

## ABSTRACT

Pakistan adopted a Narrow Survivalist Model of National Security presumably owing to broad spectrum of daunting security challenges at the time of its existence including early loss of its supreme leader, unresolved major disputes with India, humanitarian crisis and internal fissures. This insecure environment dictated pursuance of deterrence strategy by aligning itself with major military power blocks and heavy investment on enhancing defense capabilities. Moreover, these circumstances dominated military role in power politics for several decades. Paradigm shift of Pakistan in defense spending drastically ignored Non Military Aspects of National Security like education, economy, health, core values, R&D, government effectiveness, population size, environment, human development, rule of law, assertive diplomacy and national defense in itself, etc. Concept of Comprehensive National Security evolved after World War II as hallmark of nation's sovereignty which states that hard core defensive capability alone cannot guarantee peace, stability and prosperity to a nation unless significant nonmilitary aspects of National Security are not integrated in Overall National Security Strategy.

Researcher draws comparison of seven countries which includes USA, UK, China, Turkey, India, Pakistan and Indonesia. To identify impact of ignoring nonmilitary aspects on Comprehensive National Security, he chooses countries from diverse geographical region with varying socio-economic living standards. The researcher finds that countries which have spent substantially in nonmilitary aspects of national security have earned rich dividends in shape of strong economy, robust defense, high living standards, and greater global influence. Though Pakistan has made slight endeavors but failed to achieve desired goals owing to lack of will/ resolve for spending on human development, economy, diplomacy, core values, institutional strength, R & D and government effectiveness. Through empirical analysis, the study finds determinants of national power/ security and core values of Pakistani society. Core values were mostly enshrined in the constitution of

different nations and same was observed for Pakistan and determinants of Comprehensive National Security were deduced after analysis of data of seven countries with effect from year 1990. Major core values of our society were identified as democracy, social justice, equality, religious freedom, sovereignty, independence of judiciary, rule of law, prosperity and women empowerment.

The study reveals that the National Security Council (NSC); a premium institution accountable for development of Comprehensive National Security Policy (CNSP) possesses a limited mandate in countries like Pakistan, Indonesia and Turkey where uniformed representation is dominating. However, countries having minimum military presence in NSC make broad based national security policies. Therefore, the study recommends re-structuring of National Security Council of Pakistan with greater civilian representation. Furthermore, it suggests reducing defense budget and enhancing spending in nonmilitary sphere for better GDP growth and improving quality of life of citizens which would eventually bolster national security. The researcher used Statistical Package of Social Sciences for establishing correlations between different variables associated with national security and cross tabulations were used for identifying and comparing core values of different nations with Pakistan.

**Key Words:** Comprehensive National Security, National Power, Core Values, Gross Domestic Product, Security Matrix, Pakistan