Conceptualizing Human Security in South Asia: Patterns of Challenges

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ABSTRACT

The research entails the essential elements of human security related to major states of South Asia.Human security is connected with wellbeing of people in general. No peace of mind can be achieved without eradicating fears of mind.Human security is an emerging paradigm addressing threats to the individuals and communities rather than state. Principally the utmost objects of concern are individuals, though despite of their differences in diversities like ethnicity, racism, religion, creed, ideology or nationality. The security situation is becoming more and more alarming and shaky all around the world. This research paper deals with different issues of human security in regional states. The rising poverty, lesser resources for population& job insecurity are major areas of concern to the population of these states. Four states *of the region are considered here with specific purpose that are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.*
KEYWORDS: Human Security, Threats, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan

INTRODUCTION

The subject of human security is a growing paradigm to deal with threats to the individuals and communities rather than state. In this connotation the individuals are the prime objects in order to concern about them, regardless of their different diversities in ethnic,

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cultural, religious, sex/gender, ideological or nationality. Like its linked notions, human security has the global characteristic. Reports suggest that human security is to protect human lives in a way that popular liberties and human needs are fully secured. (Sekwat, 2019, p. 5)The presence of a strong and robust civil society enhances the diversity in a society differential degree of formation and level of autonomy and energies. Though various organizations usually have diverse forms, different goals and variant purposes. But they usually have the necessary potential to ameliorate the quality of life through projection of soft power. The region of South Asia has its own kind of challenges which aggravate with single component destabilizing the peace in region. Human Security question in South Asia has seldom been discussed by many quarters. Here it is very pertinent to mention that only four states of South Asian region are kept in discussion due to regional direct connectivity and impact of more powerful discourses: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and India.

The role of state has become multi-dimensional as state has to protect people against the internal threats of terrorism and to make it a stable democratic and progressive state on a sustainable basis. For this purpose, the findings of Sen in his book Development as Freedom can be used to free people from the clutches of millennium old mindset together with making them confirmative to the needs of the age of globalization. The peace and security is source of regional stability which can be achieved by avoiding policy of destructive track, tension and clash with the neighboring nations.

Various times it has been emphasized on violations of human rights in Kashmir and stressed upon the justice for the Kashmiri people, the conflict which based on the claims for decades and brought nothing but the loss of numerous lives. Displaced Afghani population, those who are settled in Pakistan after Russian invasion is matter of concern in the region, while with the proof by political elites shows the involvement of Afghans into the trap of terrorist activities or may get participation in anti-Pakistan activities. To bear the burden of refugee's expenses which is in many ways has deep impact on Pakistan and due to which it seems impossible as its weakening economic condition.After the cold war era that sparked the debate over issues on security between two, the *narrower's* and *wideners*; in which the first discusses those relates with military and other political instability. Wideners dissatisfied with that and ought to include other threats that affected people thus expanded the

other concept human and regional security. Any security issue spectrum ranging can be presented on factors the para-political, non-political, security and non-security threats. Therefore, the concept not only involves the term why the issue has been securitized but also raised apprehensions of thinkers over, how questions. It reminds that theory of securitization as political act rather than to say it as neutral, in sum enabled IR theorist, more to dig deeper and analyze and investigate other insecurities that exists in this field. ('Securitization Theory', 2018)

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS AND THEORETICAL PARADIGM

The current research endeavor is qualitative in nature. As the idea of human security is fairlyindependent and circumstantial to the understanding of human problem, so qualitative research method to be used. In this research methodology, secondary resources are studies in depth and critically analyzed. Moreover, the synthesis of all the secondary literature is used in order to make the work more reasonable and workable for academic and research community. There is dire need to discuss the subject with specific focus. The hypothetical considerations do state that "*The vicious interest agenda of the neighboring states hinders the developments and leads towards the human security challenges.*" In this regard lack of spirit of political and hegemonic elite, external variables and continuous terrorist activities do hinder the human security agenda at the regional level. Few questions are more plausible for the current research paper that also help the researchers explain challenges and the ground realities in coping up those considerations.

1. To what extent the challenge of South Asian Human Security is related to the regional states?
2. What are major challenging dimensions to the matter of Human Security in South Asia?
3. What are the areas where states have to work more for the common Human Security atmosphere in South Asia?

In two paradigms the concept of human security aspects ought to be explained i.e.; human centered and security oriented. Former term basically focuses on individuals or societies gatherings whereas the other term stresses upon the freedom from fear, in sum it analyses deeply the non-violent ways. Two apparatuses on which the human security particularly focuses are, to be from fearand want. In addition, some disasters which manmade and natural catastrophes are have moved or in other words converted the idea from

state to individuals where concept shifted attention towards people as potential sufferers. Thus, in this people-centered concept human security wants lenience from chronic hazards that jeopardizes the people life patterns. (Abbas, 2019, p. 157)

Period after the Cold War has witnessed various shifts relates to security issues, thus the South Asian region have been facing many challenges in this regard. The contention between India and Pakistan and on the other hand between India and Bangladesh base on humanitarian crisis and water disputes are of utmost importance to ponder upon. The reason for which conflicts base are; the issue of Kashmir, Indus basin crisis and lastly are Ganga and Teesta River between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Continuity in such Indo-Pak conflicts posturing serious threats and increasing human in-security.

PAKISTAN, FROM INSECURITY TO PARALLEL THREAT WITHIN

What it implies is the human beings are at the core of security paradigm instead of nation state. It's the intersection of threats linked to war, acts of genocide, and the displaced people. The brainchild of Mehbub-ul-Haq, insecurity of human has drawn global attention as an extensive notion of security that spreads out vertically and horizontally to cope with the broad spectral range of threats overlooked by the narrow scope of traditional security.Human security remains to be a challenge for Pakistan. Pakistan faces many internal threats and security challenges of both physical and human natures. Nexus between different forms of violence and threats to human security exists at deeper level in Pakistan which needs a structural deconstruction of problem at theoretical level to make meaningful recommendations.

In the aftermath of American attacks on Afghanistan in October 2001, the world has found rise in terrorism and deteriorating security situation at internal level on an unprecedented scale has added new dimensions to the existing problem of human security."On the whole post-9/11, negatively affected economy of Pakistan in the last 17 fiscal years till 2017 specifically due to terrorism, the cost effects had crossed almost 127.80 Billion dollars. Human capital loss includes almost thirty thousand in years from 2003 to 2017. (Zakaria et al., 2019)

Religion has been continuously used as a tool by different governments. Such is the case ofGeneral Zia who used it as the tool to sustain its power and which resulted in sectarianism came in mid 1980s. People thus focused on it and made its existence in the reality form, in sum changed the meanings of

religion.The most critical factor behind the insecurity in Pakistan is the constant misplaced interpretation of religion by religious class,which also has a strong monopoly over the religion in one way or the other. It implies that there is a constant monopolization of interpretation of discourses in the realm of religion. Now the security situation is very bleak due to Extremism and intolerance.

The current ongoing wave of rising religious extremism can be attributed to internal as well as external and internal factors, due to the power play of religious class and external because of transnational links of religious-political movements across the board as well as foreign involvement in this conflict.At internal level, the threat to Pakistan accrues from both local and national issues of security through sectarian violence and religious extremism. Pakistan, unfortunately, still affected by the devastating threats of 9/11 and the sub-consequent U-turn of Pakistan on these its Taliban policy.Pakistan is an important member of the world community in combating this wave of change towards terrorism which manifested itself in Afghanistan. A decade of destructive warfare in Afghanistan and Taliban's self-declared war inside Pakistan has deeply plunged Pakistan into misery and political chaos, economic instability,social instability and religious polarization and intolerance. Currently, the gap between the government and society has been engulfed. (Hyder & Padda, 2015)

Reaction from various religious quarters was very clear inside Pakistan as it wreaked havoc with social and economic structure of the state. When people are deprived of their basic rights, they tend to fall into extremes of religious and traditional thoughts. In Pakistan, majority of people are deprived of their basic rights. Poverty is rampant and illiteracy is also fashionable. In Pakistan, where young people are dying but no one is noticing the poor people, though poverty exists but the poor is largely voiceless. In the countries like Pakistan, resources starved spend miniscule portions on national budget on health meanwhile very lesser amount spent on mental health.

Increase in unemployment and absence of educated work force all have contribution in boosting the ratio of crime and poverty and that also further perpetuates pressure on the government in many ways. Undoubtedly, the education system in Pakistan is very complex. Even today despite of repetition in polices and in making promises by a government, still the literacy rate is low. Another issue, the fatal attraction of religious educational institutes, undoubtedly they have been keep on increasing in the disaffected youth in

various madrassas in Pakistan and also some educational camps in other states like Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia. Such schools then operate under Islamic guidelines although in a true sense the underlying curriculum promoted by the misinterpretations regarding the Islamic percepts and that all education system has negatively impacting on the development of Pakistan as whole. Apart from it, as an independent state such factors also contributing in deteriorating the perceptions of global community about Pakistan as a developing state. (Richter, 2019)

Since independence, though Pakistan has faced many problems concerned to nationalism which has been still the problematic issue, that is fragmented on the core basis of language, ethnic background along with other issues. Yet currently the current nationalist doctrine varies from the older one that existed as the modern nationalist ideology is highly influenced by the global tendencies. In this context, role of political elites, accumulations and other classes are responsible for depreciating nationalism in Pakistan and in exploiting the nation by using racist and provincial cards. Thus, it led to frustration and the sense of deprivation among the Pakistani ethnic groups. Unequal distribution of resources amongst different federating units leads to a wider gap between those who have and those who do not have administrative and fiscal control over their regional territories. All this has led to the promotion of ethnic nationalism. (Khan, 2003, pp. 286)

More than two decades Pakistan is being facing the serious issue in the form of militant organizations. In past few years ago state has witnessed even the ample acts of militancy that has put the security of Pakistan into danger. Militancy the burning issue deep roots have undoubtedly long history with both the external and internal supportive sources thus are part in motivating militancy, and are complex matter to discuss as it has links with religiosity without pondering the actual root-cause rather it belongs to societal, political, economic or to ethnic causes. Militancy in Pakistan is multi-faceted and is deeply rooted which required multidimensional resolution for it. Societal problems include lack of awareness, cultural traits, intolerance leads to such militant acts.

In Pakistan, ethnic conflict has been noteworthy one of theconflict that resulted in the splitting of East-Pakistan back to 1971 which led to the independence of Bangladesh. It could be categorized in two terms the underlying and other includes the proximate causes, both contributes and triggers all structural, socio-economic and political factors. And at external and internal levels focuses on mass-level and

elite-level factors that includes bad neighbors and bad leaders as well. Even though the state of Pakistan is still being facing such issues mainly in the province of Baluchistan that has been effecting the development of country and people as well.(D.R. Khan, 2020) Researches find out that, these ethnic parties in Pakistan with their political goals are still espouse to self-determination in other words the substitute for separation to which the leaders admit it private and publically. Thus ethno-linguistic movements have goals in a wide range, orientation of political elites that all comes under autonomy, power, demands for self-governance. In sum, the competition between ethnic groups gives rises to ethnic conflicts in the case for competition for *power* and access for resources.(D. R. Khan, 2017)

Kidnappings and ransom of high profile, HaiderGillani and ShabazTaseer and many more acts like that of militants brings them coverage at global level and also negatively effects on the projects for developmental purposes and foreign investments. FMU (Financial Monitory Unit) identifies the nexus between the terrorism and illegal activities, that the main sources are foreign funding, drug trafficking, extortion from business and kidnappings. Similarly, in all this fact shows the TTP receives high amount of about two billion dollars from the Afghan terrorists and narcotics mafia. Predominantly, the largest producer of illicit opium Afghanistan has much support towards drug trafficking. (Azam, Javaid, 2017, pp. 1–10)

Organized crime in Pakistan refers to the activities of groups of crimes organizers in the state; The Pakistani mafia spreading in many countries and have also been politicized and getting support from political officials. Such Mafia groups or criminal networks are mostly ethnically-based and have a lot of influence over governmentfor the reason that they are powerful enough. "Vicious cycle of corruption, misuses authority, criminalization of politics and drug trade, assassination, landgrabbing, arms smugglers, begging mafias and various other illegal activities of gangsters are prominent in which Pakistani Mafia is involved". Violence against women and girls are remaining widespread, government seems to have been failed in upholding its commitments as enforced disappearances remained pervasive and none culprits and offenders held accountable for them. In 2019, numerous cases of violence against women highlighted and difficulty face survivors getting justice which shows the path towards success in bringing key reforms by authorities. In result to the honor killings government in 2016 passed the law

in closing the pardon loophole which can be used by families in protecting of perpetrators.

Beside the fact, the goal which was set up in 2017, about the deployment of women's in military and as staff officers in UN peace keeping missions but the last year 2019 shows the difference from zero to fifteen percent. Regardless of laws on gender equality the state seems unable in ensuring effective enforcement thereof, to which the Global Human Rights Defense condemns it and urge the international community to action on it. Government actions at both the local and national level seems to be remained absent.('Women's Rights in Pakistan', 2019)Economic opportunities for women's undoubtedly limited 32.7 percent in Pakistan, in accordance to the Global Gender Gap Report of 2020 report women's don't have been granted with equal health rights as like men. Political gender narrowed by bringing improvements over the last two years likewise in educational attainment and political empowerment, but remains wide in terms of economic participation and in opportunity dimensions.(A. Ahmed, 2019)The government of Pakistan efforts to empower women needs more attention to bring them in the equal participation in the of field progress.

Pakistan in 2018 featured at ninth number among the unenviable list of those states, that has least access to safe water in particular, 70 percent people forced to drink bacteria-contaminated water. Approximately 53,000 of Pakistani children under which 5 died from diarrhea due to poor water and sanitation takes, annually, 60 percent of people hunted due to food insecurity. Moreover, education statistics shows 2016-2017 that 28.84 million people out of 51.53 million children out of school and more facts shows the pathetic situation of educational system, to which the country needs to raise the GDP expenditure on it from 2.83 to four percent.

In the report of 2018 shows the prevalence of poverty in Baluchistan meanwhile in the FATA region, Pakistan's 39 percent of population are condemned to the multidimensional poverty. The illustrative facts of this state of affairs shows that it's only due to unsustainable prioritization of specifically traditional security matters. Beyond ruling elites and their firefighting capabilities of corrupt officials, apart from smoldering turmoil in Baluchistan, rise of PashtoonTahafuz Movement and steepingdissatisfaction among youth from Khyber to Karachi is cateringcritical masses and having potentials to explode crisis of unprecedented proportions, indicating unforeseen implications for internal state security.(Munawar, 2019) Overall literature and ground study of Pakistan states

that there are number of factors related to each other and challenge Human Security as followed:-

- Extremist and ethno nationalist challenge
- Intra-religious Intolerance
- Sectarian Divide and Iran-Saudi involvement in society
- Proliferation of the illegal mafias and militant organizations

AFGHANISTAN; THE WARLORDS BATTLEGROUND

The state has been in continuous conflicts since 1970's. Interference by neighboring states and foreign invasion in Afghanistan undoubtedly exists at one hand but inter-elite competition for power; resources and ideology are the drivers to which none can deny them. For the reason as these dynamics have had prominent role in ongoing crisis, to the present day even after the establishment of NUG's government failed in implementing political and electoral reforms, lack of economic development and corruption are also contributing factors in this regard, as the governance system based on patronage and nepotism due to which it seems difficult to curb the problem. Apart from it evidences demonstrated in social media about the growing trends of polarization. Concerns over the stability in this particular states though matters a lot for global as well as for regional powers due to the convergence of interests. Deep internal divisions along ethnic, tribal and religious lines have also further increased the state fragility. (Ghiasy et al., 2017, pp. 32–46)

From last few decades Afghanistan has been ruled, at times badly and atrociously by its rulers thus went through different phases, but still has been lagging behind to be governed with implementation of modern norms of governance. Moreover, it is also worthwhile to note that the human security crisis stems from the desertification of legitimate institutions of governance, in order to portray oneself as harbinger of peace and development in modernizing system of nation state. Classic example of the state that shows the declined human security, that they have failed in countering the micro-level insecurities faced by Afghan people.

Thus the complete lack of transparency and accountability in financial matters the midst of since the period of 1980s has both begot the intensified the crisis of institutions of the state as people do not get their role and participation in the economic activity of the state as mentioned in the above lines. Secondly, Afghanistan's economic is also based on the allocation of resources to ethnic groups being placed in regional locations in the

traditional sense of the word. It implies that modern institutions of state are unable to develop themselves to create a viable and delivering economic system.

Massive aid has also been failed moreover the role of Kabul is least in this regard just guided by self-interests rather than to give priority to humanitarian concerns. Join hands of international community are of utmost importance to tackle the ongoing issues of landlocked country though not easy to sustain development and creating peace. Presently, the geo-strategic and economic environment of the state doesn't pose any threat from outside. Effective action is needed which is pressing task against rebels and by disarming citizens by taking firm action against illicit trafficker's and drug traders. Afghanistan issue is not only confined or limited to their own state but a regional issue which is affecting directly the stability paradox and people's prosperity. Thus it all requires a great deal for better planning which in depth also demands feasibility studies for the purpose of precise decision making.(Rasheed, 2018)

Hence, what are needed in Afghanistan are an institutional emergency as well as humanitarian emergency. It also includes government accountability institutions that use information for constructing policies in order to build the human capital of state citizens by supporting socio-economic efforts of their citizens for the betterment of the state and its institutions in the long run. Furthermore,there is also a need to allow people to monitor them by giving them their basic rights of freedom in both the terms of free exchange of information and freedom of expressions, which are precursor to human security in every society.(Maley& Maley, 2008)

The reason for highly volatile situation in Afghanistan are multiple like the lack of managing and protecting border, illegal economic activities, and abnormal foreign relations particularly neighboring states, combinedinequality with trade policies between the free port of Dubai and the protectionism elsewhere in South Asian states. These are some of the malaise which has rendered Afghanistan a center of illegal economic as well as social activities. This black marketing provided livelihoods to the people's sector while undermining Afghanistan's neighboring states institutions. What is at the heart of black economy is that people having money and connections within the system are beneficial while others remain outside the loop of development and progress. From here the quest for resources begins in multiple ways. Foreign powers prefer one group over the other to fulfill their own vested interests.

As regards to Afghanistan specifically in which it became a heaven for global terrorism. Jobless and directionless people easily fellsprey to extremism and fight the foreign power on the basis of divine injunctions being deliberately inculcated into their minds by foreign powers and their intelligence agencies. Hence, religion became a refugee of failure for them to solace themselves in the warrior culture. But behind this cynical logic is the work of socio-economic forces and ethnic ties together with tribal mindset which resulted into making Afghanistan a poisonous chalice of extremism, violence, war, aggression and proxies.(Jones, 2008, pp. 16–18) Today the situation in Afghanistan suggests it as state of generalized denial. Experience in Afghanistan, which requires critical perspective on the damage inflicted by years of dependency and new style of thinking in order to cope up with the possibilities to foster peace and in creating of new models.

Indeed, it is important to direct efforts in bolstering local initiatives without hidden security or by holding political agendas.(ReliefWeb & University, 2018)On February 20, 2020 peace agreement "Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan" signed between US and AfghanTaliban to end up the tough and long war in the state. Afghan president doesn't support many of the parts of agreement and moving ahead in keeping peace, however there are number of snags that may keep the agreement from being fully implemented. Along with it Taliban political divisions and among them their political leaders' issues who have their agendas are another obstacle who may be are at odds in keeping peace. With the weak government and removal of troops by US quite leaving some fears about the Taliban's, that will be waiting for to avail opportunity, to overrun Kabul.(Farr, 2020)

BANGLADESH; THE PROLONGED PROGRESS ROUTE

The generalized and popular view of human security in Bangladesh is one of boundless infringement, particularly against poor people and impeded, and of a wasteful, intricate and degenerate criminal equity framework. Political pioneers and the world class ought to guarantee the usage and observing of the entire criminal equity framework, adopting a multidisciplinarystrategy to address the multifaceted way of human security. Repressive laws have been abused by capable areas of society.

Key suggestions include: revoking the Special Powers Act (1974); checking on and altering enactment identifying with savagery against ladies; correcting arrangements of the Criminal Procedure Code

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identifying with safeguard; auditing the outdated Vagrancy Act; and presenting clear standards and systems for police force of capture and examinations. Non-legislative on-screen characters give lawful awareness battles and legitimate guide, however additionally activity is required, including: awareness-raising on the Constitutional rights identifying with human security; scope of human rights and human security laws in school educational module; and the foundation of a statutory lawful guide expert.(M. Khan, 2004)

An-other aspect of human security the political securitywhich is notably concerned with preserving people's in the society with their fundamental human rights. The threat of Islamic radicalism largely driven by competition between mainstream political parties of Bangladesh, emergence of Hifajat-e-Islam the sudden Bourne out complicated the situation. Unreasonable demands made by them and violent activities deteriorated and even generated insecurity wave for the cross section of society. Such political violence which has become the core governance issue has been posing ripple effects. In sum, periods of political instability left nothing but created poisonous atmosphere all over the dissident individuals and among community of minorities the fear of violence and un-clarity, uncertainty in future.(K. N. Ahmed, 2013)

The influx of Rohingya refugees which has been in Bangladesh since the time of 1970's and now has surpassed 500,000 and strangely the state is hosting them. Thus, refugees have been causing serious concerns over human security. UN agencies working in the state also mentioned about the stubborn potential threat and made an appeal for adequate fund in regards for the basic survival. Apart from it the other pertinent issue is of environmental security for the reason of increase in refugees which may create likelihood for the widespread of environmental degradation while settling issue of refugees. Though the government has been credited for its efforts in dealing with it and in providing facilities but on its opposite also making efforts in a professional fashion to engage and in mobilizing regional states and global powers to bring the amicable solution for the issue despite of it that they (China and India)are on the side of Myanmar.(Islam, 2018)

Legalistic policing methodologies ought to be changed to community or administration situated policing. Police preparing ought to be more situated towards the worries of powerless gatherings. Hostile to defilement systems ought to be reinforced, and police awareness of human rights and human security laws and the observing and non-military personnel oversight of police administrations ought to be moved forward. Examination methodology ought to be made more straightforward and responsible, and a separate agency of examination ought to be built up. Community policing ought to be presented countrywide.

Political impedance with the police and legal officers ought to stop. Burden of time points of confinement for examination and trial ought to be considered. Sufficient assets ought to be provided, an expert framework of prosecutors ought to be made, and the quantity of (legitimately prepared) justices and judges ought to be expanded. Prevalent courts ought toroutinely review subordinate courts and screen follow up activities. The security of witnesses ought to be ensured.(Hiscock, 2008)The Suppression of Violence Against Women and Children Act (2000) extended meanings of assault and share and presented offenses of inappropriate behavior and rape, yet did not address aggressive behavior at home, and is not completely adjusted to universal human rights instruments. Be that as it may, media reports of brutality against female workers as well as children together with marginalized groups of society have begotten awareness.(M. Khan, 2005, p.58)

Outdated laws and strategies ought to be altered; separate jails for female detainees ought to be set up; therapeutic organization ought to be enhanced; preparing, working conditions and execution observing ought to be enhanced for jail staff; detainees ought to be given preparing as indicated by their individual needs; formal protest instruments for detainees ought to be built up, and the meeting framework improved. Reinforced community policing ought to be utilized as a part of towns, and ward-based law authorization advisory groups ought to be set up.

INDIA FROM SHINING TO RISING: THE DAY DREAMING

In arguing development as freedom, remarkable Indian economist Sen has conveyed the capacity way to deal with to some degree higher measurements. As per in accordance to freedom clause which is seen as "the essential end and the key to development by and large. The former has a constitutive part in improving the quality of human life though the latter incorporates with the building up of basic capacities, for example, the capacity to maintain a strategic distance from such hardships such as starvation, famine and additionally the freedom to be

proficient and appreciate political interests of people at broader level.

According to Sen in the development of freedom on which he claims identifies that, "these instrumental freedomsspecifically improve the capacities of individuals; however in addition they are supplementary to one another, and can moreover fortify each other."(Sen, 1998)Economic strengthening of poor people can be an extraordinary motor of economic prosperity and its steady growth. Thus people-centered production open doors and holds capabilities to contribute both to economic improvement along with it noteworthy the reduction in death rates. Furthermore, diminishment in the ratio of deaths, thusly, can decrease birth rates.

"Poverty", according to M.K. Gandhi "is the most exceedingly awful type of violence." It shows that it is the poverty which gives birth to various forms of violence and threats to human existence. India has figured out how to battle poverty and has justifiable reason and motivation to feel certain about what is about to come in the coming future.(Gommans and Zurndofer, 2008) Increasing literacy rate of India, as the number of population in getting good education is increasing nonetheless still far from all-encompassing yet, statistics of 2018 shows 74.4 per in which majority of literate people was men's and now in 2020 has offer more educational programs in order to spread awareness about traditional rights apart just to read and write.(Plecher, 2020)

Analysis shows that India's long term growth process is stable, resilient and diversified over a fifty-year of period without any sort of prolonged reversals. From 2017-2018 growth rate accelerates from 7.3 per and analysts projected that 7.5 per to be in 2018-2019 as well as in 2019 to 2020 respectively and attaining for more 8 per despite of recovering growth rate.(Chandrashekhar, 2019)It is of utmost importance to note the predications about India; as Indianow has 1.37 billion comes on the second number to China 1.4 billion. India has not increasing and nevertheless expanding its investments in parenthood planning matter and speeding up the fertility decrease in such countries is not be as simple task. These states with highest fertility have also less socioeconomic indicators, issue to think upon.India has two types of poverty the ancient disparities based on health services and access for learninghowever at present poverty of next generation based on new technology.(Jitendra, 2019)

About every one of the States have prevailing with regards to lessening poverty however a few, especially the southern states, have improved. Provinces includingAssam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have stayed behind in poverty lessening. Unexpectedly, such provinces have similarly fared inadequately in diminishing absence of education. Connection is clear amongst poverty and ignorance. Certain patterns have developed. According to the Report of Indian Development, 2004 to 2005 brings up; the needy people are getting moved in least developed states. Poverty in rural areas is getting assembled for most of the part in rural work and artisan family units. Poverty is excessively extra-ordinary among the "lower" positions and tribes.

India is additionally grappling with the HIV/AIDS pandemic at gigantic level. Due to poor conditions of sanitation and prevalence of brothel house, the curse of AIDS has become rampant in India in recent years. As per to the report of UNAIDS, India at present has 5.7 million HIV-constructive individuals far greater than individuals in South Africa with 5.5 million. Such ascent is accepting stunning extents despite the fact that the Indian government assumes it is still another person's issue. As opposed to confronting the issue head on, India's Health Minister, A. Ramdoss, demands the UNAIDS figure isn't right. The National AIDS Control Organization concedes those official figures in India bar mother-to-kid disease and more seasoned individuals in light of the fact that exclusive the 19 to 49 age companions has been specified. In India the ratio of disease is probably much lesser, at 0.9%, against South Africa's 18.8%, yet that is not really a comfort. As indicated by UN projections, AIDS could slaughter thirty one million individuals in India by the coming years in 2025.(Mukim & Panagariya, 2011)

Despite of fastest growing economy and home for richest people but also the poor people home that exists for the reason that wealth hardly distributes among all over the state people. Significant indicators still show about India as fragile state and those indicators mostly links with internal matters that all comes under Human security complexities. Not only the issue of poverty but also marvelously diverse as comprises of mixed ethnicities and cultures. Domestic violence in India features the extreme array of culprits and victims. Problem is now further complicated due to the lack of understanding. Instead of addressing human security issues that state centric approaches are just confined towards increasing military capabilities and in dealing with the traditional security threats.(Tariq, 2017)

The business-driven perspective of India smothers a greater number of actualities than it

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uncovers. Hunger influences almost 50% of all youngsters in India with lesser signs for improvement plan, which parades the present day glass-and-chrome high rises and punishing flyovers of Delhi and Bangalore while concealing the devastating agonies of the general population living underneath the poverty line. It is without a doubt amusing that while the World Bank's most recent statistics put India as the twelfth wealthiest nation on the planet,   around 100,000 agriculturists have conferred towards madness specifically the suicide in the vicinity of 1993 and 2003 as indicated by the legislature.

A late United Nations Children's Fund write about lack of healthy sustenance of Indian kids scandalized the government of India. It is said that India has the most noteworthy number of malnourished kids on the planet, Madhya Pradesh in focal India being the worst affected state of India. Around 47% of below the age of five, numbering 57 million, are malnourished. Indeed, even in the Sub-Saharan Africa, 33% of youngsters are underweighted, is in an ideal situation. The legislature just dumped the information.(Datta, 2018)

The separation of rural and urban in India is additionally getting more extensive. The education is 80.6% specifically in urban areas, whereas in rural ratio is 59.21%. Urban India has 70.7% pucca houses however rural India has just 29.2 % solid and permanent houses. Thus, 63.8% of urbanunits' families have entry to can offices yet rural India has a depressingly low 9.4 %. Contrasted with 81.3% urban family units with safe potable water offices, just 55.3% of rural houses have this office. Both the success as well as   advancement that one partners with India's noteworthy economic development presently can't seem to touch India's 550,000 towns where 66% of its populace lives so far in this age of globalization.(Sen, 2009, pp. 1–19)

In addition, now the minorities particularly the Muslims have been facing serious problems since the time when BJP (Bhartiya Janta Party) under Modi took hold. In order to achieve the passage Modi administration did their best attempt through the CAA (Citizenship Amendment Act) which means in granting citizenship religion will be notice first. Through the verification process started by government which basically aimed at identifying the illegal migrants indirectly targeting Indian Muslims and has led to fears for them, as Hindu nationalist speeches and Anti-Muslim remarks are all reflected bias against Muslims.

Conclusion

The idea of human security mirrors various improvements who confronted progressively the customary view of security as the insurance of states from military assault. Undeniably, security of human has far to go before the generally acknowledged as a theoretical system or as an approach to national governments and global group for consideration. The pattern of human security issues faced by Pakistan is same for South Asia, but Pakistan has a maximized problem of rising militancy with ethnic disharmony. The social instability is increasing with each passing day. This situation makes it imperative to farthest role of the state to protect Pakistan from internal threat of terrorism and to make it a stable democratic and progressive state. India with passion to qualify for regional hub of information technology and human resource is still fighting against poverty, crime, corruption and same goes for the other states of South Asia as discussed here. Development as a source of freedom can be used to set the people free from old mindset and let them play best of their roles. It is evident that peace and security is source of regional stability which can be achieved by avoiding destructive track of clash and terror.

The research focused on major three questions that led to make certain conclusions. To the first question it is advisable for the four states to make a remedial measure for least intervention in each other's affairs. As expansionist and challenging environment allows the variables to create challenges for human security in case of terrorism, war and conflict. The second question related to the challenging dimensions in South Asia that are more related to spending on education, health and environmental considerations. All four states are spending less on these areas and focus more on defense due to threatening political environment. Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Afghanistan have to focus on life improvement and common security instead of military security.Social awareness is of utmost value to think upon it, government of Pakistan should develop formal outline about security policy as an assimilated area of people's opinion. Comprehensive and collective approaches are needed to resolve the scarcities of both the food and water. Operationalization of SOPs must be devised mainly in the insecure areas. Last but not least, it all maybe addressed through many ways; diplomatic negotiations, comprehensive strategies so that should also have comprised of use of force and the last social elevation of common man is also necessary in society.

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