pakistan, as Pakistan's contribution is less than 1% in GHG, but it is 5th most affected of the climate change.

d) Over-population:

Over-population is an other ~~is~~ issue which is also creating security concern for country. Pakistan is the 5th most populous country of the world, having around 230 million population according to recent survey conducted by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). It is all because of lack of population policy in country. As population good as well as bad for the

economic prosperity of the country. literate, and well-educated, skilled population can contribute in country's development, whereas unskilled and uneducated is burden on the economy of the country.

e) Resource Scarcity.

Resource scarcity is also creating security concern for the country. As more resources are consumed when there is overpopulation and poor governance. Similarly, resources are decreasing at faster rate in Pakistan. Resources like water, food, glaciers, natural gas, energy, oil etc. these are decreasing day by day because Pakistan has low capacity to build dams, to extract its own oil, gas and so on. In this way resources decreasing are creating security concerns for country.

f) Natural Disasters:

Pakistan has also been facing the natural disasters

like rise in temperatures, heat-waves, floods, flash floods, cloud burst, sea intrusion and heavy storms across the country. These are devastating the socio-economic life of the country. Hence in this way these are contributing in the security concerns of the country.

g) Irregular migrations:

Irregular migration is also costing the sovereignty, national integrity and peace of the country. According to United Nations report Pakistan is the most refugee host country in shape of Afghan refugees. which is disturbing the peace and harmony in the country. It is also burden on the economic development of the country. So in this way irregular migration creating the security concerns for the country.

h) Water Scarcity and Food Shortages:

Water scarcity and food shortages has become the two core issues for the country.

Pakistan has been facing the water scarcity because of lack of dams and clash with its neighbours over its water resources. However, this water scarcity ^{results} ~~creates~~ food shortages in the country. Besides this devastation of agricultural sector results ~~from~~ low production of food in country, which pushes Pakistan for importation of food items at high cost. Hence, in this way these two are the non-traditional security threat of the country.

ii) Human trafficking and transnational crimes.

Pakistan is also facing the threats of human trafficking and transnational crimes. It was reported in Pakistan in last years that human traffickers, Chinese money Pakistani girls then they ^{sell} used them in China. Similarly money laundering and drug abuse is also impacting the country's prosperity. So, in this way these are creating security concerns of the country.

3) Remedial Measures to address these traditional and non-traditional threats for Pakistan.

As Pakistan has revised its foreign policy in last year by shifting its focus from geo-politics to geo-economic. According to issued document, Pakistan will promote geo-economic stance by utilizing its geo-political position and trade

a) **Peaceful co-existence with neighbouring countries.**

Pakistan must ensure peaceful co-existence with its neighbouring countries by resolving the matters with them. This will give pace to trade, and Pakistan have potential to connect neighbouring countries through CPEC and its geographical leverage. Pakistan can provide India a shortest route to trade with Iran, Afghanistan and CAR nations. This will also bring prosperity and economic development in country.

b) **Promotion of Geo-economic stance.**

Pakistan must implement.

on geo-economic policy and must promote it globally. As economic development and prosperity is the only solution of all threats which is facing Pakistan right now. Pakistan can converge global powers because of its geo-political leverage and can attract the countries for investment. This will resolve the economic and energy crisis of the country. Moreover, Saudi-Iran rapprochement is a ray of hope for Pakistan. Pakistan must take advantage from this opportunity by inviting both of them in energy for investment ~~and~~ in energy and oil sector. This will bring prosperity in Pakistan.

c) To ensure law and order:

Peace is the only only solution of economic development of any country. Terrorism and extremism has impacted ext. Pakistan which discourages FDI. Pakistan must ensure peace which will bring harmony in the country.

d) Promotion of climate friendly policies on planned urbanization to cope natural disasters.

Climate friendly policies is the need of hour for country as Pakistan is vulnerable to climate change just because of its geographical location. It focuses on afforestation, cleanliness of natural water ways, action against encroachments, and so on. Besides this unplanned urbanization is the biggest threat to Pakistan according to UN report in 2020. Pakistan must focus on planned urbanization for the sake of people. Planned urbanization can face natural disasters easily, It will reduce damages.

e) Building of Dams and promotion of updated Agricultural techniques to ensure water and food security.

Pakistan must initiate building of dams to secure water problem in country. Water is the life line for any country. This will also ensure the equal distribution of water and will

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reduces the efficiency of small provinces over water. Pakistan must adopt updated agricultural techniques as old ones are vulnerable to climate change which result in low production of food. Through this the Pakistan can resolve the food shortage issue.

4) Conclusion:

In short, Pakistan has trapped in multiple threats be it traditional or non-traditional. These threats are damaging the country from every perspective. So, Pakistan must adopt the remedial measures to address these threats for the security of its sovereignty and integrity.

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