

## THE ALTERATION OF DYNAMICS SECURITY THREATS IN PAKISTAN: A SURVEY

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**Abstract.** Pakistan has also internal as well as external security threats. By means of internal threats are provincialism, sectarianism and etc. When Pakistan was created it was based on the two-nation theory but now there are more than two nations like Punjabis, Sindhi's, Balochi and Pathans. Due to this reason, the people of Pakistan do not think as Pakistani but they divide them according to their provinces. And if the talk goes about sectarianism there are two groups of people who fight with each other on the name of their religion. Now the time goes about external security threats, there are many countries against Pakistan and trying their best to beat it down. For example, Pakistan has a main issue related to Kashmir. But it's not only the direct relation with other country, it's the threat to the security of neighbor country and its effect on the people like after 9/11 a war is start in Afghanistan and its hardly effect the Pakistani tribes and also the other country relation and their effect on Pakistan security very main things are written here. All this need a network in which so many threats can cover-up regarding security.

**Keywords:** *sovereignty, sectarianism, FDI, proxy war, global war, cold*

### Introduction

National security ensures peace within society. The safety patterns of any country are vital as a result they secure one's nationhood and prepare the state to face internal and external threats and help in securing national integrity. Pakistan's National security has been a significant concern since its creation. Asian nation is facing each internal and external challenge that creates a threat to their sovereignty (Teo, 2013). Actually, every small thing which happens, is to obscure the large happening. Varied security agencies tried their best to wreck and damage the peace of the Pakistan. These agencies showcased the incidents because of the drawback and threats to security rising from 'within' however, in actual these agencies were dominant in such happenings. Pakistan is blessed to possess an ideal nonstrategic location with giving of hidden resources and ocean. Pakistan should not be created as a playground for large powers. Many countries use the Pakistan and leave it once their interests find themselves (Teo, 2013).

### *Internal threats of Pakistan*

Pakistan has fallen prey to internal threats badly since came into existence. The challenges of threats faced are, old as well as new. Along with its spiritual identity, Pakistan is additionally a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-cultural state. These

characteristics have created issues for it. As a consequence, it's tough all kinds of internal conflicts, i.e. social group insurgencies, ethnic and sectarian struggles, civil war, border conflicts, and traditional war. Few of the threats that confuse the inner security area unit from the history of disputable boundaries, cross-border diffusion of ethno-linguistic and spiritual teams, conflicting economic interests, problems in nation-building (Teo, 2013) and economic development (National University of Mode Language, 2017). Ethnicity, narrowness, and economic instability are basic variables of internal security threats to the Pakistan. Religious political orientation has created an unenviable image of the Pakistan within the eyes of the rest of the world and has affected the country adversely. At constant time, inter-provincial grievances may probably cause serious damage to the federation. Despite recent economic recovery and sound macro policies, the absence of real socio-economic development has provided ethno-sectarian elements and regional forces grounds to take advantage of and weaken the Pakistan internally (Khalid and Kamal, 2020).

### ***Ethnicity in Pakistan***

Ethnicity has become a key but contested analytical concept used to distinguish human groups in the wider social sciences and everyday life. It tends to refer to the classification of people and boundaries between groups that are based on shared ideas or myths of a common origin, descent, and history (Teo, 2013). Demand for a separate homeland by the Muslims of India was based on the 'two-nation theory'. But when it emerged, it was a state with the ethnic cocktail of Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi, Pakhtoon, Bengalis, and refugees from India. Pakistan falls into the category of what Clifford Geertz calls "old societies and new states" (Jahan, 1994). Language and cultural factors are often not supportive of the growth of single nationalism in these new states, and great many of them have "illogical" boundaries cutting across tribes and nationality groups or which contain within themselves "sub-national" groups whose leaders aspire to lead an independent nation-state. The social group cleavages in multi-cultural states are both horizontal (i.e., ethnic, religious, linguistic, tribal) and vertical (i.e., class, caste, and sectarian). The most immediate loyalties of the vast majority of people in these states go to units other than the nation-state (Jahan, 1994). The most serious threat to Pakistan since its birth has been from the ethnic front, which in official terms is referred to as 'provincialism' or regionalism'. History is not a unifying factor in Pakistan. Each province has its own culture, language, and history.

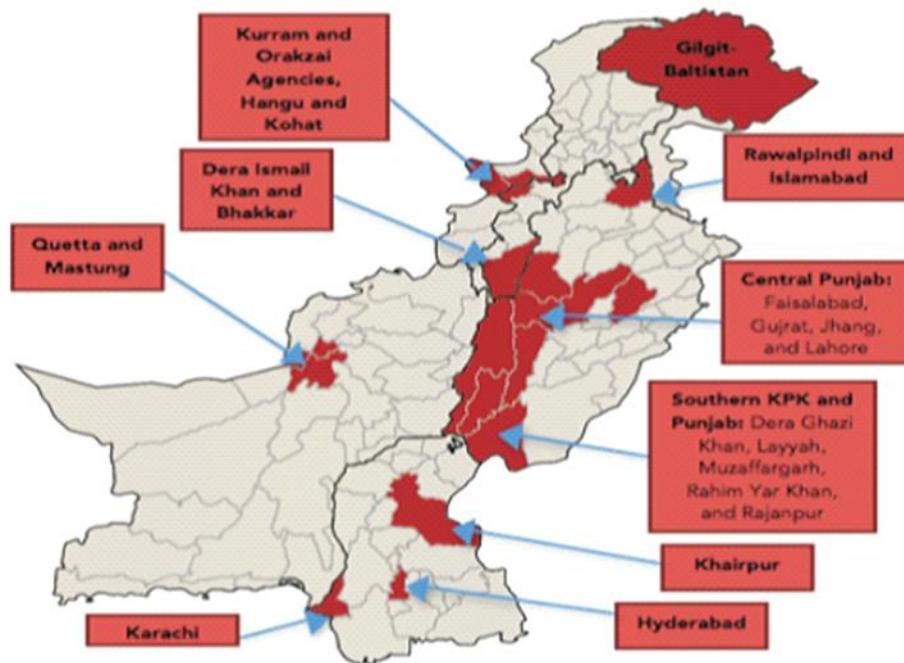
There have been sporadic separatist movements and ethnic riots in different regions of the country since its creation. Of Pakistan's five major ethnic groups, all except Punjab have experienced volatile separatist movements. There was a Sarieki movement in Punjab but it was not so violent. The oldest separatist movements are Pushtunistan and Balochi movements. Pushtun separatism picked up in the 1950s with the backing of the Afghan government (Hyman, 1990). The Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and Pakistan government's programs to include Pushtoons into the instrument of state the army and civil services has weakened the Pushtunistan Movement. It is also to be noted that today NWFP economy has become closely integrated with that of Punjab (Jones, 2001). In the present-day scenario the Balochi, Sindhi and Muhajir movements are quite active and pose a serious threat to the integrity of the state. In the past Bengali Separatist Movement that resulted in the separation of East Pakistan triggered ethnic discrepancies and frustration among different groups leading to ethnic riots in remaining

Pakistan. To further worsen the situation, a heavy influx of arms due to the Afghan war militarized the ethnic politics in 1980s.

### ***Sectarianism in Pakistan***

If various religious factions in an exceedingly society antagonize each other with such stringency that every of them reflects its beliefs as a whole religion and will not prepare to reconcile with the diverse view, would be a state of sectarianism. “The term Sect is used within the sociology of religion to designate a specific kind of religious group” (Sills, 1968). Being the follower of Islam and being a muslim it’s very painful to bear the gulf between the two sects of Islam. Was a statement presented by a Shia Muslim? The variations among the two communities of muslims gave the way to the western countries to projected Islam as a religion of violence and extremism. Islam is seemed to be the religion of extremists and terrorists. Research reveals that it’s even perceived to be coercive with violence, human rights abuses, abuses against minorities, within the western media. Whenever any act of violence is taken place in any part of the world they directly blamed it on muslim without any proof. But once the scholars study the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H), it presents the correct picture of Islam. The scholars cannot find any sectarian split in any verse of the Holy Quran. They cannot found any verse that upheld the violence against humanity (Sills, 1968). Islam means submission to the will of God and promoting peace on other.

Pakistan has been below a serious threat of sectarian fierceness since the time of its inception. The main contenders are the Sunnis and therefore the Shias. The nature of hostility is not only inter-sects but also intra-sects. The foremost unfortunate facet of this encounter is that everyone the sects involved in violence do have the claim of serving the religion. Killing of intellectuals, religious scholars, and innocent worshipers within the Mosques and Imambargahs is service to religion in their judgments. A religion of peace and tolerance has been remodeled into a religion of extremism and radicalism. These fanatics not only consider their adversaries as infidels however are also convinced not to give them the correct to alive. The vested interests of political bosses and foreign aid have additional intensified the situation. Each sect justifies itself on truth path and is sure to go to the paradise. They see the religion according to their own concern and think about the others as non-believers even inferior to that. “Sectarian differences have re-emerged currently with atrocious intensity due to unchecked and uncontrolled religious intolerance promoted by the semi-literate, very little educated religious leaders supported by selfish political leaders with vested interests” (Shah, 2014). *Figure 1* illustrated the true picture of the hitted areas of the country according to the sectarianism. It is observed that the basic tenet of Islamic society that is tolerance and forgiveness is negated. The muslims of today is portraying a vengeful Islam where there is no tolerance to other groups. The languages used by them in threatening are harsh. There is no surprise in the fact that sectarianism has greatly damaged the image of Islam (Sial, 2011).



*Figure 1. The map shows the hit line areas of Pakistan which is mostly targeted by sectarian.*

### ***Terrorism in Pakistan***

Terrorism means that any activity that makes fear and harassment among the people of a country and therefore the doers who create that drawback are known as terrorist (Shahbaz et al., 2013). Terrorism is used for threat of violence, a way of combat, or a method to achieve certain targets and aims to induce a state of fear within the victim that is ruthless and does not adjust to humanitarian rules (Zimring and Laqueur, 2015). Terrorism is prevalent everywhere in today's modern world. Only 31 out of 158 countries ranked in Global Terrorism Index (GTI) did not experience a terrorist incident during 2002-2011 (Index, 2012). The data presented in the index indicate a rise in the global impact of terrorism. "The world has become less peaceful every year since 2008, highlighting the importance of better understanding conflict and violence risk" (Institute for Economics and Peace, 2014). Terrorist activities yield not only human and physical losses but also generate an array of psychological, social, political, and economical damages in targeted countries. When societies bear losses of terrorism, there comes the issue of knowing causes of these incidents. Terrorism exists in Pakistan thus it threatens its sovereignty and has crippled the economy. The terrorist activities in Pakistan have led to the loss of capital and investors. Moreover, tourism industry of Pakistan is also in a very dying state and the threat of terrorism compels the government to divert resources to security spending. It hampers the prospects of excellent governance (Khan, 2015).

The continuing war against terrorism in Pakistan could be a disappointment at all sides. It has caused in closing industries, low agricultural production, no access to American and other European markets, depreciation of rupees, rising public debts, no ray of hope for the settlement of long-standing Kashmir dispute, human losses in drone and different terrorist's incidents. Moreover, weakening of social fabric, weakening of

the law enforcement institutions and a declining trend within the life normal of the people (Farooq, 2014).

### ***External threats of Pakistan***

Pakistan is one of the foremost vulnerable states within the world. It is bordered with Afghanistan, Iran, China and India. To the south is the Arabian Sea, a gate way to CARS through Gwadar port. Pakistan's domestic politics remains intimately connected to political relations with Pakistan's neighbors. The geographical shape and also the distributions of its population complicate the defense problem. Pakistan's security is gravely threatened in recent era as compared to previous threats. Pakistan has been facing external threats to its independence and territorial integrity right from its birth. Periodic domestic troubles/upheavals along with internal sub-versions more difficult matters. Sandwiched between India and Afghanistan, Pakistan's security perceptions have been largely influenced by its state of relationships with India and Afghanistan. More specifically, the single largest supply of security challenges has been with India. Today, Pakistan is confronted with a three-threat scenario, the perennial threat from India, Afghanistan, and therefore the threat emanating from a changing domestic state of affairs (Khushi, 2018).

### ***Relationships with neighbour countries***

#### ***Pakistan and India relation***

The relations between Pakistan and India started on a bitter note because of the partition of the Indian subcontinent. The immediate reason for tension was the bloodshed of uncountable muslims, hindus and sikhs, moving across the new borders to settle either in Pakistan. The communal violence, at the time of independence, set the stage for a permanent future rivalry between both of the countries (Paul, 2005). As J N Dixit noted, Pakistan and Bharat are stagnated in a mode of confrontation since inception as free countries despite several commonalities. There have been wars, limited conflicts, border skirmishes, intrusions, war like situations and confrontations but wars have not stopped the two countries from creating joint efforts to resolve their variations through totally different means. Yet, it is a matter of discussion why such efforts met with limited or no success (Jaffrelot, 2004). Kashmir issue remains at the highest of the list. Different problems like water issue, Siachen, Islamic State of Afghanistan are currently lingering over the years. Terrorism and security are the other rising problems. Both the countries have fought three wars. Because of trust deficit, both the countries have remained hostile with one another. India has remained the foremost threatening neighbor of Pakistan. The borders with India are always in great risks of escalation. There is always a possibility of nuclear war which might place Pakistan in a hopeless strategic position. The threat from India nowadays is an internal as well as ranging from unsuccessful governance, mismanagement of the country's economy to the war against terrorist act (Schofield, 2021).

#### ***Kashmir issue***

The political history of Pakistan and India is a study into rivalry and unmitigated confrontation a kind of zero-sum game. Till date, the relations have not fully recovered from the first conflict over the Himalayan region of Kashmir (Schofield, 2021). The

war-like situation was averted after the United Nations intervened. However, Kashmir was left divided between the two parts, under the administration of Pakistan and India. The two countries accused of initiating the war and demanded to have control over the complete territory of Kashmir. Meanwhile, the United Nations passed a resolution to make a decision the final status of Kashmir through a vote and both of the countries agreed to that. However, India refused to hold the vote after Pakistan and the United States signed a defense deal in May 1956 (Ziring, 2019). In a letter dated March 5, 1954, the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing the Pakistani Prime Minister, stated that the United States decision to grant aid to Pakistan has changed the “whole context of the Kashmir Issue.” He repeated the same argument in another letter on August 23, 1954 afterwards, India not only refused to carry a vote but took steps that ultimately resulted in Kashmir becoming a state of India (Wirsing, 1999).

### ***War of 1970***

The immediate trigger of the 1971 war was the elections of 1970. The Awami League Party won majority votes after sweeping the polls in East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). Since power was not transferred to the Awami League by March 1971, as was initially announced, its supporters resorted to violence and created a rebellion like situation within the country. The central government retaliated by launching a military crackdown to quell the disturbance. The situation steadily slipped out of control until India intervened, resulting in the third Pak-India war. Pakistan suffered a defeat and lost its eastern wing permanently. As if it was not enough, more than 90,000 troops were created prisoners of war by India. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power as his Pakistan's People Party had won a majority in 1970 elections within Pakistan. In 1972, Bhutto signed the Shimla Accord with India and also the two sides promised to normalize ties. However, India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974, putting the region on a path to develop nuclear weapon capability. Apart from this, the rest of the 1970's was calm for the Pak-India relations (Zaidi, 2017).

### ***Pakistan and Afghanistan relation***

Pakistan came into being on Muslim ideology revolving around the idea of Muslim Ummah and destined to be a symbol of universal Muslim solidarity across the world. According to the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan, ‘A cardinal feature of this ideology (of Pakistan) is to create Muslim brotherhood a living reality. It is therefore, a part of the mission which Pakistan has set before itself to try and do everything in its power to promote closer fellowship and cooperation between Muslim countries’ (Rabbani, 2003). It absolutely was with this background that Pakistan, since its inception, pursued every step that could bring the Muslim world closer at one platform. It is one of the fundamental principles that has been to establish brotherly relations with the Muslim countries. Pakistan succeeded in cherishing very cordial relations with every Muslim country barring Afghanistan. In case of Afghanistan, geographical location has acted more negatively than the binding role the Muslim faith was expected to play. Just in case of Pak-Afghan relations Lord Curzon's (former Viceroy of India) saying seems to be worth mentioning here, ‘frontiers are indeed the razor's edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war and peace of life or death to nations’ seems proving to be correct (Stylianou et al., 2015).

### ***Pakistan's change in foreign policy towards Afghanistan after 9/11***

As a consequence of 9/11, Pakistan happened to face coercion from the US. It would not be wrong to say that one of the segments of Pakistani society remained unconsumed. Pakistani army-led government made a strong commitment to counter act New Delhi ambition to play a role in US-led coalition in the war of terror proclaimed to emerge from a training camp in Afghanistan nurtured by Taliban government in Kabul. It made clear the national interest (Joshi, 2016). Pakistan's reversal of its Pro-Afghani foreign policy, providing all sort of support to stand its commitment to accommodate US arbitration in Afghanistan, was shocking but unintentional. This had to be done to meet the threats to economic, political and military out-turn for Pakistan's national security.

### ***Pakistan and Iran relation***

Pakistan and Iran have been of great geostrategic significance within the region and beyond as a result of its centrality in South Asia, abundance of natural resources and membership of many regional and international organizations. These opportunities offer a unique feature which may be exploited to resolve the many concerns like sectarian conflict, relations with some Arab States, Kashmir issue and Indian influence within the region (Alam, 2004). The trade relations between Pakistan and Persia thought of to be in favor of Iran. In spite of the trade imbalance, strained relation between the two countries is militating against the realization of their true economic potentials. Major exports of Pakistan to Persia include rice, yarn, synthetic fibers, paper and paperboard among others. Pakistan on the other hand, imports petroleum and petroleum products, fruits, vegetables, ores and concentrates of iron and steel as well as raw cotton from Persia. The observed trade imbalance is caused by smuggling of mainly agricultural produce across the borders from Pakistan and lack of effective economic bilateral agreements between the two nations (Pak and Farajzadeh, 2007).

### ***Factors affecting Pak-Iran relations***

The issue of Afghanistan has always remained the major factor shaping Pakistan's relations with Iran. The differences exist since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. Both countries have their own regional priorities and their policies have been contradictory on the Afghan issue. The post 9/11 scenario was seen as the real opportunity for both states to revisit their bilateral relations. The vital factors that effected their relations after 9/11, is dominating by three issues, Afghanistan, Sectarian violence and Iran-India relations. After the rout of the Taliban, the two side who have been on the opposite sides during the Taliban years sought a stable Afghanistan for their own interests, and came together to support the idea of a broad-based government in Afghanistan. However, Iran soon found itself cornered, with the presence of US troops on both its borders, and became ambivalent about the role of the US in Afghanistan. Besides this, Pakistan has continued to support the US and NATO presence in Afghanistan, if only publicly. Tehran continues to blame Pakistan for the US presence in Afghanistan and Central Asia, and is contemptuous of Pakistan's pro-American title (Halliday, 2001).

Sectarian conflict figured as another factor in straining Iran's relations with Pakistan. Though, a domestic problem for Pakistan, the issue had led to some Iranian diplomats and other Iranian citizens being killed in Pakistan. In 1990, Sadiq Ganji, the Iranian Consul-General, was assassinated in Lahore. Later in 1997, five cadets of the Iranian

Air Force were killed in Rawalpindi. The wanton sectarian killings raised official and public concerns in Tehran. The failure of Pakistan's judicial process to take conclusive action against those responsible for the murders, contributed greatly to the deteriorating Pak-Iran relations (Zehra, 2003). Pakistan concerned over these developments, regarded the issue a domestic problem. At official levels, Pakistan began to exert an increasing pressure that other muslim states should not fight their proxy sectarian wars on Pakistani soil (Khan, 2020). Both countries share a vast convergence of interests due to their political and strategic considerations in the region (Irina, 2008). Both states have tried their best to have good diplomatic relations. India is heavily dependent on Iran, which arises from Iran's capacity to provide India with the energy it requires. According to Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadi nejad, Iran and India "must get prepared through strengthening bilateral ties for big changes in the world and filling the power gap in the region (Alexander and Hoenig, 2008).

### ***Pakistan and China relation***

Pakistan despite being aligned with the western block was among the first countries to recognize China in 1950. In 1951, formal diplomatic relations were established between Pakistan and China. Pakistan was the first muslim and third non-communist country to establish diplomatic relations with China. The Bandung conference in 1955 provided the first proper opportunity to the leadership of the both countries to interact Pakistani Prime Minister, M. A. Bohgra took this opportunity to assure the Chinese leadership that Pakistan has no hostile designs towards China and has joined military alliances such as SEATO and CENTO for their threat perception towards India and that the reason, it will not take part in any action against China, if it were to happen. The Chinese leadership accepted this position and in 1956, Pakistan's Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy visited China in October and Chinese Prime minister Zhou En Lai visited in December.

In 1961, Pakistan voted for the restoration of China's rights in the United Nations. In a significant development, Pakistan and China signed a border agreement on March 2, 1963. Both countries signed an agreement on border relations and the construction of a road linking China's Xingjian- Uygur autonomous region with the northern areas of Pakistan. In 1963, Pakistan and China signed their first trade agreement. Since then the bilateral relationship progressed and high-level diplomatic exchanges increased significantly. During the 1965 Pakistan-India war, China came to the aid of Pakistan and provided it necessary support. This played an important role in the improvement and further cementing of Pakistan-China relations and this also ended Pakistan's search for a reliable source of aid and support in its rivalry against India. The aid was also important as it was given at a time when Pakistan's treaty partner, USA halted arms aid to both Pakistan and India.

### ***Security of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)***

Since 1962, Pakistan and China does not have any single friction in their military and foreign relations. It is one of the best relationship between both countries. The CPEC is multi-billion lead project of "One Belt One Road (OBOR) Initiative" which has been anticipated to give Pakistan and economic boom resulting in political stability at the end of the day. The CPEC has raised Pakistan's global profile. From "the world's most dangerous country" in 2007, it was perceived to be the next economic success story in

2015 (Āmir Rānā and Ansari, 2006). Though it is an economic initiative yet it will have geo political implications for the region too. CPEC is imperative for the approach of security through progress in the context of China and it is often called as corridor of peace. China contemplates that “improvements in security and economics are correlated and progress in one can supplement the other. A rising country requires peaceful neighbors and the CPEC can be a harbinger of peace and richness to the backyard of China in the regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan. China trusts that the economical investment would fetch internal stability to Pakistan”. The CPEC which is being considered as “game changer and lifeline” for Pakistan, its security of the corridor is critically significant for both Pakistan and China so as to further support trade and development related ties. The security threats to this project are of course terrorism, the separatist movements of Baluchistan, however the militancy is the biggest threat to this project (Rahman and Shurong, 2017). Another threat is Indian involvement and apprehensions regarding CPEC.

### ***Proxy war and sectarian divergence***

The proxy war in the name of religion between two major sects of Islam has harmed Pakistan to a greater extent which has led to a sectarian violence in the country playing havoc with the peaceful internal environment of Pakistan. Pakistan also endures from the threat of sectarian segregation. The politically goaded religious leaders continue to exploit the masses (Hafeez, 2005). The Sunni-Shia issue is oppressed by unfavorable forces to generate a distressing law and order situation in the country. The differences between dogmas and practices has aggravated by suicide attacks on shrines and mosques. Religious fervor, sectarian and ethnic splits in addition provincialism is making the situation worse. Consequently, the national integration of Pakistan has become pathetic.

### ***Issues at Eastern border***

Pre-partition politics and the consequential strategic rivalries have accentuated the reciprocated enmity between India and Pakistan. Apart from that, Indian Afghan policy and Chinese factor has gained momentum too. India with the help of US has key role in Afghanistan whereas contradicting it to Pakistan predominantly to restrain China. Kashmir is considered to be Pakistan’s jugular vein; more so, as India is making efforts to twirl it into an arid region by pilfering and blocking its share of the waters (Mazhar and Goraya, 2019). Khan (2011) writes that “nuclear arsenals are the decisive weapons preordained for national security”. Jahan (1994) in their book “Critical Mass” have stated that “because of the Kashmir Issue, South Asia is the most dangerous place on earth”. It is very significant to know that Kashmir dispute has not been an easy thing to be solved in the presence of other issues with India like Siachen, Sir Creek and support of terrorism. “Despite this fact, no breach in relations is in the offing, the nature of continuing rivalry with India had made Pakistan very cautious about its national security and safety of the motherland” (Akbar, 2011).

### ***Global war against terrorism: US, Afghanistan and Taliban***

The 9/11 incident turned the equation of internal and external security threat in which Pakistan was given the choice of being with “us or against us”, and hence Pakistan chose itself to be a front line ally in the global war against terrorism along with other

challenges from regional, sub-regional entities and even across regional. Overall, Pakistan remained on the loss as a repercussion of this war and eventually drifted the country towards a security deficit state, losing its 35000 civilians. Fundamentally, Pak-US relations had started in some different scenarios, in the middle 80s, they were of diverse nature and afterwards, they did not even remain trans-national. From 1979 till fighting the war against Soviet Union, and then after 9/11, Pakistan became a Non-NATO Ally of the US and then ultimately in 2014, its policy centered to withdraw from Afghanistan, focusing on Obama’s policy that the US will keep its highest number of troops along with NATO partners in Afghanistan. But Trump administration has come up with a strategy for South Asia where they vows to send more troops in Afghanistan. It is rather very strange that America along with its hundreds and thousands of troops could not get military victory though had the support of Afghan National Army. In the meantime, the global war on terror persists to nag the country (Khan, 2011). On February 8, 2018, while addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Deputy Secretary of State John Sullivan said that though US recognizes Pakistan’s sacrifices in the war against terrorism yet Pakistan has remained unsuccessful in rooting out the sanctuaries of terrorist and for that reason, the country will be held accountable in the days to come (Ganguly and Kapur, 2010).

## Results and Discussion

Therefore, the entire act implemented in the country according to the laws of the selected one but the outcomes are important for the assembly which was elected through country’s population. Here in *Table 1*, the results displayed in numerals form of the elections according to the classes of the participated groups in Pakistan specifically in the era of 70’s.

**Table 1.** Results of national assembly election of December 1970.

Category	National Assembly Election (December 1970)		
	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	Total
Awami League	160	-	160
Pakistan People Party	-	81	81
PML	-	18	18
Jamaat-I-Islami	-	04	04

Ethnic politics took a nasty flip within the mid-1980s. It had been the time once Pakistan was beneath the longest amount of martial law in its history. The new generation of ethnic leaders became increasingly more militant and with easy accessibility to arms, the ethnic strife became more and more explosive within the absence of political platforms and bargaining method. The *Table 2* analyzes the district wise statistics of dominant and second dominant ethnic groups in Punjab province of Pakistan. This reveals that the Punjabi is the language of majority in twenty-five districts in the province. Saraiki is the dominant language in nine districts but Punjabi speakers are also in substantial number in the respective area. As in Multan and Bahawalpur districts, the Punjabis are 21.63 and 28.39 percent respectively. The largest number of Saraiki speakers is in Bhakkar, D.I. Khan, Muzaffar Garh and Rajan Purr. So, this all depicted in *Table 2* according to the Punjab province of Pakistan as a useful study.

**Table 2.** Largest and second largest ethnic group in all districts of Punjab.

District name	D.E.G.	D.E.G. (%)	2nd D.E.G.	2nd D.E.G (%)
Attock	Punjabi	87.1	Pashto	8.31
Bahawal	Saraiki	65.1	Punjabi	28.39
Bahawal Nagar	Punjabi	95.61	Urdu	3.74
Bhakkar	Saraiki	72.99	Punjabi	17.45
Sarai Chakwal	Punjabi	97.69	Pashto	1.15
D.G.Khan	Saraiki	80.25	Pashto	14.33
Faisal Abad	Punjabi	97.47	Urdu	1.17
Gujrat	Punjabi	98.04	Urdu	1.06
Gujranwala	Punjabi	97.03	Urdu	1.88
Hafiz Abad	Punjabi	98.66	Urdu	0.9
Jhelum	Punjabi	96.58	Urdu	1.93
Jhang	Punjabi	95.85	Urdu	3.31
Kasur	Punjabi	88	Urdu	6.23
Khanewal	Punjabi	81.20	Urdu	7.78
Khushab	Punjabi	96.8	Urdu	1.48
Lahore	Punjabi	86.18	Urdu	10.19
Layyah	Saraiki	62.25	Punjabi	32.55
Lodhran	Saraiki	69.01	Punjabi	18.06
Mandi Bahuddin	Punjabi	96.97	Urdu	2.45
Mianwali	Punjabi	74.17	Saraiki	1.48
Multan	Saraiki	60.67	Punjabi	21.63
Muzzafar Grah	Saraiki	86.83	Punjabi	7.47
Narowal	Punjabi	98.02	Urdu	1.24

Table 3 shows the results of the internal threats of a country according to the given properties in detail. The researchers observe that languages differences between the people and religion-based ethnicity may cause ethnic conflicts which increase serious problems for the country. Around the world, human violence is motivated by religion-based ethnic haters. Sectarianism is also a reason for human violence and terrorism. The global poverty rate is approximately 8.6% of the world and the reason behind is almost the same for all the countries. Thus, all this described in the Table 4 as threats. As researchers know that every country has different ethnicity. The country is a combination of different cast and races, and this is divided by these cultural values. Because of these differences in cultural values, this also faces differences against sectarianism and religion. Discrimination takes place; people start to think that every other person should follow their religion according to their convenience. That is one of the reasons why hatred against each other takes place. According to which crimes like terrorism come forward.

**Table 3.** Internal threats in a country.

Name	Properties of internal threads										
	L	C	R	Cu	Re	S-S	H-P	L-I-D	U	L-U & L-R	P-I
Ethnicity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
sectarianism	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	✓
Terrorism	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×
Poverty	×	×	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Notes: L=Language; C=Cast; R=Region; Cu=Culture; Re=Religion; S-S=State-Sponsored; H-P=High-Population; L-I-D=Low-Industrial-Development; U=Unemployment; L-U & L-R=Low-Utilization of Local-Resources; P-I=Political-Instability.

**Table 4.** External threats in a country.

Country name	Ethnicity	Sectarianism	Terrorism	Poverty
Afghanistan	Pashtun 42% Tajik 27% Hazara 9% Uzbek 9% Aimaks 4% Turkmen 3% Baloch 2% others 4%	Shiites (10-15%) And Sunni (remaining are Sunni)	✓	✓
China	Han Chinese 91.9%, Zhuang Uygur Hui Yi Tibetan Miao Manchu Mongol Buyi Korean other nationalities 8.1%	Buddhism and other minorities	✓	✗
India	Persian 51% Azerbaijani 24% Gilaki and Mazandarani 8% Kurd 7% Arab 3% Lur 2% Baloch 2% Turkmen 2% other 1%	Hindu-Muslim And Hindu-Sikh	✓	✓
Pakistan	Punjabi 45.4% Sindhi 14.6% Pashtun (Pathan) 13.0% Baloch 3.5% Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendants)	Hindu-Muslim And Hindu-Sikh	✓	✓

Pakistan census does not include the 1.4 million Afghanistan populations that is residing in Pakistan. The majority of them were born in Pakistan in the last four decades. The Punjabi people are the ethnic majority in Pakistan and they represent 45.4% of the population. The researchers observed that Pakistan's national language is Urdu and it is in minority only 7.8%. The conflict in language and their culture creates a serious problem which is depicted ethnicity in *Table 5*. According to a survey of 2018, 198 people were beleaguered in Pakistan because of sectarianism which results in 91 mortalities and 107 injuries. In Pakistan, out of all the provinces of Pakistan, FATA has the maximum number of mortalities i.e., 43%, while Baluchistan has 18%, Punjab and Sindh have 11% and KPK has an 8% of mortality's rate. From 2013 to 2018, 2,099 persons were lost by Pakistan because of sectarian violence, along with 3,274 injuries. All this represent in *Table 6*.

**Table 5. Ethnicity of Pakistan.**

Languages	Pakistan overall	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Baluchistan
Urdu	7.8	4.5	21.1	0.8	1.6
Punjabi	45.4	75.2	7.0	1.0	2.9
Pashto	13.0	1.2	4.2	73.9	23.0
Sindhi	14.6	0.1	59.7	0	6.8
Balochi	3.5	0.7	2.1	0	58.5
Saraiki	10.9	17.4	1.0	3.9	2.6
Other	4.8	0.9	4.9	20.4	5.1
Population in millions	127.5	73.5	30.4	17.7	5.7

**Table 6.** Summary of study units to be examined.

Province	Fatalities from sectarian violence by province 2013-2018						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Sindh	239	231	180	42	101	11	804
Baluchistan	213	86	33	73	51	18	474
KPK	154	60	32	16	7	8	277
Punjab	29	23	28	79	10	11	180
FATA	68	15	31	36	153	43	346
other	5	6	5	0	2	0	18
Total	708	421	309	246	324	91	2099

In the content analysis, researchers used nine final categories. The central question of the study is; what are the major domestic and international causes of terrorism in Pakistan? The scholars identified 159 hits for this question. *Table 7* shows that the lack of law enforcement is discussed the most (16 %) while illiteracy was mentioned the least (6%). The hit closer to the lack of law enforcement is poverty (15%). The next closest hits are Pakistan’s participation in the war on terror (13%), foreign involvement (12%), and unemployment (11%). The content analysis helped identify some initial causes of terrorism in Pakistan according to the *Table 7*. This study gets to know that China has the highest rate regarding trading and import/export, which is 34.51%. That is why other countries like India, Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan will always want to improve their relationships with China. Pakistan majorly does most of the trading with China. China currently imports and export forest products to Pakistan. China trade tensions and their effect on global value chains that impact industry structures and investment to Pakistan directly such as Pakistan, which has 17.4% and 10% of the import and export in industry. That is the reason why China has an impact on Pakistan’s industry structures and investment. So, all the relationships with neighbor countries predicted in *Table 8* according to their participation.

**Table 7.** Terrorism in Pakistan.

Category	Total hits (raw)	Total hits per question (relative %)
Corruption	15	9
Ethnic strife	16	10
Foreign involvement	19	12
Education	10	6
Lack of law enforcement	26	16
Pakistan’s participation in the war on terror	20	13
Poverty	24	15
Separatism	12	8
Unemployment	17	11
Total	159	100

**Table 8.** Pakistan and its neighbor countries.

Country	Year	Import and Export (in % of GDP)	Trade (% of GDP)
India	2020	19.2 & 18.7%	36.47% (-2.92%)
China	2020	26.3 & 18.5%	34.51% (-1.33%)
Pakistan	2020	17.4 & 10%	26.21% (-4.23%)
Iran	2020	28.5 & 22.8%	36.50% (-20.02%)
Afghanistan	1978	13.9 & 10.8%	24.71% (-1.77%)

## Conclusion

National security is living code for us. That changes in security according to the new challenges facing in 21st century. War has been changed its not overcome the use of cannon and ammunition in daily routines. Proxy war is the modern style to threat any country. Most of the countries are trying to break the Pakistan into four pieces. For this purpose, they use different techniques to fulfill their plan. They start proxy war and war against terror and involve the Pakistan in it. Through this war, Pakistan economy has badly effected and terrorism are still in Pakistan. Pakistan gets no benefits from this war but a huge damage and due to this; the internal problems are also generated in a shape of bundle. Pakistan tries to move away from this war and try to reach a successful point. Pakistan facing security challenges from 50 years. Security plan is decided by investigation agencies and military. They must in view our neighbors that try weakening the Pakistan internally. In future, the basic movement towards the success is to go for learn the technologies and built a systematic country. So, improve the existing methods or enhanced the approaches for built-up good relations with neighbors, also need a good work on foreign policies.

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## Conflict of interest

The authors made sure that there is no conflict of interest involved with any parties in this research study.

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