

Government and the Management of Security Challenges

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Abstract

This project has discussed Government and the management of security challenges Since Pakistan came into existence, there has been security challenges always for Pakistan but from 1970 to onwards till now we entered into new form of security challenges. And what role government played since 1970 to till today to stop the terrorism, and the steps like NAP and others which were taken by government are all discussed in this research. This thesis is based on primary data as well as secondary and this data is qualitative as it was collected with interviews After that the data was further concluded This analysis provide guidance to the people about what work the government did for security in order to fight the terrorism and how we can prevent it in future. After research we can conclude that how government worked to fight against terrorism and how they made national action plan NAP to fight against it

Keywords: Conflict, NAP, Civil-Military relationship, security, policy implementation.

1. Introduction

As soon as Pakistan was founded, it faced tremendous issues. Among these was the major issue of the bloodshed which was due to the high influx of immigrants in the country. The state had to combat this issue and at the same time maintain its newly found autonomy and stand on its feet. Ten of thousands of people were killed during the migration and this had caused unrest throughout the newly established state. Henceforth, right off the bat, Pakistan had to quiver through security threats.

In 1968, raw was established and soon stood to be a direct threat to peace in Pakistan. It is the work of this organization that first led to the formation of the Bengali militants namely mukhti bahini and later on led to the disintegration of the country into east and West Pakistan. Justice cannot be done by explaining the causes and then the repercussions this had on Pakistan but a little can be said. After 1947, it was now when Pakistan felt the weakest especially after spending millions of dollars in weaponry against the resistive forces in East Pakistan. The government itself was unstable and there was a clear lack of cooperation even at the president-prime minister level. When East Pakistan was separated, the government took a fall and a new president came

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into office. This only gives a slight idea of how the situation looked at the time and mind you this was at the highest managerial level, the violence of the law and order in the country was far from being sound.

If we carry the relations with India forward, we find that both countries have never actually overcome their grievances towards each other. The pilot of each hostile season begins with India dumping blame for all terrorist activities on Pakistan and their media does the hyping job by magnifying the details and adding some salt from their own. A large chunk of the trouble is since the Kashmir issue has remained unresolved for over 70 years now and this spills water over any progress made by either country to begin reconciliation. To an extent, this is understandable. India's continuous dictatorship over Kashmir and the rupture of any law and order in Kashmir have made the lives of the Kashmiris unbearable. Muslim families especially face unfruitful scenarios that go beyond moral behavior where women and children are treated poorly and inappropriately. To an average Pakistani this is more than enough for them to form an opinion on India's handling of Kashmir and their usual L.O.C provocations.

Another very interesting aspect is that the KSA-IRAN relations affect conditions in Pakistan and the following is why. KSA being Sunni and Iran being Shiite invites

KSA to scrutinize Iran's doing. KSA being the center of Sunni Muslims and Iran the Shiites automatically gives them a tremendous influence on the sects that follow each respectively. Likewise, this has an effect on the Sunni and Shiite sect which can at times boil things to physical conflict. This does not help the cause of improving security in Pakistan one bit. Lastly, the influence on the madrasas and their funding too has to lead to the feeling of hatred and the prevalence of sectarianism in these madrasas.

Conflicts within the country are not limited to the aforementioned points. The separatist movement in Baluchistan has been going on since 1947. So far, five major uprisings have taken place. The assassination of Akbar Bugti initiated the recent Baloch unrest¹. Settlers have been allegedly killed or kidnapped. The Baloch leaders blame the security agencies for the missing persons, kidnappings, and extrajudicial killings. The insurgency is being supported by foreign powers including

India, Afghanistan, USA, UAE, etc. A visible example of the support that went wrong was the capture of Commander Kalbushan Yadav at the hands of the Pakistani intelligence agency (ISI) where the sheets were uncovered as to the malicious intent of India in an attempt to stabilize the country. Karachi, another contender, and victim of similar activities. The conflict between the ethnic groups of Sindhis, Mohair's, and Pathans came to light in the 1970s. The city had become a violent place where agitational politics stops the wheel of economic activity. Courtesy of the Sindh Rangers, those days are over.

Not only have the cities fallen prey to destabilization, but the security forces of Pakistan have also faced serious problems. Those with hatred and mal-intent have used the Osama Bin Laden case, the terrorist attack on General Headquarters (GHQ), PNS Mehran, Karachi Airport attack, APS attack, and the NATO strike at Salala to raise serious concerns in the past over the national security policy and the capability of Pakistan's military. Furthermore, through controlled media campaigns, the Pakistan army has been shown as the villain when in reality the very army had been working tirelessly to maintain peace in the region and defend the nation from foreign invasions.

Pakistan is suffering due to its weak economic handling and decline in the strength of its key institutions equally. Natural happenings, provincial unrest, and declining law and order have direly affected the country. Rising inflation and the inadequate amount of growth restrict us to

export, thus worsening the balance of trade. The decline in work has also caused low employment rates where the youth fail to acquire good-paying jobs and further prohibits them to follow the career which they studied passionately for.

Serious issues of governance including political turmoil, corruption, lack of transparency and accountability stand-off between various organs of the state, politicization of bureaucracy resulting in maladministration, favoritism, nepotism, and cronyism have replaced eligibility and merit. All this has undermined the public's faith in the future of the state, thus creating public unrest and damaging Pakistan's image. Those with merit are not given opportunities and a nation failing to harvest aspiring, passionate, and energetic public workers who can lead the country to development cannot expect an improvement in their affairs.

Another major issue that has lightly been mentioned earlier is the refugee problem. In the past decades, Pakistan has harbored nearly 3 million refugees and 1.3 million still reside in the country². These refugees pose a threat to the country when they roam around freely without legal cards and identity. Such cases are mostly of those involved in drug-related businesses and the buying and selling of unlicensed, illegal arms. These when sold are not utilized for pious reasons, rather for terrorist adventures. This can be called bad fate for Pakistan as it accepted refugees out of goodwill to their fellow Muslim brethren but it was wrongfully exploited by the second party for which Pakistan paid a large cost and is still paying as the image of such rampant buying and selling of illegal arms can be seen when the 'Kalashnikov' culture was on the verge during the soviets' invasion of Afghanistan. During these times, it had become a norm to resolute problems with the help of arms, namely AK47's, thus the name. Let alone Afghanistan, Pakistan faced losses courtesy of this horrendously absurd culture. To get a precise picture of the happenings, here is a piece quoted from an article³. *"On the February night, the new moon was sighted, marking the end of the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, the men of this rugged frontier city turned their automatic rifles to the heavens and in celebration let forth a burst of gunfire that etched red streaks in the black sky for 45 minutes. As numerous bullets fell to earth, so did 21 moon watchers who were taken to local hospitals with accidental gunshot wounds three of them died."*

Several similar incidents are recorded as well with a similar fate for the innocent victims. After a huge number of losses, the situation was controlled and the 'culture' slowly diminished even though not completely wiped off.

The economic turmoil continued when globalization was at its peak and countries began trading with each other and interconnected world order was established. All of this was good news for the western countries mostly but not for Pakistan. On the face of it, it looked like globalization would be the answer to Pakistan's economic weakening, however that did not happen. The two closest neighbors to Pakistan; India and Afghanistan were the most prominent and effective neighbors to do trade within a completely neutral environment. Albeit this was the most promising opportunity for Pakistan to pull its self out of the turmoil it was in and solve the unemployment issue, it failed to attain any significant results. This was due to relations with both aforementioned neighbors being hostile for as long as one can remember. In turn, Pakistan could not take advantage of the regional trade regime while most countries were well on their way to an economic boost. When it came to exports, Pakistan only exported agricultural goods as it dominated those due to its God-given fertile land but it failed to add value to it over time and the value of the overall goods could not help advance the country's export margin. This can be linked to the fact that modern machinery has not been introduced, this affects product quality and more importantly, the work is not done efficiently as a machine can do a job with 10 times more speed than it would take to do manually.

To conclude, too much fighting has cost Pakistan more than anything has caused. The US war in

Afghanistan, then the USSR invasion of Afghanistan, and further the wars fought with its neighbor India on the issue of Kashmir, not to mention the painful separation of Bengal. It left the country in pieces each time. Also, the tribal and provincial conflicts too have had a lasting impact on the country's stability.

(Muhammad Saud, 2019)

2. BACK GROUND

Soon after, the Kashmir dispute was at the boiling point and caused several skirmishes which India did not mind as deeply as did Pakistan because India was already established and had the weaponry and military, the latter however saw it as a great threat to its sovereignty. Even though Kashmir was a Muslim majority and wished to be ascended towards Pakistan, India did not want that to happen in any way since Kashmir was a very solid position strategically. Hence, India could not bear the thought of losing a place of such high importance, it rather began making use of its monopolist advantage and dictated over Kashmir. This further gave rise to the need of countering the security threats, especially from India as it was a very narrow point for Pakistan and it surely could not risk its independence which was blazingly fought for. Similarly, the three wars fought against India in 1948, 1965, 1971 played a catalyst in the fight against security threats as at these three points, the stakes were at an all-time high. It is safe to assume that these were the pivotal points in the history of Pakistan where the need for a proper security force was brought to realization.

Furthermore, the American-Afghanistan war had brought with it dire consequences for Pakistan as Pakistan had provided its bases to the USA in its war in Afghanistan. This gave rise to internal security threats and a large number of Afghan immigrants fled to Pakistan. The American idea of the war on terror meant bad for Pakistan as it cost Pakistan tremendously. One could say that the label of war on terror was a mere sham while the original damage was being done to Pakistan in the name of the war on terror. Pakistanis lived miserably when bombs would be blown and young kids would be made targets of planned strategies. Among the migrants, some had malicious intent and thus spread a sense of terror across the nation where public places were bombed causing thousands of casualties and an even greater number of injuries. A more recent example is the attack on the army public school in Peshawar where a total of around 150 people lost their lives in the attack including 132 children. The responsibility awarded for this massacre was to TTP (Tehrek e Taliban Pakistan) where it was allegedly said that this was a revenge attack for operation 'Zarb e azab' carried out by the Pak army. This can help our readers understand that the army was openly challenged and in such a case the law and order of a state are never bound to be soundly functioning.

To further mention, religious extremists were destroying the country in a congruent manner. It can be said that the misinterpretation of religion led to many disasters and this is a sweet example. Young children were given the teachings of fighting against the non-believers which were interpreted as fighting against all non-believers without the regard of them being innocent or not. The Hindu sect of Pakistan was a direct target of this as they were poorly treated and handled as third-class citizens whereas, in reality, they were as Pakistani as their fellows who were the oppressors. Though very little, these minor skirmishes here and there were not helping the security cause either as the state wanted a united nation to at least keep peace at home while it dealt with threats from foreign. The wave reached an all-time high in the 1970s where public places were burned and lit on fire. Not only was this a straight challenge to the country's security, but it also caused tourism a heavy blow leaving the country with an ever-depreciating economy. In this fight against terror, approximately 70,000 lives of Pakistanis were sacrificed according to PM Imran Khan.

Moving on, in 1979 when the soviet-afghan war out-broke, many countries including the USA, Pakistan, and KSA sent their military aid to Afghanistan for their fight against the Soviets. It can be safely said that without Pakistan, there could not have been an effective conclusion to the Afghan problem as Pakistan provided its land and the faith in which with it was shouldering Afghanistan was a matter of faith and religion where it had made it obligatory on itself to assist their fellow Muslim brethren. The ISI allocated a high percentage of aid to a warlord and leader of the Hezb-e-Islami faction. This was due to him being an effective anti-Soviet military commander in Afghanistan. This war lasted 9 years and brought tremendous losses to the Afghanistan side. Pakistan had a key role in the war where 5,775 soldiers were killed and 6,804 were wounded according to Wikipedia. This inflicted a great blow to the Pakistani army as a good amount of soldiers had been martyred and this further posed a challenge for the Pakistani state as to maintain the strong defense against internal and external security threats.

The greatest impact an incident has had was in 2001 on September the 11th. When attacks were carried out on the world trade center in the USA. This directly impacted the USA-PAK relations as Pakistan was allegedly supporting the terrorist attack that had happened. This caused embargoes, sanctions, and quite simply put, attack threats from foreign offices. Pakistan highly depended on military aid from the outside and the USA was a popular recipient of obtaining military bases in return for providing financial and military aid to Pakistan. As a repercussion, military aid was cut and the fight against terror in the country to maintain security saw itself shaking. It is astonishing to note that even though none of the hijackers of the 4 planes was of Pakistani origin but Pakistan was associated with the attack without apparent proofs and this blame had been placed indefinitely. This is injustice by all means. It is worth mentioning that initially, the US acknowledged an alliance with Pakistan where Pakistan decided to opt with the US when they declared their war on terror as Pakistan itself was a victim and hoped to eradicate the terrorism on its land by all means. Also, it may be noted that Pakistan is fighting the war on terror in its tribal areas with its security Forces, Army, and Frontier Corps, to shoulder the responsibility expected of an international alliance that is far beyond its capacity or ability to fight the war on terror. Pakistan being a victim of terrorism is facing terrorism in most of its parts. This terrorism is in retaliation to Pakistan's alliance with the international community. The alliance of Pakistan with the US is one such example. Even though it was highly critiqued, it proved to be highly objective in the long run. The tribal areas were most influenced by this. As soon as news spread of the alliance, terrorist acts were carried in Public places. The severity of the attacks and the spirit they were carried in can be determined by the fact that several assassination attempts were made against president Musharraf, all of which were unsuccessful, fortunately. In turn, Pakistan deployed its army to the tribal areas for the first time to combat the rampant terrorism. This particular incident wrongfully changed the whole view of Muslims across the globe and the disease of Islamophobia evolved to the beast it is in the current age and time. Pakistan had less financial resources than ever to spend on equipping itself to take on the security threats from within and foreign.

May 2, 2011, when US forces raided and assassinated Osama bin laden was a day that cannot be forgotten when it comes to the paramount effect it had on Pakistan. It was allegedly said that Pakistan housed him and gave him ground for settling. Things got very thin when it came to the USA-PAK relations as the USA now demanded

Pakistan to accept their hand in his stay in the country for a short period. As expected, aid was stopped to Pakistan, and once more, Pakistan felt thinner than ever. This however may have some falsehood to it as Pakistan declared an alliance with the US soon after the attack as mentioned earlier.

The killing of the leader of Al-Qaeda bore with it some dire consequences apart from the cut in

military aid disabling Pakistan to work on its defenses. A reign of terror which had been put quite now once more showed signs of life when terror attacks were carried out near the Baluchistan terrains. Those in support of Al-Qaeda could not digest the very fact that their leader was killed in broad daylight and that Pakistan now extended its hand of collaboration to the US. Had it not been for the will of GOD and after that, the determination of our armed forces, the Baluchistan region had long been separated in a similar fashion of how East Pakistan got separated.

2.1. RESEARCH QUESTION:

The main research question is:

Is Civil-military leadership creating a loop/ flaw in policy implementation due to abundance of opinion or lack of coordination?

In order to direct the whole process of research, the following research question helped a lot to understand the research.

- Does Pakistan's inability to develop sustainable or effective state institutions making it prone towards internal and external security threats?
- How the upper administration (military and civilian) is working on to eradicate the perception of negativity from the local dynamics?

3. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Threat of unlawful violence to inculcate fear is a composite occurrence of uncontroversial clarification because many originators have clarified the terminology of unlawful violence built on their own apprehensions. Global terrorism database (GTD) interpret violent assaults as : the warning or genuine utilization of unlawful power and brutality by a incorporated groups to accomplish a diplomatic, commercial, God fearing or communal objective through terror, force, or menace. The bond between tranquility and commercial growth may not be maintainable. Violence has both a direct and indirect impact on commercial diversity. Gathering of bodily and humanly skills are the chief factors of commercial diversity. Violence disputes and brutality demolishes both bodily and humanly skills and erode the social and political factors that productively influence financial extension. A state with a big status of brutality is deprived of dependence of financial supports at small and big levels which declines national and international funding. Moreover both human and financial assets move overseas due to violent venture which has a big impact on financial expansion. Countries influenced by violent activities are allotted substantial amount of money and human resources to conquer violence and are consuming less on economic and social organizational structures which are preemptory sources of human and physical capital consumption. Violence is unfavorably influencing financial growth in these countries. (Zakaria, 2019)

Unlawful violence is the first chief element that demolishes every state internally and externally. Overlook at Pakistan it has the biggest problem of dreadful violence. It seems to be a part of country now which has consequences on the citizens and administrations. It is referred as migraine for league and trial for community. Also it has link in the country and also in foreign countries. Moreover this unconfident strategy is a result of many points including inferior government, inequity, Reverent confrontation, lack of social control, and weak uphold of administration and outside visible violent circumstances. Also On of the internal reason is inadequacy which is the important origin of unlawful violence. The inhabitants of Pakistan gain 2 dollar a day. The infrastructure of the country's wealth is cultivation for its rising profit and is the major spring of nourishment but violence has effected it as well as the manufacturing sector.

A report issued by Ali included that violence has its roots which can be determined by two main circumstances that uphold regression, bigotry, and resulted in violent attacks in the Country. Prior to 1980s religion has never been a disputed topic. The separatists made an appearance after 1979 Iran revolution which altered the identity and dimensions of the country. Harvard study December 2000 has researched that big level of violent risks are linked with lower level of net FDI. But for Pakistan violence has had its impact on foreign investments. Eventually FDI was raised back in the past but violent events had bad impact on FDI in the country. According to the World economic forum out of 130 countries in 2009 Pakistan got 113 as resorting location just because of violent attacks the country has faced and total loss was Rs 60 billion for the Manufacturers and Rs 35 billion for the cultivators. The look over to economic has told that the cultivation stock in GDP is declining 25.98 percent of GDP in 2000 and 21.3 percent in 2008. After September 11, 2001 the total loss to our economy is calculated to be 68 billion dollar for ten years. The main origin of profit are highly ostentatious like cultivation, exploration, construction and small scale industries due to violent attacks in the country. (Babar, Samreen ,Fahim)

Pakistan's internal security dynamics: way forward to journal of peace, development and communication volume 3-issue 01 January-June 2019. Abstract internal security is the origin of power of any country which straightly influence on her overseas connection, wealth, ministerial steadiness, defense power, self-esteem, and communal ethics. On the other hand a country that is endangered inside dash a lofty possibility of deterioration and past is filled with such states. Pakistan is now in its horrible state of its past. It is opposed with countless interior and exterior oppositions which effect on her national security scope. Each country needs a powerful and feasible and maintainable socio economic fluctuations for diversity. Internal safety demands equipment's and organizing all constituents of national strength to gain the possible outcome and no single tool can work hence administrative procedures with reinforcement by productive energy , amplified by profitable enterprise and coordination of national and international players employed in the region is the answer to current situation. Established on the modern summons that country faces this feature reads the vital internal power and summons linked with national defence of Pakistan. This analysis highlights that it is not only the internal faults but also international administrative environment causes never-ending instability. The study is derivable in nature and uses different techniques to come up with alterative policy. (muhammad saud, January 2019)

Initially the Kashmir issue has been concerned by the observant. India is clever enough to compel the administrative precariousness in Pakistan. It has favorably distracted the global broadcast attention from IOK where Kashmiris are heartlessly put through to transgressions and human rights misapply through regular restrictions over the past three months now. Also India has additionally breached the UNSC resolution on Kashmir and suitably supplied a fresh administrative plan specifying Ladakh and Jammu as Indian union territories, also revealing Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan as a segment of India. The fortified team have unexpectedly acquired the War on Terror and are presently busy in taking action "Radd-ul-Fassad" via Intelligence-Based Operations IBO. Although the US with all its brand new appliances could not succeed in Afghanistan and anywhere else. Besides the Army is securing the Pak Afghan border under exceedingly aggressive situations which are meant to inspect penetration from Afghan side. The encloement and the therapy programs which are held by Army don't solidify with the villainous plan of the antagonist surveillance organizations. Along with the Afghan NDS and the Indian RAW. Also there is Pashtun Tahaffuz Movement PTM too. All of them have been sculptured under a deliberate Pakistani against agencies. A stable Pakistan is not in the engrossment of its opponents. Their plan is to divert the army's consciousness and attempts. The observatory management should keep away from doing anything that has no good impact on

Countries judicious, statesmanship and administrative attentiveness. Our army has been confronting with solitary purposes of safeguarding our regions and beliefs. However it is not possible without administrative help. The administrative forces should also walk hand in hand with the army. Now resisting Administrative dissimilarity the administration should act responsibly to face the summons by signifying national brotherhood. (Dr Ahmed Saeed Minhas, November 14th, 2019.)

4. METHADODOLOGY

This study is qualitative in nature, which shows that we got data from the interviews and did analysis on it. You may say that it is a primary data collect from interviews directly. The data was collected by doing interviews, the basic aim of this study is to investigate the impact of terrorism on people and what measures government took regarding security in order to eradicate it.

5. ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

5.1. Emergence of National Security Policy in Pakistan

In the era of general Yahiya Khan, upon the approval of admiral Ahsan the National Security Council (NSC) came into being. The NSC was made to report to the President and the Prime Minister directly. The NSC was made to offer info on internal security and this was its main function. Then later on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto dissolved NSC and created DCC in place of NSC. Zia Ul Haq then proceeded to reconstruct DCC. It remained active for a long period of time but was then finally dissolved by Benazir Bhutto. DCC was then again made active in 2004 by General Pervez Musharraf and he made Tariq Aziz who was a civil bureaucrat the chief of NSC. But then in 2008, PPP transformed NSC into DCC again. NSC was not able to work properly because it was heavily involved in bringing down the civilian governments and majority of the members of NSC were retired military officers and generals. NSC became problematic for the civilian government and they did not like the way it served its purpose because the civilian government wanted it to be involved in politics and not the national security policy.

5.2. Re-Construction of NSC in Nawaz Regime 2013

In 2013 Nawaz Sharif won the election and he won the election with the majority of seats of the national assembly on his side and shaped a government in the center and then he appointed the secretary of the National Security Council, Sartaj Aziz in July 2013. They asked the interior minister to formulate and come up with a national security policy that will help Pakistan deal with the terrorism situation. Ch. Nisar who was the interior minister was heavily involved in the preparation of the national security plan of Pakistan and this was presented before NISP of Pakistan and was offered the National Assembly but its approval got overdue due to some changes in it. The government needed a strategic plan to fight the prevalent and extensive security issues in Pakistan and this security plan lived up to the needs and demands of the government.

5.3. Draft for the national security policy of Pakistan for the year 2013-2014:

The government of Pakistan introduced a policy which consisted of three main parts.

- The first is Strategic
- The second is Operational
- The third is Secret

The NISP was designed to tackle with the terrorism issue around the globe and also to tackle with the subject of Afghanistan. The main focus of its was on different ways to eliminate religious fanaticism, sectarianism and army's participation in government from the country and to suggest suitable planning measures to deal with these issues. The NISP is included in the defense jurisdiction and comes under the control of the ministry of defense and is not only limited to internal security but also covers the external security threats for the country. They also focused on various other economic, social and political issues at micro and macro level. Its purpose is to guarantee the essential civil rights of people being provided and to keep the writ of government.

5.4. Need for National Security Policy in Pakistan:

A question may arise in our mind as to why is it so crucial and important for there to be an institute like NSC which formulates the national security policy for our country. The response to this question is quite simple as since the creation of Pakistan which took place in 1947, the subcontinent was divided into two different countries i.e. India and Pakistan there has been a continuous tension between the two neighboring countries as India has found it difficult to accept the creation and existence of Pakistan. Pakistan has also remained in a defensive place due to the dangers it receives regarding security due to the Kashmir issue and Afghanistan issue. Many Pakistani lives were lost in the last era as a result of the increase in terrorism and these numbers were continuously increasing so there was a need for national security policy. However because of the uncertainty in politics and governments not being given the opportunity to complete their tenure, continuous military intervention and failure of democracy Pakistan is still facing problems because of the poor planning and no implementation of policies there is a need for a national security policy. The armed interference in government has had long-term and terrible consequences for the nation that was built to flourish on democracy.

5.5. Implementation of the National Security Policy:

It is the job of the counter terrorism department (CTD) to ensure that the NSC is fulfilling its duty of formulating and implementing a national security policy for the country. The police and other institutions are also involved in making sure the NSC does its job efficiently as well as effectively. The police help the DIS to collect data and then it is offered to the NISOC which then further suggests improvements in the NSP. According to NSP, the police needs to create a specific CTD (counter terrorism department) which will regulate the arms and equipment. And also Emergency air flight facility were to be provided to the institutions.

5.6. Good Intentions in National Security Policy:

NACTA (National Counter Terrorism Authority) serves as a connection between the provincial and financial level and this step which was taken by the government was extremely important as the absence of co-ordination could ultimately lead to drastic and fatal consequences.

- The civil and military institutions should coordinate with each other.
- There should be collaboration between federal and provincial level
- To tackle the Afghan Refugee Issue
- Conceptualization of Rapid Responsive Force (RRF)
- Process of reintegration and renovation and re-establishment of terrorism affected areas
- Fundamental Rights of people

It is crucial for Pakistan to formulate an effective and carefully planned and thought out national security policy for the next five years in order to combat and deal with the recession nary phase in economics and also to deal with the terrorism situation prevalent in the country which poses a significant threat to the lives of its citizens. We need a tactical plan to eradicate the problems which serve as a threat to the security of Pakistan. The internal policy is composed of two components i.e. a soft component and a hard component and these are CRP and CDP respectively. CRP stands for comprehensive resource plan and CDP stands for composite deference plan. These have been made to deal with the threats to internal security of Pakistan. Overall, we can conclude that the NSP is essential and crucial as well as the need of the hour for a country like Pakistan.

5.7. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN:

The national action plan was made after the terrorist attack on December 16th 2014 in order to wipeout terrorism from the states and to tackle any future terrorism act. And for that purpose a committee was made to see things after the attack and what steps should be taken. Then in future in the 21 amendment of the constitution gave 20 points of national action plan in order to eradicate the terrorism in which they told us that what steps the government will take and how they will tackle it After the terrorist attack in 2014. It was felt that the incident was happened because of the operation Zarb-E-Azab as terrorists were feeling unsafe so in the reaction they decided to do the damage in urban areas, so that the attention of forces can be transferred from the operation to terrorism. We can also say that this terrorism happened so that the terrorists can tackle the success of the state in recent operations. As the government were doing operations against terrorists.

The reason for this incident was according to one Taliban he said that they chose the army school as the government was killing their families this was said by the Taliban spokesperson, Muhammad Umar khorasani. So this Cleary shows that the Taliban wanted the revenge for operation Zarb-E-Azab and that's why they targeted the school. So there were many effects of the incident short term and long term. The short term effects were that because of this incident the whole nation become shocked and also it developed the sense of in danger in the public areas. And if we see the long term effects then there were psychological impacts and economic impacts so then they decided to give NAP in order to tackle the terrorism. A committee was formed by the parliament they discussed the terrorist attack and decided to make laws and amendments to tackle the attack. So for this purpose after the attack all parties decided to meet in order to remove terrorism from Pakistan. (Ms. Qurat ul Ain, 2015)

Some features of national action plan are as follows

- The first one was that if anyone declared as terrorist he or she will get death sentence.
- Also they made special courts which under army the time period of the courts was 2 years.
- Also strict action will be taken place if someone is promoting hatred and fanaticism through anything
- Making a special force which will tackle the terrorism in country
- Also measures will be taken if someone is sponsoring terrorism through media.
- A policy will be made for the afghan refugees to sort out the problem completely.
- Also there will be some changes in criminal courts so that it can work freely and to strengthen the institution.

- And the communication of terrorists will be cutoff completely
- NACTA which is the anti-terrorism institution will be strengthened

(National action plan , 2014, 2014)

5.8. IMPLEMENTATION:

National action plan basically covers all parts where there is a need. But the response of the government should be complete and they should make a separate committee to take this strength against violence to its result. And it should be accepted by all parties and everyone should unite in order to tackle this problem and this should be supported by all the parties and everyone who is present in government.

If we want to remove terrorism from our country then we should make a proper policy or strategy, and we should tackle this issue by going into the roots of terrorism and to implement national action plan it is important redefine the nature of government so that we can get a positive result. For that first we should know that why it's happening and why Pakistan mislaid its way and if we will not identify the mistakes then it will be hard for us to go forward with the same mistakes. There can be many reason like poor governance, self-interest of politicians and also the interest to gain power either from military or political leaders has caused many effects. Moreover no country can be better economically without peace, and because of that the no law and order situation in Pakistan faced a huge economic lost and is also effecting it, the thing is that every single sector is effected by terrorism either directly or indirectly. Regardless of being a victim Pakistan never lose hope and and is still ready to fight with the terrorism and for that purpose army started operations in NWA with the help of 30000 troops to eradicate the terrorist and terrorism from the country.

5.9. MAIN PROBLEM IN NAP:

Also the policies were made the points were clear but the main thing was to implementing them which was the issue, in Pakistan it's always been an issue to implement the policy also govt should go there and meet with the people so that they can know that the govt is their supporter.

5.10. SECURITY PARADIGM:

Pakistan, like any other state, tries to look after its national security: the most vital national interest. With threats from neighboring countries, it would be very odd for a country to neglect its national security.

A new security paradigm was brought to light during the recently held Islamabad Security Dialogue. The pleasant change was highlighted by the progressive nature of the talks where the government, the military and the academia were on the same page, laying out the characteristics of a new belief of comprehensive national security.

During his talk, the prime minister had clearly laid out a new notion of comprehensive national security which was a very evident move forward from the traditional notion of security based on military and hard power in favor of a soft power based non-traditional model of security.

The new Pakistani security paradigm needs to follow a geographical approach to peace based on a study by Lake and Morgan in 1997. The geographic location should be used to derive sufficient economic advantages for which infrastructural, trade and digital connectivity in South Asia is strict in order to improve the Pakistan's economic security there should be an east west economic corridor which will connect Afghanistan, Central Asia, India, Pakistan and Iran it will lessen the problems which china and us rivalry causing.

(Raashid Wali Janjua, 2021)

5.11. THE EMERGING SECURITY PARADIGM OF PAKISTAN IN 2019

National security may be defined as a country's ability to defend itself against enemies and their assaults, encompassing both external and internal dangers. It refers specifically to the security of a national government, including its people, economy, and organizations. The government is responsible for completing this task, which generally relies on various factors including political, economic, social, and standing military, as well as diplomats, to ensure that national security is achieved in some way. Pakistan has had security problems since its independence, owing primarily to an unmet "partition" goal and bordering countries to the east and west. Security protocols often have stayed unchanged since Pakistan came into existence, with more improvements necessitating unbiased assessment and fair evaluation.

The major effect of a country's geographical position is security requirements. Pakistan's location in a risky region offers both opportunities and risks. It borders Afghanistan, which has been engaged in a decades-long conflict and terrorism; Iran, which has global and religious ambitions; and a more territorial, right-wing India. It is one of two nuclear regional powers and is positioned near the Arabian Sea's bottom. Regardless, Pakistan's serious security concerns are caused as much by its position as by its own actions. With access to Central and South Asia, China, and Gulf ports, Pakistan might have been an economic and transportation powerhouse similar to Dubai or Singapore.

The security sector has no schedule, and certain parts may remain consistent for decades, while others may vary in shape and severity. Although they are intrinsically linked let me discuss Pakistan's security issues under the basic titles External and Internal.

The worldwide security environment remains unpredictable and chaotic, due to the increase of US-Russia rivalry and proxy war originated by the conflict, as well as the rise of US-China disputes. These disputes reflect themselves in a variety of ways, including new ones ranging from environmental concerns, resource acquisition, human and drug trafficking, to ethnic and ideological conflicts that further complicate the regional and worldwide security issues.

These and several other recent situations, especially the dispute between the United States and China, trade difficulties, and various other recent happenings in our direct proximity, have had a substantial impact on our security relations. As a consequence of its location on the map, political identity, nuclear and missile capabilities, psycho-social relevance, and geo-economic potential, Pakistan continues to draw worldwide attention, and most of it is not positive.

India has been and will continue to be Pakistan's number one security threat. Kashmir, the world's oldest unsolved war, remains the major point of conflict. Since taking office, Narendra Modi's government, which hails from an extremist rightwing family, has resisted making any steps to normalize relations, much alone resolve bilateral issues. The SAARC summit, which was supposed to be hosted by Pakistan was postponed for three years due to the BJP government's biased policies.

The reluctance of India has stopped it from continuing cooperation with its territory. The last two cabinets, including the Congress led by Dr. Manmohan Singh and the BJP led by late Vajpayee, exhibited a realistic sense of flexibility and a genuine attempt to normalize relations through regular organized meetings. During the previous Congress regime, India and Pakistan were on the edge of resolving the Kashmir issue via ex-President Musharraf's "Four Point" plan.

The Indian general elections in April-May 2019 are predicted to be a turning point in the country's history, defining whether India would be a secular or fundamentalist Hindu state. India also participated in cyber-bullying Pakistan in order to damage the country, hurt the government, and destroy its image throughout the world. The response of state and non-state actors to this form of warfare demands a whole different way of thinking about and tackling the problem, moving away from military preparation and toward national preparedness for changing threats.

After the elections, Indian political administration is likely to start talking to Pakistan since there is a growing agreement among intellectuals, the media, and policy makers that Pakistan-centric policies have hurt India's regional and worldwide reputation. The resurrection of the Sikh movement in support of Khalistan, as well as the powerful Kashmir struggle of the third generation of Kashmiris and 12-16 separatist organizations, have caused chaos on India's internal politics.

Afghanistan's peace would continue to be a military danger to Pakistan, both internally and externally, by inciting ethnic violence and terrorism on Afghan territory. The upcoming Election results, US-Taliban discussions, and the building a border fencing along the Pak-Afghan border are all expected to influence the nature of this danger. The current President, Ashraf Ghani, faces a significant challenge from Abdullah. Abdullah, the present Chief Executive, and Zalmay Khalilid, the chief executive with the Taliban in July 2019.

After three years of dreadful Murree negotiations, the direct talks continued between the US and the Taliban, with Pakistan's support, are progressing well for peace in Afghanistan. A deal backed by regional countries and other participants could lay the foundation for the complete pullout of US forces, which would be a positive sign for all parties involved as well as Pak-US relations. Following successful talks with the Taliban, the US announced the evacuation of 7,000 soldiers as part of an agreement.

However, in the absence of a peace agreement, which is still a long way off, the retreat of US soldiers might pose a number of threats to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the civilized world as a whole, as Salafi-Jihadist groups may consider it as a win over the United States. The planned completion of a 2430 km border fence along the Pak-Afghan border in the last month of 2019 will hamper cross-border activity, removing the edge from US and Afghan charges that Pakistan is engaged in terrorist attacks within Afghanistan and legitimising the "Durand Line."

In 2019, the Afghan-based Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and ISIS acts of terrorism inside Pakistan, as well as the funded Pashtun Tahafuz Movement (PTM), will confront security issues, but their severity is directly related to three significant developments in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan and the outcome of the US-Taliban talks will be the ultimate true test for Pakistan-US relations. Though the US does not trigger a direct threat to Pakistan's national security, it may continue to exert indirect pressure on the country through international financial institutions, separatist groups, Fifth Generation Warfare, and by supporting India and Afghanistan in destabilizing the country. Based on previous, data the United States is in a difficult situation because maintaining an alignment between India and Pakistan is difficult, if not impossible. Support from the United States for one has usually evoked a negative response from the other. The likelihood of a US risk to Pakistan's nuclear instalments will remain a reality, demanding the utmost level of surveillance. Through excessive participation with financial authorities and secret underground operations by non-state groups, CPEC-related resistance to Pakistan will be very visible in the New Year. Until there is a genuine peaceful resolution in Afghanistan with Pakistan providing and implementing assurances, Pak-US interests in trade and economic well-being are destined to vary even more.

Considering the extent of Iranian projection of its doctrine, even if ties between Iran and Pakistan

appear to be friendly, there may be safety issues owing to cross-border breaches and affinity for Iran among sectarian associated populations. Under US and Saudi influence, the latent problem of the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is worsened by Pakistan's overwhelming dependence on Saudi financial assistance to maintain its fragile economy. Iran's participation in Afghanistan and the fact that it hosts a large number of Afghan refugees helps make it a major role in the Peaceful resolution without voice. Pakistan may enlist Iranian backing for a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan by smart communication, failing which it can serve as a troublemaker.

(LT GEN SHAFAT ULLAH SHAH (R))

6. INTERVIEW

6.1. QUESTION/ANSWERS

1. How the upper administration (military and civilian) is working on to eradicate the perception of negativity from the local dynamics?

I think that government and civil and military powers are playing a major role in eradicating negativity from local dynamics and ISPR and information ministry often passes different statements related to the wrongdoings and eradicating any kind of false accuse but though this is a deep issue this topic is related to government and its different departments who are taking steps for terrorism. The main thing which we have to see is that the narratives of these institutions intelligence military etc., are public owning that narrative or not. In my opinion the public roots don't have ownership related to terrorism. The counter narrative till yet we didn't have seen that if its working well or not , we see that sometimes force disappearances happens or when they found any dead body so they question the government then, National action plan made in 2014-15 wasn't followed accurately. Youth sees the people disappearing in different parts of the country but its more in one province so they then look government as their enemy and it gives negative impact on people. What should be done is that they should work in accordance to the proper system. To solve this issue people who have disappeared should be brought to the government or press and actions should be taken as per the law and not like they have disappeared and for so many years not a single news about them is known.

6.2. 2. Is conflict between political and military leadership baring the process of reconciliation under NAP?

National action plan is a product of some people made overnight and is not made by Parliament. Two years on, while considerable achievements have been made, the counterterrorism strategy leaves much to be desired. Responsible agencies have not been able to keep up as evident from the government list of proscribed organizations which hasn't seen any considerable change since NAP. Many critics have also accused the government of allowing certain banned organizations to operate freely with new names even in the federal capital. Some considerate headway has been made to attain this objective in almost all provinces. Since police is the first line of internal defense, all four provinces have developed special counter terrorism units under their respective counter-terrorism departments - Counter Terrorism Force in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Special Security Unit in Sindh, Anti-Terrorism Force in Baluchistan and Elite Police and Counter Terrorism Force in Punjab. We think counter terrorism is just to apply power but it's not like that, also police and civilian intelligent didn't got lead in this country till yet there are more chances of success if civilian institutions will lead also they live with the people so there are many chances as they know people more. Whereas the military works as an impunity and they work freely and don't follow any system except their own which should not be happened. However, merely establishing these units is not enough; only proper and constant training will

ensure their effectiveness. The government has thus far not been able to convince the Baloch leadership in self-imposed exile to give up their secession movement. Baloch leaders were approached in an effort to begin a reconciliation process but the efforts faded away when they didn't cooperate. There seems to be a lack of interest and coverage by the media on this point which has led to this objective being largely ignored.

6.3. 3. Why FATA is still not the part of mainstream Pakistan, does it adds up to their vulnerability?

This question is become old now as Now FATA is a part of Country and amendment also took place in constitution also police stations are also present there and also government provided Development funds moreover around billions Representative are also present now and it will be increased and also in KPKs assembly and in national assembly they will come as MNAs or MPAs now they will represent province instead of some territory. And Vulnerability is also present because it is present on the border where civil war takes place as militancy was present there and war happened there so they is vulnerability. However Poverty and lack of economy is still present there and it will take some time to remove it. Also the areas which are connected with afghan border they faced problems and they are vulnerable. Their culture will mix up with the main stream it shall take some time but soon it shall come to a betterment.

6.4. QUESTION 4

6.5. 4. Weak and defenseless states invites aggression from others, do you think Pakistan's inability to develop sustainable or effective state institutions making it prone towards internal and external security threats?

Pakistan's institution are strong but they didn't focused on nation building, we needed diversity in order to accept the people of diff cultures but we couldn't do that also at the time of independence we faced security threats so that we focused on our defense and couldn't do focus on social development till yet. And because of that there are grievances in people and provinces as they think others got more than them. One unit which we made in 1955 it affected us a lot. And some ethnic people got more privileges after the independence as in bureaucratic there were some more Urdu speaking so that were the things which effected as people started to think some people have more privileges. Pakistan's historically entrenched civil-military imbalance puts the military in the driver's seat on all issues related to national security. The current civilian government has enabled the military to take the lead on internal security arrangements as well. Ethnicity, sectarianism and economic instability are fundamental variables of internal security threats to Pakistan. Religious extremism has created an unenviable image of Pakistan in the eyes of the rest of the world and has affected the country adversely. At the same time inter-provincial grievances could potentially cause serious damage to the federation. Despite recent economic recovery and sound macro policies, the absence of genuine socio-economic development has provided ethno-sectarian elements and regional forces grounds to exploit and weaken Pakistan internally. The objectives of One Unit could not be achieved. Instead, the power concentrated in few hands; hence the demand for the restoration of small provinces came up through various movements. In East Pakistan, many political parties and groups questioned the principle of parity between the two wings and perceived that the whole of West Pakistan is together against East Pakistan. These facts increased the sense of alienation among them. Ironically, after the East broke away to form Bangladesh, the Punjab province insisted that politics in the rump West Pakistan now be decided by a straightforward vote, since Punjabis were more numerous than the other groups, such as Sindhis, Pathans or Baloch. The 'One Unit Scheme' sustained the highly

centralized and bureaucratic political order that suffered from a legitimacy crisis in the NWFP and Sindh. Some leaders of Baluchistan, too, opposed the 'One Unit Scheme.'

6.6. 5. Do you think there is an overwhelming socio and political conflict that is putting a strain between normalization of estranged relationship between various parts of the state?

Yes these are the issues because people think that the budget is given to one institution and also they think that the government and in politics one specific ethnic group got more privileges, who speak one specific language and also that's why they also said Pakistan as punjabistan.

6.7. 6. Is multiplicity of narrative of both civil and military leadership upon security policies and its implementation dividing the state, making it vulnerable towards aggression or violence?

Multiplicity is not present here, there is only a narrative of one specific institution the political leadership and also institutions are not that strong and the people in that are not competent so that military interventions also happened a lot. The civilian narrative is not present here there is only one narrative and only one institution is working on that, there is a need that election should have happened here and all institutions should work their own, they should not interfere. There should be a hold of civilian leadership then there are chances that conflict won't happen. Pakistan is not stable politically because of military interventions and because of politicians, and people should get to choose their representative by their own choice. As the representative which people want don't come into power and they impose some other representatives on people so they don't listen to them, so because of that they get frustrated and the conflict situation happened and also negativity, there is no freedom of speech but there should be a boundary of freedom of speech, but we have seen before also that we don't want to see someone opposing the decisions of institutions but that's the most important thing in order to move the society forward it works as oxygen where one can listen to each other and work together. Once there will be uphold of civilian narrative and when civilian leadership will be there then there will be stronger Pakistan, we just need to strong politically.

6.8. 7. What do you think can change this pattern of conflict?

To eradicate the syndrome of conflicts in Pakistan the leadership took place important steps like 18th amendment however some politicians were supporting them because of their self-interest but however provinces got many rights because of that also we should increase the rights of small provinces we should listen to them, we should listen to the problems of Baluchistan as the state is like a mother of all there shouldn't be ego there and we should move forward and we should remove our weaknesses because if there will be weaknesses then the other states will help our enemies so we should first remove our weaknesses and Govt is now working on it, in the past one military govt used religion as a bad purpose which gave rise sectarianism. The sectarianism is very big issue here so govt should work on that it's not easy to solve a lot of effort would be required. It's a very serious issue we should respect every religion which is present here. But the state can eradicate it if they work on it, but every institution should work on their own position.

6.9. 8. Government make policies in order to solve the issue but why these policies are not implemented?

Only those policies get successful which are people in driven, bottom up policies there should be a spirit to solve the issue of people not that which should not be implemented from above, but if they implement a policy from above and the representatives are the one which people choose

then that's ok, but when the others who are not chosen by public when they do something like that then it's not get successful and there are less chances of it to be successful, also to make policy and to implement and to evaluation of that policy and midcourse correction of policy which is the lifecycle of the whole policy that not happens here with the organized and proper way , why to make policy why to make policy and then check if its right policy or not but here we see that the every government change their policies so they remove the old ones, the political discourse has changed a lot.

7. CONCLUSION:

One scenario holds multiple judgements, for security which a highly complex with internal and external complexities, it is bound to be misrepresented or controversial. The political system is weak and it got irrelevant now but the military perspective is important by which there is a gap between policy making and implementation. The institutions of state should be under civil leadership but if the civil leadership is not stable then how institutions can. Policy making is part and duty of civil leadership but due to their vulnerability and lack of hold military narrative withstands causing conflict of opinions. The institutions should mind their own business and don't try to interfere as we have seen that we suffered with a lot of problems in the past because of that. There should be a hold of civilian leadership then there are chances that conflict won't happen. Pakistan is not stable politically because of military interventions and because of bad politicians, moreover people should get to choose their representative by their own choice so that they don't feel helpless or voiceless.

The upper administration of civil and military powers are playing a major role in order to solve the issues regarding terrorism and to take security measures. However they are using counter terrorism as to show power counter terrorism shouldn't be like that they should go and talk with the people and listen to their demands and try to negotiate the issue. Because of the counter terrorism which military is using the people of tribal areas think that government and the military as their enemy because of the operation in tribal areas many families and homes got destroyed but in order to remove that negativity of the people of tribal areas the government should make some policy in order to communicate with them talk with them and try to solve the conflict. Also the Security tends to generate multiple opinions with conflicting civil and military leaderships. For Pakistan the dilemma with civil leadership lies with its fast pace changing dynamics, on and off civil leadership puts the sustainability of its attached departments on risk, making them systematically weak. These weak institutions loose hold of complex environments that demands solid actions taken within a solid spectrum. So the institutions should be strong so that when we face any issue we can tackle it easily. Also FATA is still not the part of mainstream Pakistan, no infrastructure were developed there, there was no representations which were given to the people of FATA poverty rate , also the poverty rate is high as compared to any other moreover there are no education and basic facilities, so the government said in NAP that they will work on it but they didn't so in order to solve the problems govt should work on these problems and should make people in driven policies by which the problems of people can be solved. Government made policies but those policies were not implemented so the government should work on that how they can implement the policy so that the issue regarding tribal areas can be solved. And that can only possible with proper and constant training which will ensure its effectiveness.

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