

CONCEPTUALLY ANALYSING AND PROPOSING A NEW DYNAMIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMAN SECURITY

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Abstract

This study examines the perceptions on current situations of Human Security (HS), and expectations on new proposed setup for human safety in Pakistan. This research offers substantial inferences for HS and its management perspective. Focusing mandatory consideration to the attitudes of four different groups having same role and concerns in HS and through understanding for shaping the definitive success in such area. Questionnaire was used to collect data from four types of experts and analysis has been done by using Statistical Package for the Social Studies (SPSS) – 21. Results recommend that experts perceive there is much deficiency in six dimensions of HS in terms of its satisfaction from performance, also people expect that the proposed setup will fulfil its desired and stated objectives. It is recommended that experts and policymakers in Pakistan can actively use this model to commence the actual determinations that can make a genuine transformation in Human Security.

Introduction

Sustainability of states in today's dynamic and uncertain environment is a great challenging task. Security at internal and external levels have equal importance while developing countries need more care and attention on the matter. These challenges are generating the significance of the security organizations at various levels. After September 11 attacks, USA and European countries opened the debate on homeland security to review the strategy formulation regarding security and the structure of security organizations¹. Developing countries like Pakistan face many challenges internally like

ethnic or sectarian conflict and terrorism within the national boundaries or even externally. These internal and external security threats create destabilization and destruction amongst the residents of the country.

In Pakistan, it has been proved during last two decades that state organizations and security agencies dealing with homeland security are inapt to stop or at least reduce terrorist attacks and save inhabitants all over Pakistan. Previous attacks and unhappy events raised a question on the formation, structure and functioning of these security agencies. As an outcome of this requirement, Pakistan's homeland security structure requires numerous changes in upcoming years.

Government of Pakistan has been making its utmost efforts to handle the situation. For this purpose the government utilized various methods like reforms and significant structural and functional changes in security and law enforcement agencies, maintaining special budgets, creating new courts (like anti-terrorist courts) and empowering the courts. But present government is still facing the problems of insufficient resources, poor training facilities, outdated equipment, and political intervention in these institutions. Along these significant changes there is an urgent need to create a new organization.

The main purpose of establishing this organization is to establish synchronization amongst several security agencies and related intuitions to augment the proficiency from the viewpoint of making various policies and enabling its operationalization towards anti-terrorism policy formulation and establishing strategies at country level. The foremost challenge of this new setup is to produce optimal results as an optimistic reaction to the challenges and basis of Pakistani security management system. One more need of this study is to explore and investigate the perceptions and expectations about the formulation of this new organization. To explore the perception of employees and general public dealing with these institutions and expectations from new proposed organization

will be the central point of this study. The main purpose of this study is to make the current and existing system more effective and other one is to propose a new set up that will also improve the overall efficiency of the system.

In this research contribution, first phase comprises of a literature review with respect to the concepts of Human Security.² The research focuses on the gaps on HS with respect to specific issues e.g. economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, and political security. On the basis of this, objectives of the study are to develop a national policy based on Pakistan's ideology; establishing a network which will increase the connection, coordination and communication among various stakeholders and abolishing the political interference in working of law reinforcement agencies.

Human Security: Conceptual Understanding

Security has a crucial role and place in national security policy of any nation. Pakistan has been suffering from many extensive threats and challenges (ranging from drone attacks to criminal corruption and societal crimes) to its physical holdings and HS of its public. These threats and challenges (militancy and terrorism) mounted the cost (social, economic, infrastructural and human cost) and damaged the image of country. In international media, Pakistan is considered as one of the most unsafe place in the world ³, in line with the countries like Iraq and Afghanistan. This pathetic condition requires refreshing and reengineering the prevailing security situation by formulating a comprehensive strategy. This study is an effort to contribute in this area of HS.

Human security is a modern concept of national security about the worldwide defenselessness. Followers of HS criticize the outdated view of national security. It is a people-oriented vision of security, which is compulsory and requires stability at global, national, and regional levels. The purpose of Human Security is to "safeguard the vital core of all human lives from

critical pervasive threats, in a way that is consistent with long-term human fulfilment”⁴. There are many institutions, which are working on HS and also for the advancement of some aspects of human well-being but not all, although there must be a protection of some fundamentals (core) of people’s lives. This study proposes an organization in Pakistan, which will deal with the issue of HS, based on this modern and dynamic concept, and also the perceptions and expectations about the new proposed organization. This proposed organization would deal with core aspects of human lives.

a former Pakistani Finance Minister, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, highlighted the importance of HS as a human development factor in one of his reports with Amartya Sen in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁵. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq and several other proposed that after cold-war, globe needed an innovative notion which is global in terms of its conceptualization, policy formulation and implementation on later development stages. This approach was positively broadened to embrace the security and safety of persons both at individual and at group level. Challenges like hunger, various diseases, economic and political instability and protection from sudden incidents like earthquakes, add on to the difficulty for HS. Many countries focus on the demobilizing various forms of armed forces, re-engineering military resources and processing for the welfare of societies, through education, training and mentoring. Currently the notion of HS has become a central subject for a number of governments in various forms and shapes. Some countries like Canada, and Japan tried to institutionalize the HS.

Human Security Vs Traditional Security

The grassroots of the traditional security concept is in the security and safety of a state and expression of its power to do so. Although the foundation of HS is dealing with an individual, it is very clear that both state and individuals are living in same security environment and influence each others too, that is why these two notions also need to be harmonized in a way that HS is not neglecting the traditional aspects of

security. These two concepts have the conceptual differences but focusing on human beings, which means HS is representing the concept of international security and national as well, beyond the restrictions of regions. Pakistan is suffering multidimensional security threats which are disturbing the social texture of society, resulting in destabilization ⁶. Now Pakistan is in deep trouble in terms of security and reputation on various important areas like religion. People of Pakistan have a very strong perception about the external attacks (like drone attacks and direct or indirect surgical attacks) due to internal instability in the country.

Measuring Human Security

The measurement of HS is a really challenging task but, not impossible. Researchers debated that HS is potentially open to operationalization, within the restrictions and limits of the existing data ⁷. They proposed an operational definition that is intended to contain only vital elements which are 'important and adequate for the concept of HS. They categorized five key indicators of HS: poverty, political freedom, education, health, and democracy.

Other parallel efforts are also in the pipeline to build an index, which is based on the concept of HS, that have pooled a range of indicators available at the national level. Till now, even it remains vague which indicators should be included or excluded in its micro and macro perspective, how these should be combined and weighted. Based on level or threshold, it establishes a threat or fear of threat which should be the part of list ⁸. Based on the argument developed and supported by literature there are six indicators we considered in the study⁹. There are various dimensions of people-centered Human Security¹⁰ which have been identified in this study as:

Economic Security

It is a greater turn, over the last quarter of a century which twisted the economic security concept as a part of national security on permanent basis which also turns its importance into HS arena¹¹. “Economic weapons” are threatening the economic equilibrium of various countries and perhaps expose vital strategic benefits across the borders. Sustainable factors need to be considered and require close monitoring and emphasis by the government or agencies nominated by the government. According to historical precedents, countries have gone to confrontation over natural competitive advantages such as water or food. Pakistan was troubled (internally or externally) on economics insecurities and researchers sensed that the public wanted its concerned uncertainties to be addressed and performance of government faced criticism under various forums. In this scenario, economic security is needed to affirm Human Security.

Food Security

Shortage of food to eat, equally in terms of quality and quantity, will push the life in danger, therefore, it is considered that food and its security is essential for survival¹². Mal-nutrition and under-nutrition are harmful for humans. Capability to work and opportunities for healthy living can be at hazard, and this deficiency can lead to insecure society in all its means. Accessibility to basic least food basket in terms of both quantity and quality can supplement the facets of HS, in terms of overall security. The importance of food security also explores the avenues, which need the attention of higher ups in government, as this study is one of the efforts to bring this problem in their attention and also to provide a solution of this problem.

Health Security and Fostering Growth

Good health is an imperative indicator of growth and development. It is an essential forecaster of growth for both an end in its means. The context of the recently reviewed

International health regulations (IHR) is a significant driver in the struggle to reinforce worldwide public health security¹³. Health security places distinct emphasis on prevention of infectious sicknesses comprising cholera, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery and alike. Individuals and families may lose their all lifetime reserves because of hostile health. Being healthy is not only the non-appearance of disease but it is a positive state of physical, mental and social well-being; good healthiness is straight forwardly related to good for individuals and society. Pakistan is one of those countries where health and its security in terms of all arrangements, is very poor.

Environmental Security

Dreadful conditions of all natural resources may impend the base of livelihoods - concerned resource and possessions and can intimidate at its origins. Climate change can also intimidate HS. For example, growing trends of majority of natural disasters as an outcome of change in climate, can create the disaster for the base of local assets and also can damage the health of those affected and even can shrink HS prospects over a period of time¹⁴. Many factors created threat for environment in various shapes in case of Pakistan that is ultimately leading to problems in HS. This research would focus the attention of officials by offering a new setup to solve the problem through the measurement of perception on current performance and expectations of proposed setup.

Personal Security

Personal security is a vital standard for HS¹⁵. Although it is very difficult to measure, it's all in the mind as far as HS is associated in other words; it is a matter of personal feelings in terms of security considerations. Society members may feel less secured even when most other measures are satisfactory. Traditionally, climate change may upset the personal equation on HS¹⁶, but in case of Pakistan there are several factors which are under consideration for personal security. Law and order

conditions of Pakistan, now a days, are one of the major reasons, which are diverting concentration of researchers on Personal Security.

Political Security

Political security is one more imperative viewpoint of HS, as the law of the land assures human rights. Sometimes, judicial system of a country is placed on higher peaks than HS¹⁷. When human rights are guaranteed by a country's constitution but are seldom respected in practice, then HS becomes weak in that sense. But history of Pakistan is full of constitutional violation in various eras, that is why this area has been capturing the attention of various thinkers and researchers.

Proposing a new Set Up for Human Security

Till now, some major considerations had been made for the human security in Pakistan. Unfortunately those arrangements are not meeting the requirements or fulfilling the purpose of its existence, that is why this new set up has been proposed. Here, a portrayal of the organizational formation and mission of the new proposed organization, is as follows:

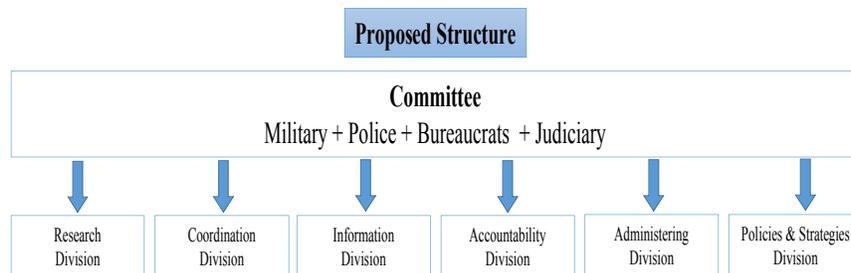
- The legal justification is based on the supposition that violence and connected factors have got such a peak that it is vulnerable for public and HS. That is why, the participation from all major actors, is necessary to formulate such set up which will present various dimensions and worldwide collaboration and harmony.
- After having a strong argument on the insufficiencies of the current organizations to provide security, it has been specified that a new proposed set up should be framed for policy making and formulation of strategies to counter terrorism, violence and also to uphold the synchronization amongst the associated organizations for HS¹⁸.

- New organizations would be backed by the power of the new legislation too, so that they may articulate the policies and strategies by retaining the coordination within the existing organizations¹⁹.
- An advisory committee of parliament (formulated by parliamentarians) coupled with one nominated member from Pakistan Army, one nominated member from intelligence services, one member from Judiciary and one from police can work as Foundation Body (FD) for the proposed setup and this may be answerable to the parliament²⁰.

Mission of the proposed setup is as follows:

- To be involved in shaping the policies and strategies associated for struggling against terrorism/Violence and administer its applications.
- To evaluate the intelligence of strategic nature coming from intelligence, security agencies and share it with the concerned organizations.
- To conduct the compulsory systematic research, analysis, and assessments on concerned areas. Also gather public opinion, conduct public relations for feedback, continuous improvement, and send advisory committee for review and for necessary actions.
- To follow up and control.

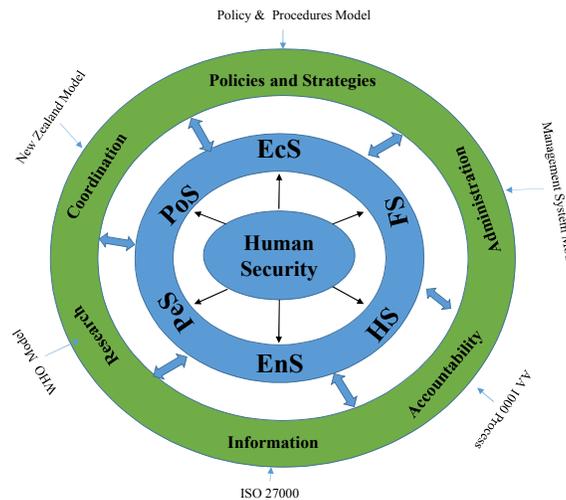
Proposed organizational structure is as follows



Objectives for purposed setup can be based on following broad aspects:

- Policies and Strategies: Formulating the policies and strategies of HS for all concerned organizations.
- Administering: Keeping a follow up and control on the implementation of formulated policies and strategies.
- Accountability: Formulating and conducting effective appraisal for all concerned organizations.
- Information: Assessing the information and sharing it with concerned and relevant organizations
- Research: Conducting research, analysis, and assessments, to upgrade own and other concerned organizational efficiencies. Acquire opinions and to establish public relations for better results.
- Coordination: Building effective and maintaining the coordination among all concerned organizations including Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other concerned agencies.

Functioning of Proposed Divisions



This research is an effort to integrate all the facets of human security into an unified model, encompassing all the essential elements of security mechanism. Thus, it is proposed that human security is not a phenomenon with isolated factors

but it requires a centralized policy making with distributed decision making options for the operations - because it is the quality of human life which is the ultimate concern at the end of the line.

The proposed model conceptualizes security into gender dimensions of economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security and political security²¹. These security dimensions are to be ensured by the vibrant operational collaboration between the entities of policies and strategies, administration, accountability, information, research and coordination.

Furthermore, to make sure that these entities work under systemized and tested mechanism it seems appropriate to suggest the relevant industry practices and standards which can work as the guiding principles. policies and strategies would be working based on the policy procedure model; administration based on the management system model; accountability according to the AA1000 process; information security is proposed to be working according to the standards of ISO-27000; research based on the WHO model and coordination is based on the extension of the model applied in the New Zealand government setup. It must be mentioned that these isolated practices and standards themselves would require some fine tuning and optimization when put into a new mechanism²². This optimization is beyond the scope of this study which can be an important contribution for future researchers.

The data for this research was acquired via the survey technique to find out the point of view on newly proposed model. To guarantee the privacy, identification was not required. The insufficiency of the size of sample and restrictions in establishing such a research, data collection from the officials of security institutions, organizations having a confidential culture for their setups were considered the limitations of the current study.

A sample size of 200 (out of approximately population 950) was obtained from four different groups of people concerning the security: These respondents were from above 18 grade officials from all capital cities of all provinces and federal capital of Pakistan. Provincial capitals were selected because these cities are closer to the policy formulation and implementation of security concerns, while the respondents were selected on convenience basis, as the confidentiality was the major barrier. A questionnaire was created on the basis of the theoretical research intentions. To generate an appropriate instrument, the experts were contacted to formulate the basic constructs of the idea in their related fields. After having a detailed discussion 7 questions were formulated in a way that each question was essential to answer the required dimensions of HS and its practical implication. The instrument was refined on the basis of recommendations of the experts, as they also suggested attaching one paragraph explaining the proposed model and its functionality with its graphical presentation.

In order to investigate the research, questions were asked about participants' level of satisfaction towards the human security of Pakistan, and the level of expectations from new proposed set up based on one Turkish model of UPOS²³. Before conducting the actual study, the instrument was pilot tested, which shows good reliability and validity - the Chronbah's Alpha was higher than 0.7. Some sample items from the instrument were like:

- Is there a need to establish a new organization for human security (HS) aspect in Pakistan?
- Were the steps asserted to establish new organizational setup for human security organization (HSO) of Pakistan meet the expectations of its beneficiaries/officials?
- What is the central tendency of the respondents towards the new proposed set up?

Data analysis was conducted with the purpose to explore the perception of different experts of concerning organizations

and institutions on the current situation of HS. While on the other hand expectations of these experts were also considered and analyzed, regarding the new proposed setup. We received 138 filled questionnaire out of which 5 were not meeting the criteria for final selection, for example missing values and incomplete ones. Questionnaires were returned with the response rate of 66.5 %. Out of these 133 responses, we received 32 (24.06%) responses from the federal capital city (Islamabad) of Pakistan with highest proportion. On the other hand 23 (17.29 %) responses were from the city of Quetta and results also reveal that military personnel provided more responses with the rate of 78 % while bureaucrats were at 52%. Frequencies, standard deviations and means, were considered to explore HS of the said sample.

It is reflected that people having grade range of 17-18 provided highest responses (51), while special grade category response was 6 with least rate of response. Respondents having grade range of 17-18 belonging to military provided 20 responses while special grade of bureaucracy contributed 1 reply.

Table # 1

	Bureaucrats				Police Officials				Military Personnel				Judiciary				Total			
	Grade				Grade				Grade				Grade				Grade			
	17-18	19-20	21-22	Special	17-18	19-20	21-22	Special	17-18	19-20	21-22	Special	17-18	19-20	21-22	Special	17-18	19-20	21-22	Special
Islamabad	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	0	7	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	15	11	5	1
Lahore	2	2	1	0	4	2	3	0	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	12	8	8	0
Peshawar	1	1	2	0	3	3	1	0	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	9	8	7	2
Quetta	1	2	1	0	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	9	6	7	1
Karachi	2	2	2	0	3	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	2	9	6	7	2
Total	8	9	8	1	15	12	11	0	20	10	7	2	11	8	8	3	51	39	34	6
Grand total	26				38				39				30				133			

The more employment length was reported, ranging from 5 to over 10 years of service with 58 responses out of 133. They varied in four organizations but mostly they were between the range of 5-10 (43.9 percent) with 39 highest response rate

from Judiciary and lowest from bureaucrats (26). Descriptive statistics for the respondents are presented in following table.

Table # 2

	Bureaucrats				Police Officials				Military Personnel				Judiciary				Total			
	Experience				Experience				Experience				Experience				Experience			
	5-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above	5-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above	5-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above	5-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above	5-10	11-15	16-20	21 & above
Islamabad	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	4	2	3	0	3	3	1	0	13	9	9	1
Lahore	3	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	10	7	6	5
Peshawar	2	1	1	0	4	1	2	0	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	12	6	6	2
Quetta	2	1	1	0	3	1	1	1	5	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	12	6	4	1
Karachi	3	2	1	0	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	11	6	5	2
	13+6+6+1=26				16+8+10+4=38				18+9+8+4=39				11+11+6+2=30				58+34+30+11=133			

Perceptions (Current Situation of HS)

Concerning the questions gathered under perception regarding the various dimensions of HS, questions were asked to the participants to offer their responses by expressing the level of satisfaction on the performance level of government of Pakistan on various security dimensions of HS.

Study sample explored that 39 (29.3%) participants of the study showed their neutral response on the performance of government on economic security aspect of HS, while the respondents reported moderately low levels of satisfaction with the same notion (Mean = 2.43, SD = 1.157), and 38 (28.6%) participants of the study showed their dissatisfaction on the performance of government on food security aspect of HS, while moderately low levels of satisfaction with food security (Mean = 2.48, SD = 1.185). It was also uncovered that 53 (39.8%) participants were having dissatisfied response on the performance of government on health aspect of HS while moderately low levels of satisfaction with health security (Mean = 2.48, SD = 1.132). The neutral responses were 39 (29.3%) about the performance of government on environmental aspect of HS while there were responses showing moderately low levels of satisfaction with environmental security (Mean = 2.82, SD =

1.167). Analysis of responses discovered that 34 (25.6%) participants responded neutrally on the performance of government on personal aspect of HS while moderately low levels of satisfaction with personal security (Mean = 2.65, SD = 1.285). It was also revealed that 40 (30.1%) participants of the study exhibited their dissatisfied response on the performance of government on political aspect of HS while the respondents reported moderately low levels of satisfaction with health security (Mean = 2.50, SD = 1.341).

Table # 3

Human Security Dimensions		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Economic Security	Frequency	36	34	39	18	6	2.43	1.157
	Percent	27.1%	25.6%	29.3%	13.5%	4.5%		
Food Security	Frequency	33	38	35	19	8	2.48	1.185
	Percent	24.8%	28.6%	26.3%	14.3%	06.0%		
Health Security	Frequency	25	53	30	16	9	2.48	1.132
	Percent	18.8%	39.8%	22.6%	12.0%	06.8%		
Environmental Security	Frequency	22	30	39	31	8	2.82	1.167
	Percent	16.5%	22.6%	29.3%	25.6%	06.0%		
Personal Security	Frequency	33	29	34	25	12	2.65	1.285
	Percent	24.8%	21.8%	25.6%	18.8%	09.0%		
Political Security	Frequency	38	40	19	22	14	2.50	1.341
	Percent	28.6%	30.1%	14.3%	16.5%	10.5%		

Expectations (Proposed Setup of HS)

It was observed that the expectations of respondents were significantly different on the various aspects of new proposed setup for human security. Study respondents revealed that 37 (27.8%) participants agreed to set up policies/strategies for new proposed set up response of HS while there was moderately high levels of agreement with same notion of policies/strategies (Mean = 3.15, SD = 1.379). There were 36 (27.1%) participants of the study who exhibited their disagreement response on the administration aspect of HS for new proposed setup, while moderately low levels of agreement with administration (Mean = 3.06, SD = 1.186). It was seen that 42 (31.6%) participants of the study exhibited neutral response on the accountability aspect of new proposed set up of HS. This effort also explored

that 42 (31.6 %) participants of the study agreed on the information aspect of new proposed set up of HS. Research and coordination presented same agreement on new proposed setup with 40 (30.1%) and 35 (26.3%) values respectively.

Table # 4

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies	Frequency	22	25	23	37	26	3.15	1.379
	Percent	16.5%	18.8%	17.3%	27.8%	19.5%		
Administration	Frequency	12	36	34	34	17	3.06	1.186
	Percent	09.0%	27.1%	25.6%	25.6%	12.8%		
Accountability	Frequency	5	30	42	35	21	3.28	1.097
	Percent	03.8%	22.6%	31.6%	26.3%	15.8%		
Information	Frequency	8	26	39	42	18	3.27	1.109
	Percent	06.0%	19.5%	29.3%	31.6%	13.5%		
Research	Frequency	10	26	30	40	27	3.36	1.221
	Percent	07.5%	19.5%	22.6%	30.1%	20.3%		
Coordination	Frequency	15	26	28	35	29	3.28	1.311
	Percent	11.3%	19.5%	21.1%	26.3%	21.8%		

Expectation (Economic Security)

Following table presents that 44 respondents (33.1%) were agreed on new proposed set up which would help to formulate strategies regarding economic security aspect of HS. Study showed that 53 respondents (39.8%) agreed on new proposed setup for better administration of economic security on HS while expectations on the accountability aspect of new proposed setup is not much responsive in terms of disagreement level which is 27.1 percent in this case. On the other hand, people recorded their agreement response on information, research and coordination to improve the economic security values are given in following table.

Table # 5

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Economic Security	Frequency	16	30	27	44	16	3.11	1.233
	Percent	12.0%	22.6%	20.3%	33.1%	12.0%		
Administration Economic Security	Frequency	5	38	21	53	16	3.28	1.117
	Percent	03.8%	28.6%	15.8%	39.8%	12.0%		
Accountability Economic Security	Frequency	28	36	27	18	24	2.82	1.424
	Percent	21.1%	27.1%	20.3%	13.5%	18.0%		
Information Economic Security	Frequency	9	24	29	63	8	3.29	1.079
	Percent	06.8%	18.0%	21.8%	47.4%	06.0%		
Research Economic Security	Frequency	16	28	27	35	27	3.22	1.316
	Percent	12.0%	21.1%	20.3%	26.3%	20.3%		
Coordination Economic Security	Frequency	17	34	18	38	26	3.17	1.349
	Percent	12.8%	25.6%	13.5%	28.6%	19.5%		

Expectations (Food Security)

Study results revealed that 44 (33.1%) participants exhibited that they were agreed to set up policies/ strategies concerning food security for new proposed set up response of HS, while the respondents reported moderately high levels of agreement with same notion of policies/strategies (Mean = 3.14, SD = 1.142). Analysis of respondents exposed that 45 (33.8%) participants were agreed on the administration feature of HS for new proposed setup. Following table indicates that 36 out of 133 respondents with the response rate of 27.1% expressed their neutral response regarding the accountability concern of food security for enhancing the overall HS, while 38 (28.6%) disagreed on the research aspect of food security. A strong response rate of 58% had been reported on the information of food security dealing with HS.

Table # 6

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Food Security	Frequency	11	31	33	44	14		
	Percent	08.3%	23.3%	24.8%	33.1%	10.5%	3.11	1.142
Administration Food Security	Frequency	9	26	34	45	19		
	Percent	06.8%	19.5%	25.6%	33.8%	14.3%	3.29	1.140
Accountability Food Security	Frequency	25	24	36	32	16		
	Percent	18.8%	18.0%	27.1%	24.1%	12.0%	2.92	1.289
Information Food Security	Frequency	10	24	34	58	7		
	Percent	07.5%	18.0%	25.6%	43.6%	05.3%	3.21	1.045
Research Food Security	Frequency	16	38	31	34	14		
	Percent	12.0%	28.6%	23.3%	25.6%	10.5%	2.94	1.205
Coordination Food Security	Frequency	18	35	21	38	21		
	Percent	13.5%	26.3%	15.8%	28.6%	15.8%	3.07	1.315

Expectations (Health Security)

Reported expectations regarding the health security for new proposed setup were diverse as 36.1 % people believed that to improve the HS policies, strategies should be formulated regarding health security issues. Administration, accountability and research in health security under new proposed setup had been reported neutral with response rate of 33.1%, 30.1 % and 26.3% respectively. The 53 respondents also agreed with the response rate of 39.8% on the information concerns of health security while coordination secured mix response as presented in the following table.

Table # 7

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Health Security	Frequency	14	22	38	48	11		
	Percent	10.5%	16.5%	28.6%	36.1%	08.3%	3.15	1.125
Administration Health Security	Frequency	7	30	44	29	23		
	Percent	05.3%	22.6%	33.1%	21.8%	17.3%	3.23	1.141
Accountability Health Security	Frequency	22	27	10	30	11		
	Percent	16.5%	20.3%	07.5%	22.6%	10.5%	2.90	1.230
Information Health Security	Frequency	9	23	34	53	14		
	Percent	06.8%	17.3%	25.6%	39.8%	10.5%	3.30	1.087
Research Health Security	Frequency	10	31	35	36	21		
	Percent	07.5%	23.3%	26.3%	27.1%	15.8%	3.20	1.186
Coordination Health Security	Frequency	15	32	35	35	16		
	Percent	11.3%	24.1%	26.3%	26.3%	12.0%	3.04	1.202

Expectations (Environmental Security)

Environment security is another important dimension of HS and the expectations concerning the proposed new setup of HS have significance in holistic point of view. New proposed setup obtained good level of agreement (34.6%) regarding the effectiveness of policies/strategies and information components about environmental security, while administration and accountability got neutral responses 37.6% and 27.8 % respectively. With solid response of 35.3% people believed that new setup would augment the research orientation, and 32.3% supported that better coordination was achievable in the same direction.

Table # 8

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Environmental Security	Frequency	9	27	32	46	19		
	Percent	06.8%	20.3%	24.1%	34.6%	14.3%	3.29	1.147
Administration Environmental Security	Frequency	6	32	50	24	21		
	Percent	04.5%	24.1%	37.6%	18.0%	15.8%	3.17	1.102
Accountability Environmental Security	Frequency	28	19	37	33	16		
	Percent	21.1%	14.3%	27.8%	24.8%	12.0%	2.92	1.312
Information Environmental Security	Frequency	11	33	31	46	12		
	Percent	08.3%	24.8%	23.3%	34.6%	09.0%	3.11	1.133
Research Environmental Security	Frequency	13	30	21	47	22		
	Percent	09.8%	22.6%	15.8%	35.3%	16.5%	3.26	1.255
Coordination Environmental Security	Frequency	7	36	36	43	11		
	Percent	05.3%	27.1%	27.1%	32.3%	08.3%	3.11	1.064

Expectations (Personal Security)

All five aspects of new proposed setup for HS presented the importance of personal security by showing strong level of agreement through good response rates, as 27.8 % people believed that to improve the HS policies/strategies should be formulated regarding personal security issues. Administration, accountability of personal security under new proposed setup had received a mix response rate, and 30.1% emphasized on accountability. Out of 133 respondents, 56

were also agreed with the response rate of 42.1% on the information concerns of personal security, while coordination secured 25.6% response but research got 27.1% neutral support on the same notion.

Table # 9

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Personal Security	Frequency	17	35	26	37	18		
	Percent	12.8%	26.3%	19.5%	27.8%	13.5%	3.03	1.267
Administration Personal Security	Frequency	20	2	36	36	15		
	Percent	15.0%	1.5%	27.1%	27.1%	11.3%	3.00	1.237
Accountability Personal Security	Frequency	24	20	28	40	21		
	Percent	18.0%	15.0%	21.1%	30.1%	15.8%	3.11	1.344
Information Personal Security	Frequency	24	20	25	56	8		
	Percent	18.0%	15.0%	18.8%	42.1%	6.0%	3.03	1.243
Research Personal Security	Frequency	20	24	36	34	19		
	Percent	15.0%	18.0%	27.1%	25.6%	14.3%	3.06	1.272
Coordination Personal Security	Frequency	16	32	33	34	18		
	Percent	12.0%	24.1%	24.8%	25.6%	13.5%	3.05	1.2336

Expectation (Political Security)

Political security is another pillar to ensure the HS in any part of the world. People participated in this survey presented only one strong disagreement that the new setup would not be helpful in case of the accountability regarding political security with the response rate of 27.1%. People with 36% acknowledged that new set up would be helpful to formulate strategies regarding political security. The detail of the responses is in the following table.

Table # 10

New Proposed Setup		1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std. Dev
Policies and Strategies Political Security	Frequency	14	24	28	49	18		
	Percent	10.3%	18.0%	21.1%	36.8%	13.5%	3.25	1.209
Administration Political Security	Frequency	15	34	21	34	29		
	Percent	11.3%	25.6%	15.8%	25.6%	21.8%	3.21	1.343
Accountability Political Security	Frequency	36	24	28	24	21		
	Percent	27.1%	18.0%	21.1%	18.0%	15.8%	2.77	1.428
Information Political Security	Frequency	19	18	28	50	18		
	Percent	14.3%	13.5%	21.1%	37.6%	13.5%	3.27	1.259
Research Political Security	Frequency	25	25	27	38	18		
	Percent	18.8%	18.8%	20.3%	28.6%	13.5%	2.99	1.334
Coordination Political Security	Frequency	22	36	27	27	21		
	Percent	16.5%	27.1%	20.3%	20.3%	15.8%	2.92	1.332

Discussion

Pakistan is facing multidimensional challenges of terrorism and threats to human population through-out the country, especially at the tribal belt of the region. The current situation of education, health and environment is worse which is creating many problems at various levels - one of them is increase in illiteracy. Pakistan, now a days requires a thorough analysis of HS. There is a pressing requirement to highlight the concept of HS in terms of its cognizance, policy, strategy formulation and institutional settings²⁴. More importantly, it is also needed to operationalize it with empirical testing across the globe to formulate a more generalized concept. This study contains a relative analysis of perceptions related to the performance of government institutions on HS and expectations on the desired levels through new proposed setup, which could meet the current requirements of HS notion holistically. The empirics of this study offer a framework to augment the capacity and performance of existing institutions. It is suggested that an open dialogue and adopting of public policies would prioritize the importance and usability of this proposed setup in current situation of threat and danger. The analysis and insights of the study also offered some realistic ways to build the ownership of the government on HS.

In this study, four major categories of experts pertaining to the said area contributed across the four provinces and federal capital of Pakistan with diverse experience and backgrounds. Health is a critical fragment of comfort and has important economic paybacks²⁵. Pakistan has guaranteed to advance the excellence of care and to attain the superior health outcomes but majority of the participants reported that they are not happy but they are dissatisfied from the current situation of HS levels in Pakistan. People are more dissatisfied with the health facilities provided by the government and they yearn for improvement in that. People also believe that new setup would improve the level of information to improve the health security and its concerns²⁶. The result reveal that people want to improve the information and its associated system, so that health security may participate in overall HS

Participants also expressed that the new proposed setup would bring changes and revolution in accountability and information levels of HS as a whole. People believed, that handling the related information and implementing appropriate administrative aspect in real framework could improve economic security. In other words poor administration and non-smooth flow of information to its stakeholders are the main reasons of failure of economy and its security in Pakistan. By implementing ISO 27000, as an international standard we can improve Information technology security techniques, information security management systems, which would ultimately lead to HS²⁷. On the other hand, by implementing management system models, administration can be improved regarding economic aspect of security.

Food security and its easy access, influence the nutritional wellbeing and development of human resources. The increasing food prices in recent times, results in high food cost with negative impact on nutrition status of the people, which ultimately leads to an increased crime rate. Therefore, the problem of food insecurity needs to be undertaken through a strategic approach by taking its demand, supply and easy availability factors into account²⁸. Food security can be

improved if government starts focusing on the policies, administration, information and coordination, as people are showing their more and more expectations from these areas.

Pakistan is also meeting environment complications, like many other developing countries, mainly due to hostile planning of urban and industrial extension, demographic evolution, lack of community awareness and illiteracy. Terrible maladministration of water and carelessness of other natural resources are one of the examples in the current pathetic condition of energy²⁹. The findings suggest that people expect that new proposed setup would contribute in the areas of policies formulation, and research to improve the environmental security. This proposed setup would enhance the capacity and functionality of existing institutions, which was the prime mission and objective of the study.

Recommendations

Problems in formulating, implementing and evaluating reforms, create imbalance in power relations among policy-makers, communities and interest groups in Pakistan. Major changes in security, political, economic, and personal life of common man and health conditions have supported many governments to cogitate restructuring in their security concerns and institutions. In addition to this, by reducing the physical conflicts amongst various groups, having their own interests, can uplift the overall human security level in the country. It would also help to formulate a more humble community that can always look for smooth solutions to deal with the problems. The proposed model would help to formulate more refined strategies regarding HS.

Poorly managed and trained people, who are handling security issues can be a critical constituent of the security complications confronted by the countries like Pakistan. Exploration and integration of various groups are needed, who have their direct roles to solve HS issues at national and regional level. However, the proposed model is not restricted

to military but also integrates the entire national decision-making process, by augmenting the relationship of various bodies like civil military relationship as well. This relationship would further strengthen the community input to all dimensions of HS and development. Effective use of all concerns of HS would enhance the overall efficiency and boost the overall image of the country at international level.

Conclusions

The study is leading a sequence targeting to track developments in perceptions of human security to offer thorough information to contribution in approachable policy-making and its full execution. The outcomes proposed here demonstrate numerous vital forms in perceptions of human security through four groups of experts in Pakistan. Lot of work in Pakistan has been already done on the part of human security but to improve the understanding of institutional capabilities and to create trust amongst the population is a vital and core issue. This study yet also specifies that numerous individuals feel that the security providing institutions are undeveloped and there is an influence from external players (such as society members and political concerns). These institutions are lacking the coordination amongst themselves also, they need to improve policy making, in line with the strategic issues of country.

The findings of this effort demonstrate that uncertainty is not an issue of discussion in numerous people's everyday lives, but terror of crime and mistrust in security providing institutions are closely connected with perceptions on human security. Socio-economic aspects also partake a foremost part in defining how protected the public feels, predominantly once Pakistan's future status has been decided, job opportunities and poverty would be key to indorsing up-coming stability and security.

In this study, the perceptions regarding the human security (current situation) of Pakistan and expectations from the newly proposed setup have been examined. The findings

revealed that current arrangements to tackle with human security issues are not sufficient. People are having concerns and they are not satisfied with the performance of the organizations. It does not mean they have all negative perceptions about the organizations, but they also give their positive consent regarding the proposed set up. These conclusions are in line with the review of literature by emphasizing that the proposal of new set up would be a good sign of success and change in human security which also makes the forms of Dr Mehboob Ul Haq in more feasible and practical form.

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