

## **Inclusion of Human Security Approach to National Security Calculus: A Case Study of Pakistan**

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### **Abstract**

*Security has been and continues to be the most significant area of study in international politics for times to come. However, the context in which security was once defined has changed over time. Thus, it puts the states in a dilemma of adopting a new security paradigm by updating their structure or keeping them intact with the conventional one. This paper examines the significance of the inclusion of human security in the national security calculus in Pakistan. The qualitative research method has been used and data has been collected through primary and secondary sources comprising of semi-structured interviews conducted from the experts and analysis of the literature obtained from the concerned institutions. The interviews highlight that Pakistan adopts the national security policy to primarily because of the Indian threat and also due to the military involvement in politics. It has also been discussed that presently, Pakistan faces a survival threat, not by an armed conflict but due to diseases and declining economic indicators. So Pakistan still sticks towards the state-centric approach even at the cost of human development. The paper also recommends adopting comprehensive security as a new approach, viable for a state like Pakistan, which involves the inclusion of human security in the national security calculus.*

**Key Words:** *National Security, Human Security, Human Development, Traditional Threats, Comprehensive Security*

## **1. Introduction**

National security has always been equated with the military power of nations. This strategic perspective resulted from two political facts: (1) a tremendous fear existed that ex-colonial powers would try to regain dominance, and (2) in most developing nations, the military apparatus was the institution to which the ex-colonial powers transferred authority. Consequently, when sociopolitical and administrative changes were initiated and employed in the developing nations, it was usually the military elites to act as decision-makers. This self-perceived role stimulated the military elite to allocate a large proportion of the national revenues to build up armies.(Al-Mashat, 1985). Human security on the other hand is the modern interpretation of security. The term was coined in the Post Cold War era that challenged the traditional notion of security. It broadened the horizon and inculcated non-traditional paradigms and associated the idea of security with that of individuals. It is a people-oriented vision of security, which is compulsory and requires stability at global, national, and regional levels (Nazeer, 2014)

In the Post Cold War world order, the character of conflicts shifted from interstate (within a state) to intrastate (between two states) due to the growing of ethnic based identities and cultural dissimilarities. Over the years, interstate conflicts have decreased largely with simultaneous upsurge in intrastate conflicts. Reduction in threat from external states gave a new direction to the security debate. The coincident procedure of globalisation has a huge input and relationship with emergence of human security. All these developments as a result to globalisation shrunk time and space. But some negative aspects had followed the positive outcomes of globalisation. All these newly emerging threats questioned the capacity of nations in ensure security against the existing fear and demand a worldwide stance towards these concerns. The traditional security concept failed to address the threats facing the individuals throughout the world (Syed, 2014).

An important fact needs to be established here, that state is not absent in this paradigm, but remains pivotal to develop a framework of state- society relationship in context of Human Security. Thus this approach is an attempt to humanises the traditional security approach with individual as its prime focus.

## **Shifting Trends in Security**

In the era after the cold war, the discourse on security became multi-dimensional and more complex. Barry Buzan, an exponent of English school of thought, challenged the traditional notion and blamed it to be of narrow understanding. He instead proposed a wider understand and presented a framework of security, not forgetting to incorporate political, economic, societal and environmental aspects to it. His new security framework is a valuable contribution in order to understand the shift from conventional security to non-conventional security paradigm. In the non-traditional idea of security, is the most essential component that challenges the traditional states centric approach This is because of the reason that in the period that followed cold war the nature of conflict also changed. After the international order of the world shifted from bipolar to multi-polar world, the nature and dimension of traditional conflicts also changed from inter-state to intra-state level conflict. With the alteration in the methods of conducting

warfare, the security related studies also changed from its conventional approach and now look for newer areas to study. This endeavour gave rise to a newer concept in security related studies i.e. human security. This concept was presented before to the world in 1990s by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Later several scholars tried to review it and give it a proper definition. Human security unlike the conventional national security idea focuses more on the implementation part and not on theorising. Perhaps that is the reason for it to not having a proper definition till now. Ever since the separation as an sovereign nation-state after separation from united India, Pakistan too has never been free from critical threats to its people's security and well-being. A fitting observation made by Husain Haqqani, former Director of Boston University's Centre for International Relations and former High Commissioner of Pakistan to the United States, portrayed the sheer challenge as: Pakistan may have the capacity to defend itself from external threats but it faces severe internal vulnerabilities such as system's dysfunction (although one among many variable factors) have enough grounds to make it more insecure internally (Haqqani, 2007).

This dilemma emerged majorly due to the inability of Pakistan to balance out its expenditure concerning National security requirements and that specific to Human security i.e. food security, health security etc. Its allocation of the defense budget exceeds the requirements to defense while its budget allocation to education, health and food remains lowers than the demands to it. In actual fact, Pakistan stands higher in the record of most vulnerable states of the world. As per the statistics produced by Human Security Centre, Canada, Pakistan's condition with regard to the index for political insecurity and hostility are more or less similar to other fragile states like Yemen, Sierra Leone, Haiti, and Myanmar (Burma). According to a recent report Global Peace Index 2009, Pakistan is 8th least peaceful state of the world.(Human Security Report, 2005)While, Failed States Index 2009 has ranked Pakistan at 101th most failing states of the world.

## 2. Literature Review

Buzan (1998), defines security as a supposed threat to existence. He believes that the threat can be on objects, including not only territorial states but also non-state actors such as tribes and classes. A threat to these puts into question the mere existence of a particular tribe or a class. These threats can rise from extremist elements including aggressive state actor, unfavourable social trends which deeply hold the foot of the society or cultural imperialism. Existential threats can reveal themselves best via a no. of various policy contexts, such as economic, environmental, and cultural and the traditional approach of political and military aspect. Barry Buzan also presents a classification of security into five sub-sectors including, Military, Environmental, Economic, Societal and Political Security. Traditionally, it was the military aspect of security that dominated a state's domestic and foreign policy affairs. This is because the realist explanation to security remained predominant at the time, focusing more upon interstates interactions and putting the national security policy of a state above everything else. Haq (1994), in his UNDP report, laid down seven essential sub-categorise of Human Security as *Economic Security*, which involves the security of employment. *Food security*, ensure the availability of safe food sufficient enough for

survival and living a healthy life. *Health Security*, means the provision of basic health care and protection from infectious diseases. *Personal Security*, that involves physical security from any harm or illegal activity. *Environmental security*, focus on the preservation of eco system, controlling human population and ensuring survival. *Community Security*, emphasise on the protection of family, community or ethnic group. And *Political Security*, which ensure basic human rights of association and freedom of expression.

Khan (2013) also mentions the words of Mehboob ul Haq in his article, Human Security in Pakistan. Dr. Mehboob ul Haq highlighted, that the earth is touching a new era, wherein the very concept of security will change and change noticeably. Security will be defined in the context of: Security of the public, not just territorial boundaries; safety of persons, not just of countries; safety through long lasting development not via guns; safety of all citizens anywhere in their homes, in their jobs, in their streets, in their communities, in their environment." Narrowing down the issue to the Pakistani perspective, Rehman (2018), criticised that Pakistan has seriously lagged in adjusting to the realities of changing times. Mainstreaming only traditional outreach to security and limiting its avenues, doesn't in any way serve the purpose in the existing nation- state system. This he blames, is majorly due to the Military- Bureaucracy oligarchy which ensures the fulfillment of the vested interests on the institutions. Thus he criticises that Pakistan has been unable to strike a balance between our strategic necessities and Human security expectations.

### 3. Methodology

For conducting this research, qualitative research methodology has been used. Various websites, research papers, books, annual reports of UNO and WHO, government documents such as Budget and international statistics have been consulted to gather secondary data that is available through internet sources. The primary research data is collected via conducting interviews with an Academician (Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmed, Former Professor GCU; **Respondent A**), a retired military official (Major (R) Mr. Rehan Ahmed; **Respondent B**) and a politician (Senator Ms. Sehar Kamran; **Respondent C**) in order to study each of their perspective on the National security Dilemma.

### 4. Discussion and Analysis

#### When and how do National and Human Security in contrast?

Although the concepts complement each other and share a common goal yet they come on contrast with each other depending upon their methodologies, priorities and influences, be it social or political pressures. As per the understanding of our interviewee **Respondent A**, "The two concepts come into conflict if national security alone becomes a fixation or obsession of a state and the scarce resources are grossly disproportionately allocated to defence and security. Pakistan is a singular case of national security claiming most of the national budget, directly and indirectly and through undeclared allocations." **Respondent B**, "If National security is not in service of protecting the rights of its citizens then inevitably in conflict with human security of individuals of that state." **Respondent C**, "The concept of state and human security come into conflict with each other, when there is an existential crisis, especially at the borders, which poses a straight danger to the sovereignty, constancy and peace of the country. Human

security can only be prioritised when external threats against a state have been neutralised and there is no danger of an immediate warfare."

Following the detailed discussion above, we can highlight that National Security come face to face with Human Security when,

- Disproportionate allocation of budget due to a states obsession with defence
- Human rights suffer at the cost of national defence
- Clash of interest i.e. socio political and economic interest and biases
- In times of potential threat of invasion/ attack.

Apart from these, an important reason for the clash can be due to the kind of government in power i.e. civilian or military. It may also be due to extent of politicisation of state institutions and influences of internal and external factor on the decision making of the state.

### **Pakistan's Annual Expenditure on Defence**

The world's security expenditures have increased to the number of \$1.8 trillion in the year 2018, which equates to 2.6% of the entire GDP of the world (SIPRI year book 2019). As per the geostrategic location, its significance in the region, the Pakistan's security expenditures has attained significant attention. Pakistan is believed to be a budding country at the spot of 25th in world per capita purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted gross national income of \$ 5,860, Human Development Index (HDI) grade 152th, peace standing 153th and stands 20th in defense expenditure ranking. (Aslam, 2014). Pakistan's military spending in 2018 was \$11.4 billion, making it the 20th-largest spender globally. Pakistan's military spending has been increasing since 2009 till today. A rise by 73 % between 2009- 2018 and by 11 % between 2017- 2018. The growth in the trends of annual military expenditure is demonstrated by the World Bank on the following graph.

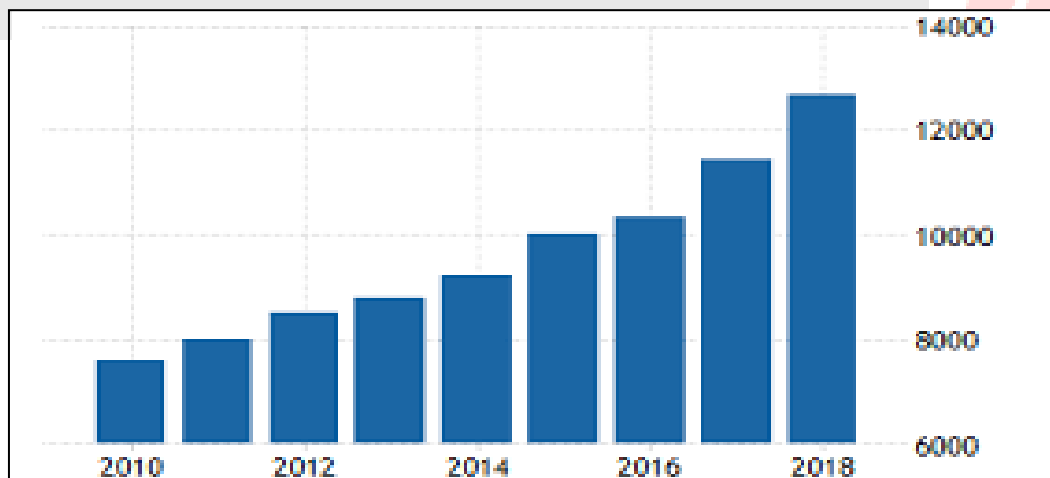


Figure 1 Military Expenditure of Pakistan in 2018

The Pakistan's military expenses in 2018 were 4% of GDP which is the maximum level since 2004 making Pakistan the 9<sup>th</sup> country to spend a lion's share of its GDP on defence. (Nan Tian, 2019) A report by the World Bank demonstrate these trends as, The government of Pakistan in its 2019-20 Budget, proposed to assign Rs 1.15 trillion for 'Defence Affairs and Services' for upcoming fiscal year, in contrast to the original allocation of Rs 1.1trillion in 2018 budget. The actual expenditure incurred during the outgoing year slightly overshoot the budgeted amount by nearly 3.4pc and remained at Rs 1.137trillion, as per the revised figures for defence budget for 2018-19. The new allocation is almost flat when compared with the revised figures. This allocation is clearly shown on the figure above taken from the Budget Document of 2019-20.



Figure 2 Military Expenditure as part of GDP in 2018

Classification	Budget 2018-19	Revised 2018-19	Budget 2019-20
1) General Public Service	3,340,430	4,048,341	5,607,041
2) Defence Affairs and Services	1,100,334	1,137,711	1,152,535
3) Public Order and Safety Affairs	132,289	133,021	152,919
4) Economic Affairs	80,750	142,440	84,167
5) Environment Protection	1,261	1,271	470
6) Housing and Community Amenities	2,339	2,318	2,292
7) Health Affairs & Services	13,897	13,991	11,058
8) Recreation, Culture and Religion	9,242	10,512	9,838

Figure 3 Budget allocations for Defence Affairs in 2019



**Pakistan's Annual Expenditure on Human Security**

- **For Health Security:**

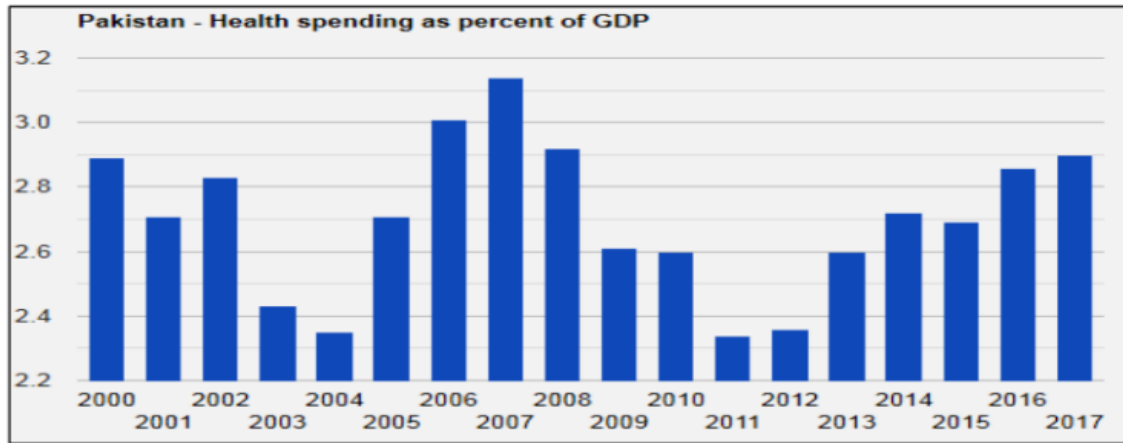


Figure 4 Health spending as part of GDP 2017

The WHO report of 2019 analysis the data on health sector based on Two years into the Sustainable Development Goals era. The international costs on health continue to grow till date. It was US\$ 7.8 trillion in 2017, or about 10% of GDP and \$1,080 per capita – up from US\$ 7.6 trillion in 2016.<sup>1</sup> The latest value from 2017 is 44.59 U.S. dollars. As per the report, a total of 2.9% of Pakistan's annual GDP expenditure on health is measured in 2017. Following is the statistics by the World Bank documenting all the ups and downs in the percentage of GDP. According to budget estimates 2019-20, a total of Rs11.058 billion would be spent on health affairs and services, which is lower by 20.4 per cent from the budget estimates 2018-19. Following is the chart showing a decline in the figures.

<sup>1</sup>WHO. *Global Spending on Health: A World in Transition*. Switzerland: World Health Organization, 2019.

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Figure 5 Budget Allocations for Health Affairs in 2019

From the stature above, it is visible that minimizing of the provincial and federal health budgets, is preferably associated to the 18th Amendment which will affect the provincial health budgets, which had seen a steady increase in the aftermath of the 18th Amendment that devolved many of the health functions to the provinces.

- **For Economic Security:**

Economic security in simple words is described in terms of the rate of unemployment, poverty, low living standards, brain drain and internal and external debt, negative balance of payment, fiscal deficit and low percept income. Overall the economic status of Pakistan is fragile. Economic security is also referred to in terms of human security. (Hashmi, 2017)

Following is a comprehensive state of Pakistan's economy security with the current facts of all its economic indicator.

- **Rate of Unemployment:** International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted a further increase in the ratio of jobless persons by 1.5 % against the already predicted 6.2% for 2020. Making it rise beyond 13%. (IMF, 2020)
- **Poverty:** Presently, US dollar 01, is considered a basic standard to measure poverty. The former finance minister of Pakistan analysed, based on his work and experience that By June 2020, four out of every ten Pakistanis will be poor. The national poverty ratio, which was 31.3% in June 2018, would sharply jump to over 40% by June 2020, said Pasha in his article.. (Khan, 2016)

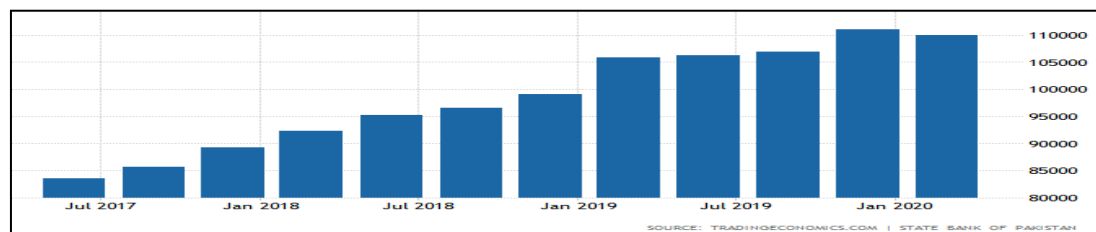


Figure 6 External Debt Burden, January 2020



- **Internal and External Debt:** Borrowing money from domestic and foreign sources in order to stabilise the country economy and aid developmental project has been a norm in Pakistan. The debt burden has been proven to be a plague for our economy. As per statistics gathered by the State Bank of Pakistan, the External Debt in Pakistan has declined to 109949 USD Million in the first quarter of 2020 from 111047 USD Million in the fourth quarter of 2019. Following is the graph showing the country's high and lows in past 3 years.
- **Balance of Trade:** Having a higher rate of imports than exports constitutes to establish a negative balance in trade. This means that the money earned by exporting items has been utilised to import products which are mostly luxury items. This highly upsets the balance and ultimately less money is left to be spent on necessary developmental projects. The following chart summaries the statistics from the State Bank research of 2020.

Pakistan Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit	
<u>Balance of Trade</u>	-369468.00	-237999.00	6457.00	-452668.00	PKR Million	[+]
Imports	526880.00	525410.00	734578.00	96.00	PKR Million	[+]
Exports	157412.00	287411.00	330188.00	51.00	PKR Million	[+]

Figure 7 Balance of Trade in Pakistan

- **Fiscal Deficit:** A country's monetary equilibrium is estimated by its administration's income opposite its consumption in a given monetary year. Fiscal Deficit, the condition when the consumption surpasses income in a year, is the contrast between the two. "The assumption for the shortfall we had before the Covid was 7.6%. Presently, after corona, we figure the deficiency will contact 8% in addition to and that it very well may be 9%," said Abdul Hafiz Shaikh. (Reuters, 2020)

#### Rising Security Dilemma in Pakistan

As mentioned previously, the rise in the security dilemma is majorly due to the disproportion between the nations spending on defence and on human welfare/development purposes. When asked whether or not our respondent find it justifiable to spend more on defence and less on welfare and keep on enlarging this gap every year, eight out of nine found it unjustifiable in the case of Pakistan. When asked to analyse the reason for this existing disproportion some found its reason from our historical legacy, while the others criticised current politicisation and the manipulating power of establishment. The amount of perceived threat, both internal and external also remained an important reason for this.

According to **Respondent A**, "the power elite in Pakistan, the establishment, thrives on maintaining the fear of an external threat and a global conspiracy hatched against Muslims, Islam and especially Pakistan, the only nuclear power, by Hanud-Yahud-Nasara (Hindus-Jews-Christians). No doubt Pakistan must maintain a credible defence but the threat perception is greatly exaggerated and manipulated to claim scarce resources for being committed to the arms race with India. As a nuclear power, Pakistan need not fear an Indian invasion because it can always retaliate effectively. However, the arms race in which Pakistan is involved is self-destructive. The declining spending ratio on health and education is ample proof of that." The cause for this dilemma according to **Respondent C** is the portrayal of Pakistan as a security state. Pakistan is largely portrayed by its elite as 'National Security State' while viewing Indian and its collaborators as only threat to Pakistan which confined its strategy of development to the defense and enhancement of military power. Investment on social sectors like health and education are always considered as irrelevant in the terms of security while ignoring the fact that intangible factors like trust of the people over their state or government are also important in expanding the notion of security of state especially in the times of war, conflict or epidemic like corona virus.

**Respondent B** on the unlike the others, justifies this dilemma believing that "Pakistan approach in allocating larger portion of the budget to defence sector as compared to other imp sectors (health, food and education) is judicious. Pakistan is in developing stage with the continuous efforts of all major institutes of the country yet we are completely surrounded by internal security as well external security issues. The most sensitive of all is the ongoing deals being done by India with USA & Russia of the latest technological and state of the art inventory with the malign intentions of humiliating Pakistan's image both militarily as well as diplomatically. As of now according to the latest survey's Pakistan is not facing any famine, pandemic disease or a chronic illiteracy for the last two decades and all the three sectors less the Defence sector already mentioned above are thriving. Keeping in view, the security aspects the Defence sector merits top priority so as to keep our beloved country safe from all internal/ external threats for continuous prosperity and progression of the country." The strategic location of a state and its importance along with its historical legacy remains another of the reason. As Pakistan is situated in a volatile region, therefore the indicators of foreign and defense policies have been depending upon its neighboring states to maintain strategic status-quo. Consequently the phenomenon of 'military dominance' remained intact with statehood. Increase in defense budget is the manifestation of desirable status- enhancement to avoid status-discrepancies in South Asia.

### Security Dilemma at the Cost of What?

It is a well know and established fact that Pakistan has eight times more soldiers than doctors. A debate in recent times has sparked the issue of understanding a difference between priority and needs and to analyse what would suit best for the effective working of the state. In this debate, it is important to first analyse the threat perception in Pakistan and then decide the kind of action needed to be taken

to overcome it. In this regard, we asked our interviewees to comment upon the seriousness of threat and Pakistan's vulnerability towards the threat at border and by contagious diseases or climatic changes. Mixed approach were taken up by the respondents, some sided with the traditional border threats to be a grave concern while other sided with Non-traditional/ cross border threats such in the prevailing Covid-19 situation.

**Respondent B** believes, despite pronounced asymmetry to its adversaries and multifaceted challenges to its security over the past many decades, Pakistan with its battle hardened armed forces and nuclear deterrence has finally emerged as a resilient, spirited and indomitable nation. An era of increased relevance of regional and global level and rapid infrastructure development has set in, eliciting our enormous geopolitical potential into attainable ideals. Times has come to narrowly focus specific challenges impacting our political stability, economic progress, Human security and national cohesion: utilising all elements of national power. Contrary to our external threats, in coming decade, if we are unable to address depleting human development index indicators, our dignified sustenance as a national will be seriously impinged.

**Respondent C** explains both the dimension in terms of their long term impacts, "Pakistan faces challenges from both traditional as well as non-traditional threats. There is a difference in perception of these threat spectrums as the traditional threats, especially those at the border pose an immediate danger to the stability and sovereignty of the country, whereas, the non-traditional security threats like climate change, food security, economic and health security etc. constitute a long-term danger. As a result, the state's resources and focus is on tackling and tackling the immediate visible danger, these are unfortunately the geo-political realities which can't be ignored. However, to ensure prosperity, progress, development and territorial security it is important for Pakistan to ensure that resources are rationally allocated to protect people's welfare, meet their basic needs and prioritise sustainable development, without compromising on its traditional security, safeguarding of territorial integrity and sovereignty. This might be idealistic situation, but a paradigm shift towards human security is inevitable. Recent Pandemic COVID19 has triggered policy makers to rethink and reset the national priorities; a transition from the narrow concept of national security to the all-encompassing concept of human security is very much on agenda."

From all the above discussion and analysis of our respondents, one thing can be established, that is, Pakistan without doubt is facing dual threat from dual fronts. On traditional front, it is endangered by separatist elements who intend to re map Pakistan and by external elements who intend to fuel internal insecurities. While on the other hand nontraditional threats such as contagious diseases are a serious blow and equally threats the survival of the state of Pakistan. Thus it is now essential to discuss who far has Pakistan been successful to eradicate both kinds of threats.

### **Pakistan's Response to Threats**

To deal with traditional threats on borders, Pakistan has maintained a large conventional army with a total of 207,862,518 soldiers which is the 6<sup>th</sup> highest no of man power amongst 138 countries. Its military strength, as measured by the Institute of

Global Fire Power as per 2020 analysis is broken down further into categories like Air Power (7/138), Land force (12/138), naval force (26/138), natural resources (42/138), logistics (9/138), financials (24/138) and geography (36/138). (GFP, 2020) As per 2020, Pakistan's financials can be categorised as,

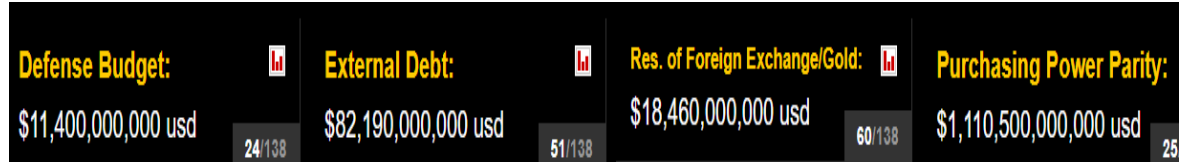


Figure 8 Institute of Global Fire Power Report 2020

The justification for such a massive amount allocation in defense is found from the traditional border threats that Pakistan faces. Cyclic internal ups and downs further complicated the situation. Located between the states of India and Afghanistan, Pakistan's threat perceptions have been largely influenced by its relationship with these neighbors. More explicitly, India has been the greatest source of fear and challenge to Pakistan's Security. Lately, Pakistan is faced with a three dimensional threat scenario, a persistent threat from Indian, Afghanistan, and the threat rising from a changing domestic situation within the country. Threats from the neighbors make an alarming task for Pakistani security strategist. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the wave of terrorism that swiped the tribal areas of Pakistan and endangered the entire nation with a modern form of non-traditional threats. All these external and internal threats called for a need of a large standing army, both at the border front as well as an active army on the inside. As far as its success is considered, Pakistan's defense capability is strong, making it the 15<sup>th</sup> most powerful army in the world and has been successful to curb and wipe out all the threats. Be it the case of terrorism or Indian violence, Pakistan has efficiently balanced out and neutralised the situation using arms, deterrence and dialogue. (Cheema, 2015).

While on the other hand, Pakistan can be seen mishandling its national response to Non Traditional threats. It is commonly believed that there are eight times more soldiers than doctors in Pakistan, which puts Pakistan in relatively dangerous position to protect itself from diseases. According to statistics, Pakistan has neglected to control the weight of irresistible contagious illnesses like tuberculosis, intestinal sickness, dengue fever, typhoid, hepatitis, cholera and other irresistible infections. Malaria, dengue, polio, and tuberculosis, are among the top executioners. Pakistan is positioned fifth on the rundown of high-trouble TB nations, and most exceedingly terrible of all Pakistan is one of the three leftover nations where poliomyelitis, likewise called polio, is as yet endemic. A normal of around 1,000,000 lives guaranteed yearly by Malaria. Similarly, communicable diseases are the biggest threat for the survival of children in Pakistan, resulting in 60% of the annual deaths among children under the 5 years of age. (Mirza, 2019).

A slow response rate was measured while dealing with the newly established Covid conditions where a country wide protest was seen for the unavailability of the safety kit and testing facilities for the doctors and other paramedical staffs. The facts and statistics to support these arguments aren't available or been approved by any authorities yet but

coming times will highlight the neglect shown on behalf of the authorities to deal with pandemic. In terms of economic security which is an essential part of Human security, Pakistan has experienced a severe economic downturn, though in the past couple of years it has begun to improve. Not exclusively does monetary security suggest an ideal degree of capacity to assemble a solid economy, yet it additionally involves the "flexibility to withstand the effect of budgetary stuns, and capacity to adapt and embrace to the dynamic powers of globalisation in the worldwide setting, lastly it is the capacity to interpret the accomplishments in social government assistance in the local setting. Not only did growth rate stagnate and inflation continue to stay in double digits during last few years, but also not much industrial investment was witnessed, and unemployment continued to grow. This is very well supported by facts discussed under the economic security conditions in Pakistan (Cheema, 2015).

#### **A Need for Balance or Priority?**

As been accepted previously that Pakistan is facing enormous amount of threat, both from within and from outside but the state's national response in dealing with both threats had been unfair. This may be because of the fact that one's threat perception differ from another but staying in ignorance to an existing threat can save a country from it. Human Security has long been ignored and placed back foot in face of state security but as been said there is no state without people, thus its time that Human Security issue be dealt seriously and on global basis. A political analyst responded to the questions as "Ideally, a State should always aspire to prioritise human security over any other but for a country like Pakistan which is already grappling with a multitude of security issues, it is a real challenge to focus more on human development rather than state security. However, a balance should be found and maintained between state security and spending on human development, since no country can progress without investing in its people and ensuring their development."

Another rationale solution to overcome this problem is to adopt and implement the concept of **Comprehensive Security**. The expression comprehensive or "on the whole" security was first used in Japan during the period of early 1970s. The notion has only been applied and adhered in the countries of Asia, especially in Southeast Asia. The idea was initially put forward as a substitute to the traditional notion of national security, with the intension to move far away from the nation's wartime role and to rationalise its role as a more primary actor in human development and security especially in post war era. The idea behind the expansion of this new dimension of security was to give state an idea of its increased international role. The term also reflects the state's realistic response to the troubles of maintaining its improved affluence in an ever more difficult international environment.

The convention of extensive security not just grasped diverse useful zones of security, for example financial, military and political, yet in addition characterised security strategy as far as its different levels, for example household, respective, provincial and worldwide. Since the concept of Comprehensive Security deals with a multitude of dimensions and inculcate within its area of action, the elements of both National Security and Human Security. Thus it can be the only rationale solution for Pakistan. Adopting such an approach will help maintain balance and will not excessively increase the balance of significance on only side of the beam (Avacharya, 2009)

## 5. Conclusion

The notion of human security doesn't plan to sabotage national safety, rather the two are commonly building up ideas. Human security can't be guaranteed if the security of a state is being sabotaged in the customary sense. Notwithstanding, zeroing in on national safety without paying notice to what exactly happens to individuals inside a state isn't reasonable too. The prevailing security-driven worldview is additionally not successful in fighting with the mind boggling difficulties confronting the present reality or to make it a less brutal and compromising spot. Then again, holding fast to the idea of human security can help check the abundances of safety fixated states. It can help forestall country states from turning out to be oppressors, as opposed to guarantors of harmony.

A human security plan can enhance the worries of various minorities, who keep on confronting savagery and abuse, while their administrations stay engrossed with outside aggressors. Human security concerns can check the propensity of shaky governments gagging contradicting voices in common society or the media in the bid to hold a grasp on power. Zeroing in on human security additionally offers a compelling cure to the developing utilisation of libertarian, xenophobic and ultranationalist offers which have made a grievous resurgence all throughout the planet today.

Today, the region of South Asia is at the brink of war and cries. The reason for this is rightly accounted to be the unbalanced approach in security and in the pursuing of the old concept of traditional security. The idea here is not to oppose the concept of national security but to update the security phenomenon according to the trend of International politics in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Let this turn in security be for the protection of people and not just for the protection of territory

### 5.1 Recommendations

- The idea of Comprehensive Security seems best fit to solve the dilemma between National Security and Human Security.
- The research encourages upcoming researchers to explore how and in what way comprehensive security can be adopted in Pakistan.
- In order to overcome the dilemma, the mindset of military security should be discouraged via fact based education.
- The responsibility does not only lie with the policy makers but also with the public to raise voice against non developmental policies of the government.
- Accountability and transparency is the need of the time for (a) over seeing the correct use of money on human developmental projects. (b) to trace the cause and amount of money that is spend as "off Budget" military expenses.

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