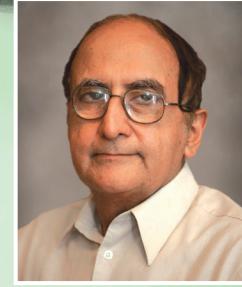




# PAKISTAN'S NATIONAL SECURITY POLICIES



Dr Hasan Askari Rizvi

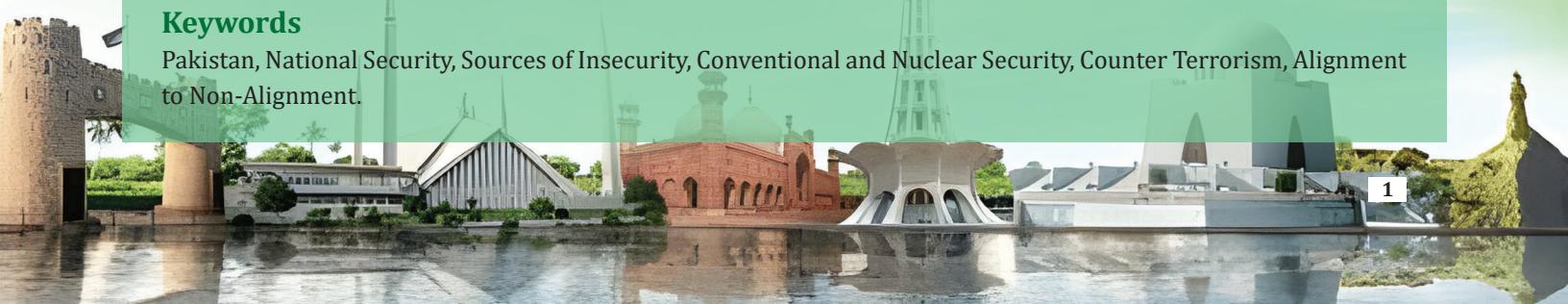
## Abstract

The roots of Pakistan's national security policies can be traced back to the early years of independence and its troubled relations with India and the irredentist claims by Afghanistan. The immediate neighbourhood was the main source of security threats for Pakistan. Its geographic location and geostrategic milieu as well as security handicaps of Pakistani territory increased Pakistan's insecurities.

Pakistan assigned a high priority to defence requirements in the national budget and paid special attention to reorganization and modernization of the armed forces inherited from British India in 1947. The search of security dominated Pakistan's policy options. Pakistan's alignment with the United States (US) and Western countries in mid-1950s, 1980s and post September 2001 period helped to address immediate security needs. However, the alignment with the West also created diplomatic and security problems. That is why this relationship did not endure for long periods. Pakistan's decision to adopt an independent and nonaligned foreign policy was also meant to secure national interests. In addition to external security, Pakistan faced domestic challenges of extremism and terrorism. It coped effectively with these challenges. Nuclear program is also integral to Pakistan's national security. Pakistan now pursues a comprehensive view of national security that combines external and military challenges across the territorial boundaries including societal and terrorism challenges. The growing role of modern information and communication technologies is also considered because these technologies impinge on national security. A comprehensive view of national security also employs diplomacy and soft image building and societal interaction as the instruments of national security.

## Keywords

Pakistan, National Security, Sources of Insecurity, Conventional and Nuclear Security, Counter Terrorism, Alignment to Non-Alignment.



## Introduction

Pakistan's national security policy aims at safeguarding Pakistan's independence, territorial integrity and autonomy for formulation of its foreign policy and pursuance of domestic political and economic choices keeping in view the national interests. The key word is the national interest as articulated by the state leaders and institutions in the domestic and external domains. The aim is to protect and advance the national interests by exercising policy options in external and internal domains of the state. National security policies also work towards countering external military, diplomatic and economic pressures and increasing policy options for the state.

National security policy calls for a careful monitoring of global and regional politics, the changing policy strategies of other countries, especially those states whose policies impinge on the concerned country. This requires updating and changing strategies to deal with the new situations and challenges that arise with the passage of time. The change is that of strategies and options. The national goals of protecting independence, territorial integrity and policy options stay the same, although these may have to be articulated differently in different international and regional contexts. Now a days, national security policy also requires the guarding of internal societal harmony and political coherence and economic advancement against external penetration, intervention and subversion through transnational and domestic proxies. National Security is a collectivity of domestic, regional and global policy responses and options that are articulated keeping in view the national interests and the threat perceptions in the changing global and regional systems because it is no longer possible for a state to live in isolation in the present-day interconnected and interdependent world order.

## The Roots of Pakistan's Security Profile

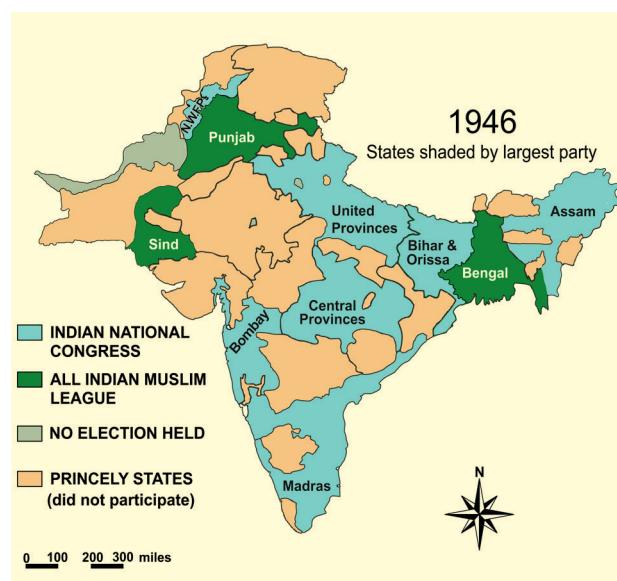
The search for external security has been the main feature of Pakistan's national security policy which goes back to the early years of independence. A host of factors pertaining to the immediate aftermath of independence and the first seven years shaped Pakistan's security prism and it security profile. These factors can be categorised as:-

- Pakistan nationalism and the national identity

articulated in the last phase of the independence movement.

- The partition process, 1947.
- Indian disposition towards Pakistan in the first seven years of independence.
- Global and regional factors.

The establishment of Pakistan as an independent and sovereign state in August 1947 was the culmination of the long-drawn struggle led by the All-India Muslim League (Muslim League) for the protection and advancement of civilisational and cultural identity of the Muslims of British India inspired by the teachings of Islam, their rights and interests in the context of the modern state system introduced by the British colonial authorities. This demand was based on the notion that the Muslims of British India were a nation in their own right and needed a separate homeland for securing their future. The Muslim League advocated "Two-Nations" theory, i.e. the Muslims and Hindus (and others), which conflicted with the one-nation nationalism advanced by the Congress Party. The two notions of nationalism one nation versus two nations caused distrust between the Congress Party and the Muslim League, which changed into distrust between India and Pakistan after the attainment of independence. The Congress Party resolution of June 15, 1947, accepting the June 3, 1947 plan for the division of India and the establishment of Pakistan reflected regrets and a reluctant acceptance of the decision of the British government. The resolution read:-



***"The Congress has consistently upheld that the unity of India must be maintained. The picture of India we have learnt to cherish will remain in our minds and hearts. The All India Congress Committee (AICC) earnestly trusts that when present passions have subsided, India's problems will be viewed in their proper perspective and the false doctrine of two nations in India will be discredited and discarded by all."***

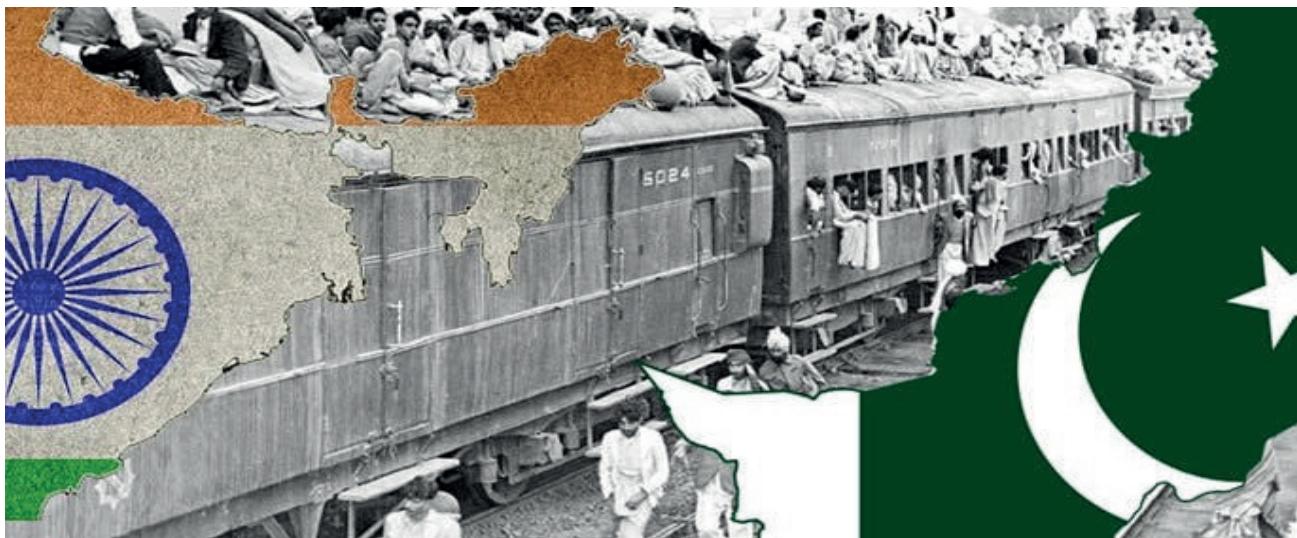
Such sentiments of reunification of Pakistan with India were restated at the official and non-official levels in India time and again in the early years of the post-independence period.

The bitterness in the relations between Pakistan and India was also caused by the problems in the partition process. The Indian leadership delayed or withheld as much as possible Pakistan's share of civilian, financial and military assets of British Indian government. The allocation of some Muslim majority Tehsils in the Punjab to India under the Radcliffe Award that determined the new India-Pakistan border also caused resentment in Pakistan because of the reported changes in the boundary "Award" at the final stage. Other factors that increased challenges for Pakistan to establish a new state system related to the communal riots in 1947-48 and the influx of Muslim refugees from India and exit of non-Muslim population from Pakistani territory. This caused societal dislocation and Pakistan was faced with an acute humanitarian

challenge of resettlement and rehabilitation of the incoming refugees. The government of Pakistan established a special administrative setup to deal with the refugee issue and this task continued till the early 1960s.

The occupation of Kashmir by India in October 1947, the first Kashmir War of 1947-1948 and India's military action and annexation of Junagadh (1947) and Hyderabad (1948) strengthened the perception in Pakistan that India could use military force to undo Pakistan and reunite the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. A host of other political developments intensified Pakistan's view of Indian threats. These developments included:-

- The suspension of India-Pakistan trade when Pakistan did not agree with India to devalue its currency, 1949-50.
- The outbreak of communal riots in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and parts of East Pakistan. This caused a new wave of refugees on both sides and a possible war was averted by the signing of the Liaquat-Nehru agreement for treatment of religious minorities, April 1, 1950.
- India's manipulation of river waters and Indian troops deployment in the Punjab sector, 1951.
- India's refusal in August 1953 and onwards to allow the Kashmiris to determine their political future through a referendum as agreed in the UN Security Council resolutions of 1948-49.



Pakistan's security predicament did not end with its problems with India. Pakistan inherited the Northwestern border with Afghanistan. When the Afghan government learnt that the British were quitting India and the state of Pakistan would be established, the Afghan government questioned the legitimacy of the Durand Line that determined the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan (drawn in 1893) and made territorial claims on Northwestern Province (NWFP) and parts of Balochistan. It made divergent irredentist claims on Pakistani territory. It talked of giving independence to these areas or asked for their incorporation into Afghanistan. The British government rejected Afghanistan's territorial claims. Pakistan also turned down these claims which the Afghan government repeated from time to time and encouraged some tribal leaders in the tribal regions of Pakistan to challenge Pakistan's security system in the area.<sup>2</sup> Pakistan's diplomatic relations with Afghanistan were suspended twice on this issue in 1955-1957 and 1961-63. India extended support to Afghan irredentist claims on Pakistani territory in order to build additional security pressure on Pakistan through Afghanistan. When Pakistan joined the US sponsored regional security alliances in 1954-55, the Soviet Union also endorsed Afghanistan's territorial demands on Pakistan.

Pakistan also faced security problems because of its geostrategic location. Pakistan was divided in two parts of East and West Pakistan in 1947-71, separated by around one thousand miles of Indian territory. This territorial non-contiguity was a major security

handicap in these years. The geographic conditions in the two parts of Pakistan were so different that two divergent security strategies were needed for territorial security. There were several other security handicaps. Pakistan's territory lacked depth and its main rail-road communication line between Karachi and Peshawar ran parallel to the India-Pakistan border. Some important cities in Punjab are so close to the border with India that Indian troops had to be confronted right on the border or in Indian territory. At the time of independence, there was no ordnance factory in Pakistan. The British government had established ordnance factories in the territory that was inherited by independent India.<sup>3</sup>

These initial security challenges and handicaps and security threats arising out of immediate neighbourhood convinced Pakistan's policy makers that Pakistan faced a hostile regional environment. Pakistan was perturbed most by India's hostile disposition because India had a bigger and more equipped military than that of Pakistan. It had also inherited a stronger economic base and industrial infrastructure. With the exception of the remote areas of Balochistan and the tribal belt on the Northwestern border, all parts of Pakistan were adversely affected by the influx of refugees from India.

There is a widespread consensus among the security analysts that Pakistan faced extremely complex and difficult regional security environment in the first decade of independence. The challenges could be summed up as the aggressive and hostile military and diplomatic policies of India, the first Kashmir war and Afghanistan's territorial claims. These factors posed threat to its existence because of an acute imbalance of military and economic power between India and Pakistan and an irredentist Afghanistan whose anti-Pakistan posture had the blessings of India.<sup>4</sup> One analyst argued that "the single largest external determinant of Pakistan's defence policy was the state of the relationship with India." He said that other factors that caused Pakistan's insecurity syndrome included Pakistan's geostrategic milieu, the urgent task of reorganisation of the military inherited from British India keeping in view the human-made unsettled border with India, influx of refugees and the lack of armament industry in Pakistan.<sup>5</sup> Another analyst argued that "from its very birth, Pakistan



had to struggle hard to preserve itself.<sup>6</sup> Still another commentator outlined Pakistan's official view of Indian threat. He wrote that India posed "the greatest danger for Pakistan.... The history of Indo-Pakistani relations shows that India has made every effort to make it difficult for Pakistan to exist.<sup>7</sup> An American analyst writing in 1984 maintained that "the strategic choices open to Pakistan never were extremely attractive and are now increasingly risky and limited in number."<sup>8</sup>

In pursuance of security dominated Pakistan's foreign and security policies, special attention was given to reorganisation of the three services of the military by amalgamating units with similar history and traditions and regional origins and promotions were given on an accelerated pace to qualified officers and other ranks. Pakistan retained more British officers in the military services in the early years of independence than India. As the Pakistani officers became available, they replaced the British officers. Defence requirements were given the highest priority in the national budget by the Government of Pakistan. This pattern of allocation of resources to national security was sustained by all governments, civilian and military, from the early years of independence to the 1980s, when the overall share of defence expenditure in the national budget began to decline. Special attention was given to the modernisation of the services, which is a continuous process. Some officers were sent abroad for training. New military training institutions were established in Pakistan to replace those lost to India because of their geographic location. The first ordnance factory was set up in Wah by the end of 1951 and Pakistan obtained some weapons from the Commonwealth countries and some European states on cash payment which restricted Pakistan's options for the purchase of weapons. The US refused to provide weapons against loans in 1948.

### **Alignment with the West**

Pakistan's policy makers began to think about securing a strong and reliable external support to sustain Pakistan's decision-making autonomy and security against India. Pakistan began to explore the option of joining the US sponsored alliance system in order to obtain diplomatic support as well as get modern weapons, equipment for the three services, especially for the Army because they realised that the

required diplomatic support and modern weaponry will not be available if Pakistan maintained non-aligned disposition in the global and regional contexts. Pakistan's civilian and military leaders in the early-1950s were convinced of the need to build partnership with the US and its allies. The following important security related decisions were made by Pakistan.

- On the initiative of the US, a Turkey-Pakistan agreement was signed in April 1954 for cooperation in political, economic and cultural domains. This was followed by the signing of the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between the US and Pakistan in May 1954. The US agreed to supply military equipment, training facilities for Pakistan's military personnel and advice to enable Pakistan to strengthen its defence capability for participation in the security of the region.
- Pakistan joined the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) or the Manila Pact in September 1954. Its other members were Australia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and the US.
- In September 1955, Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact which was renamed as the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) after the withdrawal of Iraq in 1959. Other members of CENTO were Turkey, Iran and Great Britain. The US participated in its military committee and maintained close security relations with the member states. Pakistan attached importance to this regional



arrangement because of the inclusion of the neighbouring Muslim states. The member states agreed to cooperate with one another in regional defence and security affairs.

- Pakistan and the US signed a Bilateral Agreement of Cooperation in March 1959 as an executive understanding. Its preamble declared that the US regarded "as vital to its national interest and to world peace, the preservation of independence and integrity of Pakistan."<sup>9</sup>

The major reason for Pakistan's participation in the US sponsored regional alliances and bilateral defence cooperation was "to offset India's military preponderance, to add diplomatic weight to Pakistan's case on Kashmir and to inject economic doses to the ailing Pakistani economy."<sup>10</sup> There were considerable gains for Pakistan in these fields. Pakistan received American economic assistance grants, loans and goods and services. Pakistan and the US developed multifaceted relations in defence and security affairs. Pakistan received significant military equipment, weapons, communication apparatus and transport systems, modern aircrafts, war ships and naval security equipment. This was in addition to training facilities for Pakistani officers in Pakistan and abroad. The US Military Assistance Advisory Group (USMAAG) was set up in Pakistan for modernisation of the armed forces and external security preparations.

The alignment with the West in the backdrop of the Cold War between the US and the Soviet Union incurred diplomatic cost for Pakistan. The Soviet Union was perturbed by Pakistan's close security relations with the US. It not only criticised Pakistan's foreign and security alignment but also extended full diplomatic support to India on its problems with Pakistan, including the Kashmir problem. It used veto power in the UN Security Council in February 1957 and February 1962 to block the resolution on Kashmir. The Soviet Union also endorsed Afghanistan's irredentist claims on Pakistani territory. Pakistan's participation in security arrangements with the West came in conflict with its desire to have cordial interaction with the Middle Eastern Muslim states. With the exception of Iran and Turkey, other Middle Eastern states expressed strong reservations on Pakistan's alignment policy.

Pakistan joined the regional security arrangements with the US to strengthen its security against India. It did not apprehend any threat from the Soviet Union and China. For the US, these security arrangements were meant to contain Soviet influence and the spread of Communism. This divergence in the perspectives of the US and Pakistan caused strains in their relations from time to time because the US maintained that its security relations with Pakistan were not aimed at containing India. This divergence led Pakistan to move from the policy of alignment with the West to an independent foreign and security policy in the post 1962 period, especially in the early 1970s when Pakistan returned to non-alignment.

### **Independent and Non-Aligned Approach**

The shift in Pakistan's security policy began after the Sino-Indian border war of October 1962, when the US and other Western countries extended military and diplomatic support to India in complete disregard to Pakistan's security sensitivities about India. In addition to Western military and diplomatic support to India, two factors led Pakistan to reorient its security alignment.

- First, the Soviet Union threatened retaliation against Pakistan when it downed an American spy plane in the Soviet territory that had taken off from the Badaber airbase.
- Second, the importance of land bases began to decline as the US developed Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) and nuclear submarines



fitted with missiles. The US could afford to cultivate India as a counterweight to China despite Pakistan's insistence that the US should consider the security concerns of Pakistan which are linked with the US through different security agreements.

Pakistan decided to expand its options in 1961-63 by opening up its economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. It offered credit and technical cooperation for oil exploration in Pakistan. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and President Ayub Khan visited Moscow in January and April 1965. Ayub Khan was the first Pakistani head of state to visit the Soviet Union. These visits produced new arrangements for economic cooperation and cultural exchanges. By mid-1960s, the Soviet Union developed a relatively balanced approach on India-Pakistan problems. It pursued an independent approach when the September 1965 war broke out between India and Pakistan. It later worked for restoring peace between India and Pakistan by inviting President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister (PM) Lal Bahadar Shastri to Tashkent for talks in January 1966. Later, President Yahya Khan and Pakistan's military commanders visited Moscow and, in 1968-69, the Soviet Union provided limited military equipment and transport to Pakistan.

Pakistan upgraded its relations with China by increased trade and economic interaction and the signing of the border demarcation agreement with China in March 1963. An air-service agreement was signed between China and Pakistan in August 1963. In April 1964, Pakistan International Airlines resumed

a regular flight to Beijing and beyond. A similar air service was resumed for Moscow and beyond in the same month. Pakistan received the first instalment of Chinese weapons and military aircrafts in the first quarter of 1966.

Pakistan supported the seating of China in the United Nations and, in 1971, China got its seat in the United Nation which was hitherto occupied by Taiwan with the blessings of the US. Pakistan also facilitated secret talks between China and the US in 1971 which resulted in President Richard Nixon's visit to China in February 1972 and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries. PM Zhou Enlai announced China's support to the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir during his visit to Pakistan in February 1964. China reaffirmed its solidarity with Pakistan during President Ayub Khan's visit to Beijing in March 1965. The scope of cooperation in economic, diplomatic and security fields continued to expand in the post-1965 period, especially in the 1970s.

The US made no secret of its displeasure over Pakistan's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and China. It advised Pakistan not to invite PM Zhou Enlai to Pakistan in 1964. Pakistan remained steadfast in its efforts to improve relations with China. Pakistan's relations with the US strained when Pakistan could not invoke any security agreement with the US in the course of the Indo-Pakistan war, September 1965. The US imposed a weapons embargo on both India and Pakistan at the outbreak of the Indo-Pakistan war. This decision hit Pakistan harder than it did to India because of Pakistan's heavy dependence on American weapons. India was getting weapons from different sources, including the Soviet Union. A similar embargo was imposed by the US in the 1971 India-Pakistan war. The embargo experience in 1965 and 1971 led Pakistan to pay more attention to indigenous production of weaponry and military equipment and Pakistan diversified the sources of weapons procurement in the 1970s. China made a significant contribution to setting up domestic weapons industry in Pakistan and the two countries launched joint projects for military aircrafts, seacrafts, tanks and other modern military equipment.

Pakistan does not talk of military equality with India. It has built its conventional and non-conventional



security systems to increase the cost of military adventurism against Pakistan. This deterrence principle applies to conventional and nuclear security. Pakistan's nuclear programme is integral to its national security against India's threats. It has neutralised India's superiority in conventional security. Pakistan's strategy of "Full Spectrum Deterrence" is a response to India's talk of a limited war, the cold-start, surgical airstrikes and false flag operations.<sup>11</sup> Several Indian security experts talk of an India-led regional security system for South Asia. They argue that the states of South Asia should not pursue foreign policy priorities that conflict with India's view of regional security and that the outside powers cannot cultivate a relationship with any South Asian state that is not in line with India's security profile. Pakistan questions India-dominated vision of South Asian security. It talks of a plural view of South Asian security evolved through consensus among the states of the region which respects sovereign equality of each state in formulation of its foreign and domestic policies.

### **Soviet Military Intervention in Afghanistan**

Though the Soviet Union supported India in the 1971 war between India and Pakistan but, in the post-war period, Pakistan worked slowly to normalise relations with the Soviet Union. However, these efforts ran into trouble as the Soviet troops marched into Afghanistan on December 27, 1979, killed Hafizullah Amin and installed Babrak Karmal to Presidency in Kabul as their

protégé. The Soviet troops took control of Afghanistan. These developments in Afghanistan made Pakistan's threat perception "more complex as Pakistan got increasingly involved with the conflict in Afghanistan."<sup>12</sup> Pakistan was perturbed by the idea of putting up with the troops of a superpower next door and some leaders of public opinion argued that Pakistan could be the next target if the Soviet Union consolidates its military position in Afghanistan. Pakistan based its Afghanistan policy on the resolutions of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in January 1980 and September 1980. The main principles of these resolutions were repeated in the UN General Assembly resolutions in the subsequent years. The major principles emphasised in these resolutions included:-

- Immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.
- Restoration of Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and non-aligned status.
- Voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honour.

The UN also appealed to the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the Afghan refugees through the UN system.<sup>13</sup>



Pakistan's relevance increased for US policies of containing Soviet presence in Afghanistan and for making sure that the fall out of the Afghanistan situation did not threaten American interests in the Middle East. The US joined with Pakistan and conservative Arab States to build up Afghan-Islamic resistance to the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The US offered two assistance packages to Pakistan to strengthen its economy and security arrangements. The first assistance package amounted to USD 3.2 Billion spread over six years (1981-1987) which was equally divided between economic assistance and military sales credits. The key American decision was to sell 40 F-16 aircrafts to Pakistan. The second assistance package (1987-1993) of economic assistance and military sales credits was worth USD 4.02 Billion at concessional rates of interest. This assistance package was suspended in October 1990 by the US on differences with Pakistan on its nuclear Programme.<sup>14</sup> It may be mentioned that with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in February 1989, American priorities shifted from containing Soviet Union to non-proliferation in its relations with Pakistan.

The US abandoned Pakistan and Afghanistan in October 1990. More sanctions were applied on Pakistan in the later years. However, the Afghanistan problem continued to haunt Pakistan as it was left alone to cope with the fall out of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. The negative fall out included the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, inability of the Mujahideen organisations to set up a stable government in Kabul due to their mutual distrust and rivalries, the return of Afghan war veterans to Pakistan, rise of religious orthodoxy & extremism and violence in Pakistan. Under the Taliban rule in Kabul (1996-2001) Afghanistan became a hide out for Jihadi insurgents with reference to Chechnya, Bosnia, Central Asian States and Afghanistan.

## Counter-Terrorism

The terrorist attacks in the US on September 11, 2001 transformed the focus of the global system to countering terrorist activities by non-state players and transnational organisations. As the US and other major powers viewed Al-Qaeda based in Afghanistan responsible for terrorism on September 11, they began to plan for punitive military action against the Taliban and Al-Qaeda based in Afghanistan. This

increased Pakistan's relevance to the global war against terrorism as Pakistan shared a long border with Afghanistan. Pakistan decided to withdraw its support to the Taliban and joined US sponsored global war against terrorism. The US withdrew the sanctions against Pakistan imposed in the 1990s and offered military and economic assistance to Pakistan. Pakistan also received liberal economic assistance from the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB) for various social development sectors and poverty alleviation. However, this annoyed the Taliban and other Jihadi groups that targeted Pakistan for violence and terrorism Since 2003. The financial and human losses Pakistan suffered after joining the global war against terrorism were far greater than what Pakistan received in economic assistance from the US and other Western countries. The terrorist activity increased in Pakistan by different militant groups based in Afghanistan which posed a serious domestic challenge to national security of Pakistan.

The military, paramilitary forces and police bravely contested the terrorism challenge. They had the support of the civilian administration. A security operation was launched in Swat (April-July 2009) and South Waziristan (October 2009-January 2010) which expelled all kinds of militants. A more comprehensive operation, named "Zarb-e-Azb" was launched in North Waziristan on June 15, 2014 by the Army, Air Force and Paramilitary troops. This was extended to other tribal areas. The militants belonging to the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) attacked the Army Public School, Peshawar on December 16, 2014, killing 147 people, including 132 children. This incident shocked the whole country and the nation as a whole extended full and unreserved support to the security forces to take a strict action against the culprits. A more coordinated effort was made to deal with terrorism by setting up Apex Committees and the 20-point National Action Plan for greater cooperation between the civilian and military authorities. The Zarb-e-Azb concluded in February 2017 and a follow-up operation named "Radd-ul-Fasad" was launched to cover the whole country. These security operations were a narrative of bravery, courage and determination on the part of the security personnel which reduced terrorism in Pakistan to the minimum.



## **Comprehensive View of National Security**

It is important to mention that the scope of national security has expanded. Comprehensive security combines the old notion of territorial security with the challenges that emerged over the years because of the complexities of domestic and global politics, advancement of military technologies and weapons system. The modern communication and information technologies have posed a host of non-military challenges to independence and territorial integrity of the state. Domestic political stability and societal coherence are critical to a state's capacity to withstand external pressures. The economy of a country and how much resources a state can spend on human development and welfare go a long way to sustain internal harmony and political stability. Modern information and communication technologies can be used by non-state players and adversary countries for propaganda against a country and to exploit internal conflicts in a country.

A prudent national security policy underlines the need of paying attention not only to the traditional sources of threats from external environment but also positively address domestic challenges to societal harmony and political stability. There is a need to make sure that internal political and societal or ethnic conflicts in a country are not exploited by other countries or non-state entities. The goals of national security can also be achieved by astute diplomacy and the use of soft power for image building at the international level through the modern communication technologies. The soft power includes projection of heritage and culture of the society at the international level and highlighting the societal contribution to human welfare and development, non-official and society-to-society linkages and the visits of academicians and media

people to other countries, policy measures to control poverty & underdevelopment and achievements in science and technology. Modern diplomacy has become multi-dimensional which includes official, semi-official and non-official interaction.

Modern communication technologies have caused competition in cyber space and the people with deep understanding of internet-based technologies can undermine the computer networks and confidentiality of information. Therefore, the security of modern information technologies is also part of the national security of a country.

## **Conclusion**

National security requires a comprehensive treatment of the challenges to territorial integrity, sovereignty and military onslaught from outside the territorial boundaries of a state. We need to consider non-military and societal challenges to national security as well as the efforts to use modern information and communication technologies to undermine a state system. The real strength of a country is from within its territory. If there is internal turmoil and conflict in the society, poverty and underdevelopment are rampant and its economy is not strong enough to sustain its population, such a country will be vulnerable to external penetration and intervention either directly by the adversary country or through local proxies. It requires a continuous review of internal and external challenges to national security and identification of new mechanisms to cope with new challenges. It is also important to study how other countries cope with multifaceted security issues. We can learn from the experiences of other countries, especially how these countries resolved conflict in the neighbourhood and within their societies.

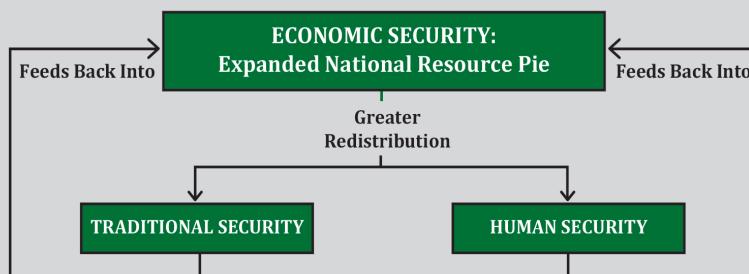
## **AUTHOR**

*Dr Hasan Askari Rizvi is an independent political and military analyst. He served as caretaker Chief Minister of Punjab, Pakistan in 2018. He is a television personality also and regularly appears on various news channels to comment on country's political and domestic situation. He holds a PhD degree in International Relations/ Political Science from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA.*

## NOTES

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### Symbiotic Relationship Between Traditional and Non-Traditional Security



National Security Policy of Pakistan (2022-2026)



# COMBAT AVIATOR'S CREED



The combat aviators, the chosen, the few  
Devotion and passion in battle ready crew  
In deserts in mountains, on rivers we que  
We fight, in the flight when contest is due

We are sword of Allah, the might of Haider  
Air Wolves, Mustangs and Panzers  
together Like a hand in the glove and  
sword in leather All for one, one far all be  
it good or bad weather

My strike is very lethal I am tairan ababeel,  
I shalter my foe like a fodder of the meal  
Dressed up in green we go flying in the  
steel Get to nap of the earth no sensors can  
feel

A helmet a google and darkness I want My  
reticle on Arjun, I see what you can't Get  
ready and steady no chances I grant with I  
kill them, I burn them, Allah o Akbar I  
chant

Charging at dawn and the middle of night.  
We penetrate the foe with Allah's might  
The first of responders, the first to fight A  
Ghazi or Shaheed with our faces bright

Mudassir, Yasir, Murtaza, Asim and more  
Alive in the heavens with souls so pure  
Brothers in arms, the pride of Four O Four  
We always live for honour, let it be sure

We fly in the sky to the top of our ability To  
guard and ensure our motherland stability  
Firm in the trouble and humble in the victory  
Success is form, Allah who likes humility

Just above the tree top lies a great hope,  
Mustangs in the skies are never gonna  
stop Fighters for freedom, aims naver to  
drop A breed of the men you get never in  
shop

The Spirit of attack, the Panzer on the font,  
Shrilling of Missiles, the tanks are my hunt  
The cracking he blowing the striking  
current The armour in pieces after  
combateer's brunt

The racers are panting and producing  
spark Mustangs in the air like a lightening  
Buraq The day and the night and round the  
clock Together we fight and together we  
flock

The heart of a lion and wings on my chest  
Rotors whipping the wind, I always give  
my best I am equal to the task if you put  
me in the test I am always on the move my  
enemy has no rest

**Written By: Brigadier Sajid Raza  
Serving Army Officer**

