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**ASSESSING HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN
PAKISTAN: APPLYING MASLOW'S THEORY OF HIERARCHIAL NEEDS**

THESIS

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FOREWORD

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ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GNI	: Gross National Income
HD	: Human Development
HDI	: Human Development Index
HDR	: Human Development Report
HPI	: Human Poverty Index
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
NER	: Net Enrolment Ratio
PBS	: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PES	: Pakistan Economic Survey
PER	: Primary Enrolment Ratio
UN	: United Nation
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program

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ASSESSING HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN: APPLYING MASLOW’S THEORY OF HIERARCHIAL NEEDS

ABSTRACT

Human Security has gained much of the importance in the recent times due to its crucial links with development particularly talking about sustainable development. Assessing human security through the human development index will prove beneficial as it undertakes the three most important spheres of human life i.e. health, education and Gross National Income per Capita. Although, human development index has added few other indicators during the last few years. But the focus of my thesis would be specifically on health, education and Gross National Income indicators. Additionally, my thesis has also assessed the human satisfaction through utilizing Maslow’s Theory of Hierarchical Needs keeping in contexts with the human development index.

My thesis has explored the major aspects of human development index as a tool to view the human security conditions in Pakistan. Pakistan misses some of the eminent milestones to achieve during the last few decades in the context of human development such as decreasing child mortality rates or increasing primary/secondary enrolment ratios to name some of the factors. In this regard, my thesis will also provide rationales to consider human security aspects while planning policies specifically ‘freedom from fear’ element. Human security is not only a concept to be studied in curriculums. Rather it is a strategy to be instigated in the state policies and meant to be implemented for better future prospects. Moreover, my thesis has also assessed that the country is struggling in the initial levels of Maslow’s theory of Hierarchical needs. Maslow’s Theory has provided a framework for the state policy makers to focus on achieving the highest level of human satisfaction, i.e. self-actualization needs.

Under-utilization of resources (allocated budget) and policies is a major threat to the population at large whether in health, education or any field of humanity. Furthermore, the major country who has implemented human security in the state policies has progressed rapidly in ensuring wellbeing of its people. Therefore, human security is a unique aspect to deal with the current distressing situation in order to enhance the living conditions of population at large.

Keywords: *Human Development, Human Security, Maslow’s Theory of Hierarchical Needs, Human Satisfactions, Human Development Indicators*



PAKİSTAN'DA İNSAN GELİŞİMİ İLE İNSAN GÜVENLİĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: MASLOW'UN HİYERARŞİ İHTİYAÇLARININ TEORİSİNE UYGULANMASI

ÖZET

İnsani Güvenlik son zamanlarda öneminin büyük çoğunluğunu kritik bağlantıları olduğu kalkınma özellikle sürdürülebilir kalkınma konusunda kazandı. İnsani Güvenliği İnsani Gelişim Endeksi yoluyla değerlendirmek insan hayatına ilişkin en önemli 3 alan olan sağlık, eğitim ve kişi başına düşen milli geliri kapsadığı için faydalı olacaktır. Ancak, İnsani Gelişim Endeksi'ne son yıllarda birkaç başka gösterge daha eklenmiştir. Fakat, benim tezimin odak noktasını özellikle sağlık, eğitim ve kişi başına düşen milli gelir göstergeleri oluşturacaktır. Buna ek olarak; benim tezim ayrıca İnsani Gelişim Endeksi bağlamında Maslow'un İhtiyaçlar Hiyerarşisi'nden yararlanarak insan memnuniyetini de değerlendirmektedir.

Bu tez çalışması Pakistan'ın insan güvenliği koşullarını incelemek amacıyla İnsani Gelişim Endeksi'nin başlıca özelliklerini bir araç olarak kullanmıştır. Pakistan son yıllarda insani gelişim bağlamında çocuk ölüm oranını azaltmak veya ilkokul/ortaokul kayıt oranını artırmak gibi çok önemli dönüm noktalarını kaçırmıştır. Bu bağlamda, benim tezim planlanmış politikalar arasında yer alan 'freedom from fear' ilkesi kapsamında insan güvenliğini göz önünde bulunduracak gerekçeler sunmaktadır. İnsani Güvenlik yalnızca müfredatlarda okutulacak bir kavram değildir. Daha çok devlet politikalarında teşvik edilecek bir stratejidir ve daha iyi bir gelecek için projelerde uygulanmalıdır. Aynı zamanda, bu tez çalışması Maslow'un İhtiyaçlar Hiyerarşisi Teorisi'nin başlangıç aşamasında olan ülkeleri de incelemektedir. Maslow'un teorisi devlet politikasına yön verenlerin insan memnuniyetini en yüksek seviyede gerçekleştirme konusunda odaklanmaları için kendini gerçekleştirme ihtiyaçları hususunda genel bir çerçeve sunmuştur.

Kaynakların gerektiği şekilde kullanılmaması ve uygulanan politikalar sağlık, eğitim veya insanlığa dair herhangi bir alanda nüfusun büyük çoğunluğu için çok büyük bir tehdit teşkil etmektedir. Ayrıca, devlet politikalarında insan güvenliğini sağlamış başlıca ülkeler vatandaşlarının refahını sağlamada hızlı bir ilerleme kaydetmiştir. Bu nedenle, İnsani Güvenlik şimdiki endişe verici duruma karşı mücadele etmede nüfusun büyük çoğunluğunun yaşam koşullarını geliştirmek için benzersiz bir politikadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *İnsan Gelişimi, İnsan Güvenliđi, Maslow'un Hiyerarşİ İhityaç Teorisi, İnsan Memnuniyeti, İnsan Gelişimi Göstergeleri*





1. INTRODUCTION

In this thesis, I will define the different approaches of human development in the perception of human security. Additionally, the human development approaches were further explored through the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs in order to view how far the state has made progress in fulfilling the needs of its citizens. Furthermore, I will also explain the significance of the study to be conducted.

1.1 Background

The development continues changes from the circumstances, situations and environments where human normally exists and grows. In 2002, Arab Human Development Report considered human beings as the real asset of nation rather than the economic growth (AHDR, 2002). According to UNDP (2004), the main objective of human development is to focus on the measures to improve human life. However, these measures do not necessarily thought to be focusing on economic aspects. Thus, this development undergoes different kinds of changes ranging from gradual environment, social indicators such as primary or secondary needs and self-actualization (Bronfenbrenner, 1977).

Additionally, human development in terms of human security is a well-being impression within a ground of international development. (United, 1997). The impact of human security within the human development is not only on national territories but has also considerable impact on international security. Human security focuses not only state concerns but also highlight the notion of individuals within the state. At the same time, this milestone holds connections with the different disciplines such as; human rights, international relations, politics, public policy and development studies (United, 1994). Furthermore, human security is a multifaceted concept as it consists of seven components dealing with every field of human life whether personal, community or political aspects (Gomez & Gasper, 2013). The main focus is about protecting and securing the clash of the "freedom from want" and "freedom from the fear" which is

associated with the framework of global insecurity towards the development (America's, 2012).

1.2 Human Development in Terms of Human Security

In this research, the main concern is about the dimension of human development in the aspect of the human security. This study explores a new paradigm of the development in which the central motive of the research is human welfare, security and human well-being. Consequently, the significant impact of the development strategies and policies on the average of the human life cannot be denied by any way (Mahboob, 1996). Admittedly, the idea of human security in the present scenario leads towards the perspective of the actual security in terms of protection in their groups or communities, their jobs, their environment (Rothenberg, 2010). In order to view the progression of any process relating with development, human security is considered to be an important element to view the sustainability of such processes. Therefore, satisfactory results cannot be expected if there is slightest chance of viewing poor human security aspects in such development activities (Mukherjee and Parihari, 2010). With the process of globalization, the concept of time and space changes and affects almost every element of economy. Thus global concerns integrate different world economies (Rothenberg, 2003). The idea of global village greatly influences countries to become the part of international identity. At the same time global impact also rises challenges for those who are suffering in terms of poverty, economic crisis and insecurity threats. However the assistance provided by the prestigious institutions such as United Nations, IMF and World Bank had an adequate impact on global surroundings (Mahboob, 1996). Consequently, it can be concluded that security and development are interdependent upon each other (Gareth, 2009).

1.3 Measurements of Human Development

Generally, multiple approaches are used to measure the real progress in the human development to secure the adjusted inequality in the progressive human development. Thus, this concept is measured by Global Human Development report which consisted of four main indexes such as Gender Empowerment Measure, Gender-related

Development Index, Human Development Index (HDI), and the Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Empowerment Measure given by the United Nations (UN).

Therefore, this research focuses only on Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index is defined as a technique used for general public and nations to observe the strategy flaws of local, regions and countries. The United Nation report has cautioned the countries of poor consequences in the future if they do not modify their development related policies in order to secure growth. Accordingly, a framework was also designed which concerns social justice aspect and indirectly economic development as well (United, 1997).

The Human Development Index encircles information related to the following factors:

- Education (considered the representation of average schooling and expected years of schooling),
- Gross national income per capita
- Life expectancy at birth.

Despite the fact that this human development index does not confine each phase that contributes to human capability. Consequently, it is a uniform way of measuring human capability across nations, communities and international level.

Importantly, UNDP redefined human development and highlights the aspect of “expanding public choices” in the context of the education, skills, social mobility, wealth, income, health services, facilities and job opportunities etc. Undoubtedly, these “achieved status” lead towards “decent standard of living” where there is “security” of socio-political freedom enhancing human rights and guaranteed self-respect (United, 1997).

Furthermore, the human development depends on the six basic pillars/ components which primarily focus on the economic and social aspects. One of the pillars is *security* which is providing people development opportunities without restraint. Another one is *productivity* defined as active participation of people in the generation of income and revenue. Most important component is *cooperation* in terms of belonging to groups and communities as a means of mutual improvement. Yet another component for human development is *sustainability* which is defined as right of living and access of sustaining their lives. *Empowerment* emphasizes on the free will of the citizens to control progress

and decisions that influence their life. *Equity* in terms of thought of equality for all people involving men and women for example right for education (Human, 2009).

Advancement in the Terminology of Human development

In order to trace the logic behind the human development in terms of human security it is significant to focus on the world image of explaining the process of human development. Similarly, every age group continues to modify and accept its human enlightening and natural tradition even reflecting in the contemporary state of affairs. Human development is somehow a cultural process which uses different tools in socially constructed activities where they learn from each other through experiences and traditions. To add up for better understanding, cultural patterns of human development explaining the routines that construct logic of similarities and differences in community's practices and customs (Barbara, 2003)

The research of human development has been based mainly on focusing a line of investigation and assumption approaching from middle group communities in North America and Europe. These research studies frequently have been assumed to generalize each and every one after that (Barbara, 2003). Additionally, the world has made substantial growth in economic development due to globalization and encourages shared indicators.

However, globalization and human development assures to improve the security of the public choices and security to decide whatever they want related to their basic rights for freedom of choice (Naqvi, 1993). At the same time, globalization seeks to accomplish the concept of security towards development by creating and enhancing manufacture, production and increasing potential related to skills. Moreover, the main concern of the world is all about the purchaser choices all the way through a complimentary progress of goods, capital, knowledge and services. It can be done by improving the purposeful allocation of revenue and recourses by equalizing issue of prices through which there is security from the inflation and high risk (Syed, 2003).

The main purpose of human development is to expand people's capabilities which transform economic development into multi-dimensional human being comfort zone. Examples include such as leading a well standard of quality living and being educated by increasing associations between human development and economic development

(Naqvi, 2006). Furthermore, to secure human development might involve non-minimalist government such as a diverse economy and knowledgeable encouragement, which modifies self-centeredness performance (Syed, 2003).

1.4 Impacts of Socio-Economic Indicators on Human development in Pakistan

The significant impact of human development works at different levels in different countries with respect to human security including Pakistan which is the main concern of this research. Here, I will mention the relations of different elements which play a crucial impact whether positive or negative on human development in Pakistan. The conditions of human development in Pakistan could be reflected through carefully observing the following points:

- Role of economic growth,
- Poverty,
- Social development policies
- The role of human development policies implementations in human development.

1.4.1 Role of economic growth and human development

It is the need of the time to administer such public policies which aims to secure the citizens from the future risks regarding health, education, environmental issues and financial concerns. A positive correlation can be observed between economic growths and securing human lives. Admittedly, such foundational public policies for the upgrading of the standard life style of all citizens have been absent currently in Pakistan. As a consequence of this state of situation in Pakistan, the contemporary condition is full of the following conditions:

- Increasing discrimination,
- Poverty and scarcity of resources,
- Unemployment and additional mob fall in the fragmented part of the society which impacts the decrease in economic growth (DFID, 2008).

Another important factor in this regard is unequal involvement or participation of women. The conditions of working women in Pakistan is not satisfactory at all as women have to face many barriers in order to get better jobs and to play a positive role in the economy (Casez & Verick, 2013). But according to Global Economic Reports (2007), the future prospects are quite positive as almost all of the new jobs have been created in developing countries. For instance, during 1999 and 2000 in Pakistan, the standard annual growth pace related to human development in Pakistan was 4.8%. On the other hand, this unassuming growth was neutralizing by remote and the ground population growth rate of 2.6% annual.

Human Development of Pakistan 2015 report state that the factors employment and human development is cordially linked with the human security. Additionally, it also decreases the risk related to future which is a wide perception associated with the jobs or service market. This factor contribute in reducing differences, enhance public good, secure living, enable individuals for the human security. Thus, the factor employment indirectly provides people an opportunity of a good judgment of self-esteem (Human, 2015).

Moreover, human development leads towards securing the future of nation by making people to understand demand and supply and make stronger connections among the people or communities of Pakistan. Even though, the association between human development and work cannot be found in Pakistan. It changes the intensity from time to time and indirectly in relation with the economic stability and worldwide economic crisis (Khadija, 2002). The impact of economic crisis could prove to be extremely harmful to human development if countries remain in crisis for a long time (Kim & Conceição, 2010).

Undoubtedly, the association can be out of order in terms of unequal and dangerous circumstances when the employment of civil rights are not certain or confined. Furthermore, indicators of the social security connections are not in position to handle further risks and uneven circumstances. Uneven circumstances or service related prejudice has further worsened the situation and contributed a lot towards socio-economic imbalance in Pakistan contributions (Human, 2015).

- Therefore, one of the key solution to protect human security is through accurate governance, especially the way in which state institutions deliver services to the people at the local or ‘grass roots’ level is key to assuring human security (Quin, 2008).
- Another important aspect is the labor capital in Pakistan which could prove to be of great significance in improving human development (Naqvi, 2007). The abilities and potentials of labor capital are built in such a way that it would prove beneficial to human security and human development at large (Khadija, 2002).

Thus the above mentioned solutions can help out to form active policy program implementations towards the road of human development for protecting human security (Human, 2015). Importantly, not only Pakistan but lots of states around the world also miss the data used as a key indicator collectively with time use framework of labor system, child labor, voluntary care work, compulsory work and social security. Thus, this hinders the capacity of state to ensure improvement on these levels of human development in terms of human security (Khadija, 2002).

1.4.2 Role of poverty in human developments

Generally, the human development is measured by the optimistic approach but the negative aspect cannot be neglected as it hinders human development and might results in human insecurity. For instance, intensity of human security in Pakistan is highlighted by the calculation of the absolute quantity of people who suffered from the scarcity of resources. Pakistan faced a huge setback in 1990 in the form of poverty as more than 30% of the population lives below the standard earnings and simultaneously standard lifestyle decreased (HDR, 2015).

Since, Pakistan has experienced both inferior growth and privileged rate of poverty because of that the income allocation across different income groups have worsened. For example, the prosperous 20% of the people has additional than 40% of earnings. Even though, at the same time as the deprived 20% have less than 10% of earnings. Consequently, employment circumstances have worsened (Khadija, 2002). The concept of unbalance distribution among people of different classes has been developed by the notion of missing of greater activity constant of workforces and wages structure towards

flexible production for the development and flexible employment and everyday expenditure systems (Khadija, 2002).

Keeping in view the present condition of Pakistan, the creation of more employment opportunities could actually play a pivotal role in creating positive conditions between economic growth and human development. An irony is that many countries at large are facing economic crisis and unemployment is becoming a huge problem for the masses. Thus, it can be concluded that the conditions such as provision of health, education and opportunities regarding employment has got worse during the recent decades in Pakistan which could play a vital role instead in development (Khadija, 2002).

1.4.3 Role of social development policies

According to UNRISD (2009), the foremost aim of social development policies is to protect the citizens from social unforeseen events and eventually to assist them to achieve their individual or collective goals. While the Developmental Social Welfare were developed in accordance with the international standards which emphasizes on the measures not only to enhance human potentials but also to nurture self-reliance on a larger scale (United Nations, 1987). On the other hand, Pakistan organized different social development policies and strategies to face the risk and overcome the bridge of the development. Pakistan commitment at the United Nations (UN) conferences in Cairo for education in 1990s indicates the interest of social development through the social indicators (United, 1997). The participation of schooling in entire public spending during the time frame in 1988 and 1989 also went up from 6.7% in 1998 and 1999 to increase up to 7.8%. Thus, this improved concerned from the recent decades were one of the essence to put into practice for the purpose of the human development (Khadija, 2002).

On the contrary, Pakistan's social expenditure as a percentage of Gross domestic Product (GDP) was 2.94% though it came downward to 2.48% in the period of 1988 and 1989. Even though, more than ten year of time duration, the contribution of role of education in the Gross domestic Product (GDP) went down from a very short of 2.01% to 1.68%. Consequently, regardless of worldwide commitment, during the 1990s social division spending as a proportion of Gross domestic Product (GDP) actuality go downward (United, 1997).

In comparison, social sector expenditure gives you an idea about various developments in the budgetary allocations. For example, social sector spending was 9.8% of Pakistan's federal budget in 1988 and in 1989. It went up to 11.5% by 1998 and 1999. Thus, this shows how Pakistan changes its policies while using social indicators from development to secure sustainable human development where there are less risk to cope with (United, 1997).

1.4.4 Role of human development policy implementations

Human development matters a lot for the protection of the human security if these development policies are implemented properly, consistently and sustained over a long period of time (Human, 2009). The challenges faced by developing countries such as Pakistan is not only to speed up economic development but also to recover the life style of people (Syed, 2003). However, in the contemporary era Pakistan required to build persistent hard work of extensive strategies (Bronfenbrenner, 1977). Therefore, the focus of such strategies should be on regions such as improving governance, reducing poverty, education and advancing gender equality which is associated with development (Khadija, 2002).

Similarly, the governance structures of Pakistan beyond doubt bring about human development model in Pakistan to implement effective actions towards their needs in critical areas. According to South Asia Human Development report in 1999, the situation of Pakistan was viewed as one of poorly governed countries which ultimately cause a decline in development (United, 1997).

It was also analyzed that the resources are insufficient to cater such a large population with the provision of basic necessities of life. The main causes were centralized bureaucratic formation, corruption system, unproductive economic management and non-existence of rule of law controlling the economic, social and political setting (Marshall, 1950).

Additionally, collection of the large amount of taxes is regressive and the burden is more on the deprived than on the prosperous (Barbara, 2003). According to the statistically fact and figures, only 1 percent of the people pay revenue tax. Therefore, the poor economic governance system of Pakistan has to deal with the greater poverty, scarcity of resources and human deprivation (Human, 2009). It can be concluded that human

development system has faced huge challenge from inequality and unfair system thus resulting in reduced human security (Khadija, 2002).

Precisely, if the country wants to lead toward human development initially through economic improvements, the declaration of a wide foundation of democracy which is based on accountability and transparency must pursue. Thus, the concern is all about the actual challenge to construct an environment where citizens are capable to make a living according to their choices. Only after successfully meeting this challenge, the main motive of security will be met which is to get pleasure from their basic rights. This may also lead to active contribution from the citizen and freedom of selecting their representatives through the appropriate transparent electoral system (Khadija, 2002).

As a consequence, transparency is needed in all public procedures and actions, accountability of elected legislative body, obedience to rule of law and decentralization of power to lower levels of governance (Bronfenbrenner, 1977). This can be only achieved through just a secure environment. Furthermore, along with the appropriate government structure, the development of social system and private sector is also necessary for economic growth and social justice (Marshall, 1950).

1.5 Abraham Maslow's Theory of Hierarchical Needs

Abraham Maslow has given the groundbreaking theory of needs and has arranged the needs in hierarchy eminent for every human being to pass through the primary and secondary needs in order to achieve the highest level of needs. Abraham Maslow classified the needs in five levels such as the basic or physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, then comes the esteem needs and finally self-actualization level of needs can be achieved (Luz, 2008). This theory is widely applauded for the reason the needs or the hierarchy of needs were signified of two major interrelated dominant ideas. Every need whether primary or secondary should be given its due importance and secondly the order of the needs should be maintained. Hence, in order to reach the next level of needs, it is important to first satisfy fully or wholly the primary needs (Drakopoulos and Grimani, 2013). It cannot be denied that great range of research studies has utilized this theory in exploring needs of individual in organizational setup. During the last few decades a gradual shift of utilization of

Maslow's Theory of Hierarchical Needs can be observed while applying the theory to macro scale or nations/countries. (Luz, 2008). Recent examples include approaches for eco-development in national parks in India (Rishi et al. 2008) and another eminent study which focused on the annual quality of life in the perspective of development in 88 countries considering the time period from 1960 to 1994 (Hagerty 1999).

1.6 Statement of the Problem

According to this research, there is an alarming need in developing countries like Pakistan to establish calculation support administering policies to ensure human development concerning human security for the citizens. As, according to HDI report of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) situation has worsened (United, 1997) as Pakistan continue at the same position at 146th rank among the 187. Even the positions of the India and Bangladesh have been better-quality than our situation (Rasul, 2014).

Importantly, the publication of the human development index for the earlier period has accepted without serious question, arguments and observation in political encircles of media and considers perspective of the think tank group of people (United, 1997) with the exception of little participation of the infrequent observations and evaluation in a few policy research establishment. Thus, no dialogue takes place in a severe fashion that is accountable for human development preparation and significantly policy at the regional and region levels.

As a consequence, later on the Human Development Index facilitate Pakistan with the most excellent system of measuring human improvement while highlighting several dynamics such as life expectancy, education, poverty, infant mortality, health, right to use the most important services and gender fairness (Naqvi, 2006). Similarly, these dimensions of human advancement of human development index become an adequate not only for Pakistan but also for all international countries as standards and values for human development (Rasul, 2014).

Firstly, the demand draws from the peoples and group of citizens who are suffering from the restricted level neither fall in healthy reflection of public association. Secondly, system is not well built enough to get the appropriate implications of system of

government at the region level and the political level for fulfilling the perceptives to provide fundamental human needs (Rasul, 2014). As, the primary pace is for sensitizing citizens about their basic civil rights and provide them sufficient resources to face the problem at the local level. In my analysis when crowd of people become more and more development conscious at the same time, they put extra and additional demands on the structure of government and the public legislative body to supply services to struggle for better life standards (Naqvi, 2006).

Finally, the regions that are the core of human development have poor political and executive management both at the higher level as well as at the local institutional level gives depressing reflection on the presentation of political governments in terms of their officially authorized consent which must be devoted to the developing human potential and secure them from the risk of the impression of basic human problem in Pakistan (Rasul, 2014).

The study intended above will be a micro level but useful attempt towards choice of priority towards the safety system through the logic based knowledge where policy and practice area is highlighted which is required for building secure and developed system of Pakistan.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Admittedly, this study highlights the basic right issue concerning the human development in terms of human security which includes not only social aspect but also political, economic, cultural and identical issues. With the advent of technology and fast pace of globalization, greater emphasize on human security concept can be viewed. Therefore, in socio-political sciences such as International Relations has acknowledged the importance of human security (Tsai, 2009). Precisely, it effects not only at national but also at international level and impacting the relations (both inter and intra) from all around the world because of globalization.

Therefore, this framework sets according to political science and international relations because this research highlights missing significant gap. From the research point of view, this study suggests a bridge to overcome the alarming situations which directly or indirectly effects the human development and human security.

Additionally, viewing the human development approaches in the hierarchical needs would provide a framework in which stage of the hierarchy the state falls over the period of time. Abraham Maslow's theory has been considered a benchmark in understanding the motives of motivation. However, during the considerable period of time this theory has been utilized greatly to view the development aspects, well-being and happiness of populations through viewing different prescribed indicators. It also provides certain possibilities for the state to consider the policies and their implementations in the urge of improving human development indexes and human security at large.

1.8 Objectives

I want to assess the human security conditions in Pakistan through viewing the human development index. For this purpose, I have demonstrated many objectives before conducting the research study.

The objectives of the contemporary research are following:

- To understand the concept of human security in the context of human development.
- To place the basic indicators of the human development indexes on the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs in order to grab a view of how far the needs are being fulfilled.
- To explore the role of state this influences optimistically or pessimistically on the implementations of the human development policies in Pakistan.

Conclusion

In this chapter, I have given an insight about the background of human development and how it is an important framework in the ongoing globalization processes and in achieving human security. Furthermore, I have also stated about the possible contributions through this research study. The chapter also gives a detailed description about the significance of the study conducted and the possible objectives which the study would be focused upon throughout the study.



2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The present study aims to assess the human security in the circumstance of human being development in Pakistan. Human security has been taken into consideration by many organizations as an informative and useful principle. For better understanding the details of the study, this chapter offers an overview about the numerous studies performed formerly by using similar or diverse approach keeping in observation the goals and objectives lay down by the researcher in the current study.

Since the inception of the concept human security in 1994, many countries are considering to assess human security for the benefits of human beings. Also, different assessment criteria of human security applied by different researches are studied in this regard. Moreover, I have provided an overview of previous research studies regarding the application of Maslow's theory of needs in different socio-economic contexts.

2.1. How Human Security Assessed in Developed Countries?

Human security can be used as a tool to formulate strategies in order to overcome challenges surfacing violence and security issues. Carvalho & Corrêaaims (2008) did a case study to investigate how human security concept can be used as an instrument for impending new internal and external security issue in the Latin American perspective, in particular in the Brazilian circumstance. It has been analyzed in this paper that human security is further a normative structure and it must be utilize as an operational and investigative device. A review about Brazil current problems has been underlined and a case study of Vivo Rio (representing a NGO that works on human being security analysis) has also been discussed. The human security could prove to be fruitful in shaping the strategies of government and civil society around security issues (Carvalho, 2008).

Ruttenberg (2013) did a study to view the developmental alternative of human security in Latin America. In contemporary Latin America, *buen vivir* which means 'living well' became institutionalized as a development goal; with development plans and social policies geared toward helping individuals and communities realize their potential for living well. Thus, implementing *buen vivir* in state policies helped in recognizing the 'lack of restrictions from want' aspect. It is a useful practice guiding socioeconomic development for inclusive human security. Furthermore, human security can be assessed by how successfully *buen vivir* has been implemented as a development strategy as the objectives of *buen vivir* takes into account every aspect of 'freedom from fear'. The interests of government and social movements conjoin over the implementation of *buen vivir* for social wellbeing and human security. The researcher has also revealed the positive impacts in the form of utilizing human potentials thus gradually leading to human security in Latin America (Ruttenberg, 2013).

Likewise, Dubinina (2008) conducted a study to explore the impacts of oil and gas industry on human security. Constructivist opinion and the discourse assumption were based on the mechanical and practical surroundings. Although the case study selected was Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Environmentally, the state and the citizens mutually bear from insecurities. Both the oil and gas activities show the way towards the environmental corrosion which is not either in the state neither of the people's benefit. Industrial development and environment are two renowned predicament and argument from years. Political security for the state is conserving state authenticity. The research shows that relations between state and human being values endow with generally insecurity issues for the human security practice in the circumstance of oil and gas manufacture in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug, whereas the state assured energy/economic security still have to face the other issues of insecurity in the form of environmental and political problems (Dubinina, 2008).

The costs of industrial and economic rates in China could prove to be fatal if not handled carefully. Meisen & Cavino (2007) conducted a study in China to assess the impacts of rural electrification on environment and economic development particularly. Environment also includes in the feature of human security. Due to the hard work at

rural electrification China has become one to the country bringing electricity to 98% of its population.

This success was consumed by sustaining high rates of growth, improving human development characteristics (literacy, toddler death rates and per capita income). China has become seven out of ten the focal point of polluted cities in the world due to the outcome of its elevated confidence on coal to produce electricity. Apart from all, in these cities drastically the air and water quality has decreased over the period of time (Meisen and Cavino, 2007).

Heynen (2015) explores the EU's application of human security in its foreign and security policies towards the Western Balkans. The research conducted in this thesis is qualitative in nature. EU documents, including, *inter alia*, EU strategies and basic policy papers, the Opinion of the European Commission were the primary sources utilized in this study. While a qualitative research design was made and this study contains two case studies, each of which will explore the EU's relations to one country located in the Western Balkans with a focus on human security matters. The two countries chosen as case studies are Slovenia and Kosovo. In order to assess human security, only three elements of the seven categories of human security were taken under consideration to assess human security. Those are personal security, political security and economic security. Personal security is the vital component of human security encompassing security from physical violence and thereby forming part of the 'freedom from fear' constituent of human being safety. While the political security entails that public ought to survive in a society that respect their essential individual constitutional rights. On the other hand economic security is explained as a secure fundamental income or commencing a number of visibly finance security web. It has been analyzed that the European Union has partially adopted human security concept keeping under consideration the specified components of human security (Heynen, 2015).

Canonico (2015) with his colleagues conducted a case study to investigate the connection involving the implementation of corruption activities and its results on human security. A qualitative study was planned, which depends on representative judiciary basis to build up and confirm the impression. The focal point of case study

base on the toxic waste prohibited traffic from northern Italy to Campania region. Interviews were conducted between the period of January 2009 and December 2012. Also, the researchers has distinguished and specified three main levels of analysis i.e. the micro level, organizational level and the contextual level. Quite astonishingly, the impacts of corruption on human security cannot be denied as corruption effect not only the economic growth indicators but also the social indicators combined. Although the main objective of politicians and civil serving persons is to defend public awareness; conversely, the study recommend that these fundamentals have turn into entangled with the corruption system (Canonico et al, 2015).

2.2 Assessing Human Security in Developing Countries

Hai (2007) conducted a research to view the interdependence of human development, human security and human rights. The study was conducted in Vietnam. This paper takes under consideration the fact that no one supposed to be taken into priority as they are all knotted with each other and each one cannot be put into practice separately. A thorough consideration of the connection among individual development, human being security and human constitutional rights was exposed in the course of watchfully evaluating the poverty decline in Vietnam. The paper also examines the perception and consequences of poverty decline in Vietnam, indicating a developmental method that integrates three pillars in few cases can be extremely efficient in civilizing the quality of life for lacking segments of a specified society (Hai, 2007).

Smith (2013) conducted a study to explore civil society experiences and peace- building perspectives through using human security as an analytical framework. The researcher has focused on the internal dynamics of the victor's peace in Sri Lanka. The adapted restorative enquiry was utilized as a methodology and semi-structured interviews were conducted while document analysis was also used. The researcher analyzed that the utility of Human Security lies not as political agenda rather it should be instigated as a theoretical structure for increasing detailed understanding of the temperament of (in)security and issues motivating (in)security at numerous stages of study surrounded by diverse kinds of peace (Smith, 2013).

Soh (2005) has conducted a study to assess human security by viewing the human rights conditions in North Korea. Listed as the least developed country, North Korea has struggled great deal in establishing human rights in this region. According to UN Commission of Inquiry (2014), it has been analyzed that abuses such as extermination, murder, enslavement and other types of human rights violations were observed to be highest in North Korea. Despite the outstanding progress of the international efforts in providing human rights protection, the human rights conditions have not shown much improvement in this region. Thus, the human insecurity is at large in North Korea. The researcher has analyzed that the formation of regional human rights regime in East Asia is essential to enhance human security in North Korea. For this purpose, a regional international regime focused on human security issues should be established through multilateral cooperation, based on an agreement of the definition of human security. Multilateral actors counting governments, inter-governmental institutions, international NGOs, and municipal culture should form a collaborative network to promote enhancement of human being safety within East Asia (Soh, 2005).

Importance of indulging phenomenon of human security in state policies cannot be denied. China and Canada has set the examples of successfully merging the human security paradigms in state policies. Contrary to this, an African state lacks the practices of human security. Certainly, Ola-David (2014) did a comparative study to assess whether human security is more important than the internal security. The researcher has carefully analyzed the human development reports of selected countries in the west world and of African countries. The African countries include Mozambique, Burundi, Ethiopia, Chad, Mali, Siera Leone. The researcher has concluded with the notion that even though state safety residue essential to peace, safety and immovability. But the importance of human security cannot be neglected as it remains the simple way out to the internal quarrel on the continent of Africa and the core for assured permanent peace and constancy (Ola, 2014).

Khan (2005) has conducted a study to assess the human security in Bangladesh by taking under consideration six categories of human security ranging from politics and political groups to crime, judicial system, discrimination against women etc. The

researcher noted that there is evidently a typical connection in Bangladesh among economic development, development towards the MDGs and development towards additional characteristics of human security. The researcher has carefully analyzed each specified category with the help of secondary data. Economic security development is already comprehensively evaluated in Bangladesh and in many developing countries in economic assessments that evaluate the growth in national income, alteration in income distribution, alteration in poverty stages etc. The study reveals that political growth policy plays a serious character, in sequence obsessed by the restricted magnetism of the employment and justifiable accretion chances are release to large number of politically dominant intermediary classes (Khan, 2005).

Likewise, Rajaretnam (2011) conducted a study to assess human security in conflict zones i.e. Northeast India Region and Orissa, India. The research study has taken into consideration the economic, environment security indicators to view human security. The study base on 14 key indicators including unemployment, poverty, governance, increase rates of crime etc. The evident factors of insecurity for individuals residing in these long lasted conflict zones are poverty and unemployment which became the source of low lifestyle and human insecurity. The researcher has suggested in order making sure human security, the method base on increasing human capital will be useful (Rajaretnam, 2011).

Quinn (2008) conducted a study to view human insecurity in Cambodia. It has been analyzed that human insecurity is an outcome of the security strategies and military activities of exterior authority. Human being security and international relationships are linked with each other. Cambodia's post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation and development strategies have also been strongly influenced by international forces through development assistance programs. Despite this aid, Cambodia's performance in health, education, justice, employment and poverty alleviation has been poor. Based on qualitative fieldwork, the thesis argues that governance especially the way in which state institutions deliver services to the people at the local or 'grass roots' level – is key to assuring human security. It further argues that through development assistance policies

and practices, global governance institutions have a significant influence on national and local governance processes (Quinn, 2008).

Berti (2015) has analyzed the human security parameters on Syria refugee crisis in 2015. The researcher agreed that it is worst humanitarian crisis whether in the shape of not getting admittance to education, unemployment plus security issues which are considered the basic rights of human beings. The researcher further noted that the Syrian refugee crisis also has a negative impact on the economies of the host countries such as Lebanon. This leads to human insecurity to a large extent. Environmental security, economic security indicators are applied to view the human security aspect on the ongoing Syria refugee crisis (Berti, 2015).

Meanwhile, to evaluate the results of terrorist attacks on the refugee status was also conducted in Germany which is a developed country. Freitas (2002) conducted the research to assess human security after the September 11 situation. The refugees suffered greatly at the hands of those countries who were previously giving shelter and all facilities to refugees. On the other hand in Greece, Afghan refugees faced a huge setback as the government reject to permit their applications for sanctuary, going against its commitment under the Refugee Convention. While in Hungary, the entire Afghan sanctuary finders were relocated from open treatment centers to conveniences with discriminating safety procedures (Freitas, 2002).

It has been viewed that not only human development leads to human security but interdependence of concepts and the country would face fatal consequences in the form of poverty and economic drawback if any collision occurs. Mukherjee and Parihari (2010) conducted the study to contrast proportions of human security in preferred locations of West Bengal, India. The center of attention is to evaluate human security indicator for the population at the constituency stage supporting diverse signs and present meso-level assessments in provisions of human security index. The researcher has utilized both the quantitative and qualitative structure for calculating significant dimension of humans security i.e., personal security. Brutal divergence have their genesis in human uncertainty: where lack of confidence is associated with prohibiting and lack of admittance to possessions and control. One fundamental concern in such

course of action is how to calculate human security and keep record of associated alteration for accepting suitable policy-stance, approach and proceedings (Mukherjee and Parihari, 2010).

The dictatorship has devastating impacts on human security. Morris (2012) conducted a study to assess human security in countries Tunisia, Egypt and Libya where the dictatorships became the reason for the collapse of the administration in the district of Northern Africa in 2011-12. This is taken from the data from resulting source such as governmental and non-governmental institutions (NGO) information, newspapers and academic publications. The administration of Ben-Ali, Mubarak and Gaddafi, throughout the persistence of state safety in opposition to domestic hazard through violent ways, continues to stay unaware to the human safety matters neighboring their society. This research discloses depressing citizen-state association where the administration regularly harms an individual right which eventually becomes the origin of human uncertainty. Hence, it will lead to the society revolutionary and eventually defeating the administration. The work wrap up that a state's identification of human being security is of supreme significance in making sure its individual authenticity and primarily state security (Morris, 2012).

Pasqual (2011) conducted a study to assess the human security through viewing the different indicators associated with youth of South Asia. The researcher has also given the possible steps through which the youth could become catalysts of peace building. It has been analyzed that their human being safety worries and requirements are nevertheless, seen but hardly ever pay attention to particularly in this region of the world. By examining multiple factors such as poverty, unemployment, matters regarding health and other traditional indicators, the researcher has assessed that the youth of South Asia is experiencing human insecurity in all seven dimension. It is fundamental to highlight that Human security is a major concern all across the globe including South Asian region (Pasqual, 2011).

Another study was conducted by Brauch (2007) to view the environmental, human, water, food, health, and gender safety in the Middle East particularly in Israel, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. The research revealed that human security has

been unnoticed or discarded by the political and military leaders and by the leading Hobbesian state of mind of political policies and strategists in the Middle East (Brauch, 2007).

Hussain (2007) conducted a study to view the human security, economic development conditions in South Asia particularly India and Pakistan. Poverty has been a great challenge for India and Pakistan causing human insecurity. The researcher has analyzed that in order to overcome poverty and protecting human lives, the governments must change the traditional way of thinking that consider an oppositional correlation with a neighboring country rather work for the collective goal of development. Human security in provisions of its economic, political and legal proportions is fundamentally a factor in the institutional structure of civilization where *human functioning* turns into potential. The foremost hazard to both human security and the reliability of state construction in South Asian countries is the increasing degree of internal state violence whether racial, ethnic or castes etc. Moreover, Muslims and Hindus ought to live in peace same person might be a Muslim, a Balochi, a Pakistani, and a South Asian simultaneously (Hussain, 2007).

2.3. Poverty and Human Security

The biggest threat to human security is poverty. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has put great emphasis on human security that has two main characteristics.

1. Safety from continual hazards like hunger, disease and oppression.
2. It shows that protection from unexpected and insensitive disturbance is in the outline of daily life (in homes, jobs, in communities).

Mutesa and Nchito (2005) assessed human security anxiety in Zambia. Poverty jeopardizes human security in the course of its belongings on the quality of life. The situation of Zambia in the context of wellness will be better if it consider human security as a point of view rather than relying on the habitual state-centric method. The researchers has analyzed that the vital concern to make the human safety concept applicable is inculcating it in the domestic policy plan. Case studies were conducted in

Mansa and Samfya disclose that human security is not a perception that is significant to performers at the center. Instead it has suggestions for areas away from the capital. It is in the local group of people that poverty is practiced and thus security is rare. Government credentials including district situational analyses (DSAs) and district poverty reduction strategies (DPRS) made no indication to human security. Additionally, the intensity of individual security decreases with the increase in poverty (Mutesa and Nchito, 2005).

In his research, Roy (2007) has analyzed human security in India through the major indicator of poverty. However, the researcher has also used multiple indicators to assess poverty over the specified period of time. He analyzed the economic such as poverty level from 1993-1994 and 1999-2000 as well as social conditions such as caste, ethnic issues of India in order to analyze the human security. The public health care conditions are also worse while food insecurity was also assessed to be high in India. The researcher also indicated that one of the key factors causing human insecurity in India is due to an expansion of polarization alongside ethnic, linguistic and religious shapes and the discouragement of social morals which join them simultaneously. While the political governance and preferences are also crucial in determining such policies which enhance and ensure human security at a larger population (Roy, 2007).

Tabyshalieva (2006) conducted a study to examine the moral, normative and educational structures for the effective promotion in Asia particularly Central Asian region consisting of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The study give attention to the matters concerning human being security: political and social segregation and economic insecurity, religious radicalism, inter-state and intra-state clashes over possessions, drugs and HIV/AIDS epidemics, unnatural migration and human trafficking, environmental problems and gender inequality. In spite of numerous dissimilar historical styles and partition, current progress, mutually with communal and overlapping allocation of ethnicities, religious and cultural traditions indicate that these countries carve up frequent challenges and perception to human security (Tabyshalieva, 2006).

Takahashi (2006) has reported in the JICA about the human security in Africa by carefully analyzing the Human development index. He has taken into consideration the economic security parameter (income level), environmental security indicators such as armed conflicts, environmental degradation, stagnating agricultural production which could have devastating effect on human security while the analysis was performed on household, community and national level. Human development indices are also at low levels, and actually falling in some countries eventually leading to human insecurity in these countries. The African countries are also facing serious health threats in the form of HIV/AIDS which causes short life expectancies. Both governments and markets are underdeveloped and dysfunctional in Africa (Takahashi, 2006).

As mentioned above poverty and human development could be helpful in determining the human security. Another research in this regard was conducted in Nigeria to view the connection among human progress and poverty to evaluate its consequence on MDGs targets and poverty constraint. The research engaged a deterioration model predictable by means of the ordinary least squares (OLS) procedure in evaluating the connection and consequence of human development through MDGs preferred constraints on poverty decline in Nigeria between 1990 and 2010. Statistics for analysis were contained from the UNDP's Human Development Report (HDR) 2010 and some other matters, publications of National Planning Commission (NPC) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The government policies has a key role in reducing poverty but only certain policies are required to enhance human development index which leads to achieving MDG (Adewole, 2012).

2.4 Human Security as a tool Criminal Justice

The perception of human security concept moreover involves a discriminating function for civil society. Balasco (2013) talks about the Court's unstable function as a human security mediator and presents an introductory consideration of its work in nurturing human security. Whereas the Court must bargain political authenticity, inspect continuing human rights violence around the world, and execute both tasks on a restricted budget and possessions, it is eventually about the practice of the members (alleged perpetrators, witnesses, and victims). Consequently to successfully accomplish

its goal of administration justice, the ICC should also squeeze its responsibility as a human safety. The establishment of the ICC is well thought-out an important achievement for human security advocates, especially “middle powers” like Canada, Sweden, and Norway who shaped the Human Security Network but the progress of their list of items has need of greatly other than the privilege of international impartiality to sufferers (Balasco, 2013).

2.5 Relevant Research Studies in Pakistan

Environmental security is a significant pillar of human security. Security has a rigid and structured characteristic. Khan conducted a study to illustrate the relationship between the less sustainable development and impacts on environmental security through the illustration of case studies in Pakistan (Khan, 2001).

The case studies included Dir-Forestry case and Kala-bagh Dam study. In the Dir-Forestry case these forces have recognized a roughly surgical break up among the antagonists. Specifically, group of people are collected next to an association of vested benefits. Institutional restore method (official investigations, judicial alternative) lack lucidity. In due course, they are submissive to influential economic forces. There is extremely authentic possibility that the mixture of speedy deforestation and continual mistreatment of the group of people will rise up into huge range aggression. In distinguish; the Kalabagh Dam research shows a different phenomenon. Whereas an economic and environmental benefit divides the antagonists, the appearances of variance are distorted by their social erection. Authoritative entrances are present on both positions of the partition, both with a concern in ever-increasing water distribution (Khan, 2001).

Another research was conducted by Syed (2014) to assess how human security can help Pakistan to enhance development but also well-being of people. This study also addresses the insufficiency of the long-established safety method in Pakistan and recommends the acceptance of the human security concept (Syed, 2014). The researcher has critically analyzed the economic situations in Pakistan. Syed is of the view that the economic presentation ought not to be reviewed by characteristic such as GDP growth

other than by amount of people existing below the poverty line or by the smallest amount of wages. He further analyzed that sustainable development is the core issue of Pakistan as Pakistan lacks in political stability. Thus, human security can offer much desirable path to the country that is at present in undersized supply. It can tackle the misery of governance in an extensive behavior (Syed, 2014).

Ajdari & Asgharpour (2011) conducted a study to view the impacts of sustainable development on human security and whether there is a connection among sustainable development and human safety. Sustainable growth must be measured straightly or indirectly on scheduling of western Asian countries i.e. Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. The researcher noted that human security is a sort of protection that is reachable through eradication of old coercion and anxiety (hunger, disease, depression, unpredicted actions). The role of government in enhancing human security through sustainable development is suggested. The researchers also noted that the countries should also move from the traditional approach of security towards the broader aspects of human security (Ajdari and Asgharpour, 2011).

2.6 Application of Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy Needs

Initially, Abraham Maslow's theory of hierarchy needs was used to explain human motivation particularly in the workplace/ organizational setting. It was being utilized as a psychological theory rather than an advocate to human well-being (Clarke, 2005). As, Maslow's theory of hierarchy needs formerly used in the policies of organizational structures and in almost every sector of business (Jerome, 2013).

Likewise, Wong and Nortilli (2014) conducted a study to view the organizational behavior issues by choosing a case study of Ryan air. The researcher has analyzed the organizational behavior of Ryan air by diagnosing the main afflicted issues within the organization (Wong, 2014). The researcher has viewed the organizational behavior issues with the help of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory along with other theories. The main indicators utilized were the needs of motivation which leads the employees to perform better. However, high level of stress and lack of motivation has brought about the employee turnover in Ryan air (Nortilli, 2014).

Dundis and Benson (2003) have utilized Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory for understanding of motivating factors among the health care employees. For this purpose, two factors were kept under consideration on which the Maslow's theory was applied (Dundis, 2003). The factors were training and the technology being used. The training industry report of year 1998 was used in this purpose. However, through the application of Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, it formerly analyzed that new technology is posing serious challenges and creates insecurity among health care employees (Benson, 2003).

Another study was conducted by Yawson (2009) to integrate Abraham Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs on Sustainable Data Infrastructure (SDI) growth, and its user necessities. The research has further proposes SDI as a further explanation method for creatures (mostly governmental) that endeavor at understanding SDI. In this research, the researchers has reviewed and adapted Maslow's hierarchy of needs as a structure for the evaluation of the needs of emergent nations in order to encourage the sustainable development infrastructure. The paper finishes with the suggestions of this structure for guiding principle with the vision to inspiring the accomplishment of SDI in rising nations (Yawson et al, 2009).

Clarke conducted a comparative research to determine whether welfare has enhanced is a significant task. It is vital to extend a multidimensional evaluation of welfare that reveals a broad group of human desires as précised by Abraham Maslow in hierarchical needs theory. Eight characteristics have been selected to reveal these four hierarchical classes. This study significantly applies this new measure of welfare to eight Southeast Asian countries for the period 1985-2000: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Outcomes for Australia are also presented as a relative point of reference (Clarke, 2005).

Yawson did a much comprehensive study through applying the needs-based strategy to discover and evaluate the susceptibility of two rural groups of people in northern Ghana to threat of flood. In order to analyze, in 2007 after the flood appraisal was performed for the collection of information. The overall number of 220 citizens (110 from each group of people) was indiscriminately chosen and interviewed with the help of semi-

structured number of questions. The outcomes from the interview demonstrate that existence needs (food, housing, education, reliable income) and safety needs were foremost earlier and after the flood. The outcomes also demonstrate that there is no connection among institutional structures for disaster management and the desires of the groups of people. So it illustrates a possibility for strategy and explore in disaster management (Yawson et al, 2009).

Abraham Maslow's hypothesis of hierarchical needs has been used and analyzed by a huge range of conceptual structures. Drakopolous and Grimani (2013) have utilized the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs to evaluate the interaction involving income and happiness altitudes. The amalgamation of needs hierarchy into a happiness structure entails that persons have a main concern with happiness (Drakopolous and Grimani, 2013).

In vocabulary of revenues pleasure association, it recommends that income is vital for cheerfulness to a possible height of income. For superior income levels this consequence turns weaker, because the non-basic needs becomes more significant. For the assessment of the association, European Foundation *European Quality of Life Survey 2007* was conducted that consists of information from 30 European countries including Turkey. In this planned study, happiness is positioned as a dependent variable while income level as an independent variable. The outcomes from the research show that there is a strong constructive association or connection among income and happiness for low income household's community, while no important association among income and happiness for high income households community (Drakopolous and Grimani, 2013).

Luz (2008) has taken Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs as a representation for the procedure of the growth of general noise policy. The researcher has specified the indicators under the five basic needs ranging from physiological needs, protection and safety needs to esteem and self-actualization needs in the context of national noise regulations. On the individual level, the researcher has specified the sleep disturbances for basic need of sleep. While, occupational hearing loss comes under the domain of protection and safety needs. For the love and belongingness needs, the researcher has specified the community and low noise products (Luz, 2008). The researcher has

identified the protection of children and noise sensitive as the indicators under the category of esteem needs on an individual level. The researcher has analyzed the given factors on developed countries such as Japan, USA etc. to view the potentials of the proposed stages of noise regulation while it has also been observed that Maslow's theory proved significant towards development of national noise regulations (Luz, 2008).

Merrick and Andersen (2003) conducted a study to view the benefits of applying Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs to patients and modern medicine. The researcher has analyzed that Maslow's perception of self-actualization cooperate in current and up-to-date medicine (Merrick, 2003). While a large amount of chronic viruses frequently do not vanish even by using the best biomedical medications, almost a years ago Abraham Maslow clarify that Maslow's theory plays a key role in consideration of existing in the gracious course of personal growth and personal development. The researcher also analyzed that through this theory the people who are suffering from diseases can slot its common requirements of life, and ultimately can gain pleasure and medicinal. Thus quality of life can be ensured (Andersen, 2003).

Grigorescu and Pineda (2008) conducted a study to provide a summary about the orphanages (government-based) of Mexican National System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF) by means of the Maslow's in 1943 Hierarchy of Needs. Researcher has used qualitative method which included document analysis, and more specifically, external communication (Pineda, 2008). The researcher has analyzed that there is an increase in the number children on streets even various human rights problem continue to be unnoticed. It is with significant application of Maslow's theory, important future consequences can be estimated (Grigorescu and Pineda, 2008).

Nasir (2014) conducted a study the significance of Maslow theory of human growth and the rising trend of street children in Pakistan. According to the researcher the feasible signs which fell under the needs whether physiological, safety and security or esteem needs. The outcomes of the study demonstrate a considerable similarity between Maslow's theory of human growth and appearance of street child trend in Pakistan. It is through application of Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs on street children in Pakistan; the researcher has analyzed the crucial situation faced by the children. The

study reveals that such programs should be established by the public-private organizations which straightforwardly satisfy the psychological requirements of the children (Nasir, 2014).

Henwood (2014) did a mixed-methods research using Maslow's hierarchy as a hypothetical tool to examine the understandings of adults (different age groups) with severe mental sickness practiced by the people without homes and shelter. The researcher has collected the data from comprehensive qualitative interviews including 63 contributors of the New York Services Study (NYSS). For the quantitative analysis, the researcher has used variables such as health, housing, education, employment and finances using Maslow's framework. Quantitative interview results recommend that recognizing self-actualization objectives are connected with the achievement of basic needs. The qualitative result also recommends a more multifaceted association among basic needs, goal and objectives planning, and the importance of self-actualization (Henwood et al, 2014).

2.7 Summary of Literature Review

It has been evidenced from the previous researches that human security could be assessed through economic development and even at other hand there is a connection among human development, human safety and peace development. As well as the economy, environment and access to basic facilities do have a major effect on human security. The previous studies have also suggested certain indexes to measure human security. Here the importance of initiating the perception of human security in state policies was also acknowledged from previous literature. An important factor which can be analyzed in this chapter linking with human security are the political assurance of providing the necessities to its people. Maslow's theory of hierarchy needs have been widely used in many organizational and workplace setting usually viewing the motivation of employees. But during the last few years, many studies have utilized this theory in assessing well-being, happiness, security and sustainable development perspectives.



3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND OPERATIONALIZATION

The main focus of this chapter is to define each concept of Maslow's theory of hierarchy needs, different aspects of human security and operationalize these concepts in order to grasp a broader view of respective concepts. The main concern of thesis is to assess human security in the human development perspective while exploring Maslow's eminent theory.

3.1 Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy Needs

The revolutionary theory of hierarchy needs was presented by Abraham Maslow in 1940-50s USA. Even after so many decades and changing systems of the world, this theory remains eminently effective in understanding the desire to fulfill a certain level of need in order to get to the next level of need. The original and most well-known version of Maslow's hierarchy of needs consists of five levels of needs, often displayed as a pyramid of interconnected needs. A hierarchy can be defined as an arrangement that grouped people or concepts from lowest to highest or vice versa. Referring to Maslow's theory, the only requirement for individual to get to the next step of hierarchy of needs is that he/she must have fully satisfied the same or low level needs (Martinand, 2007). In simple words, only after the successful accomplishment of basic needs, the secondary ones should be considered (Pucket, 2004).

Through the theory, it can be depicted that Maslow only intends to use the theory in psychological domains. However, with the passage of time, many researches have been conducted which have utilized this theory in larger or different perspectives other than psychology or motivation paradigm (Clarke, 2005). Abraham Maslow considered life as a never ending process as each level signify the person of 'becoming' in order to fulfill the desired level of need. Therefore, he never specifies the person never in a static state rather there is an urge to get to the next level of needs (McLeod, 2014). This theory is

considered a significant contribution by Abraham Maslow and has been greatly utilized in areas such as policy, international relations and in social sciences to the most from the last few decades (Ola-David, 2014).

Likewise, the contributions of Abraham Maslow with regards to not only identifying the key needs of human beings but also categorizing these needs in order plays a key role towards the development of human security concept at large (Haq, 2002). Furthermore, Maslow considered that the need which remains unfulfilled on the lower hierarchy would inhibit the person to climb up the next level (Nishikawa, 2012). The importance of concept security can also be analyzed through theory of hierarchical needs as Maslow has identified safety needs after the satisfaction of basic or physiological needs. The importance of security can clearly be depicted through this arrangement of needs (Haq, 2002). Hence, basic needs would continue and lead the way towards self-actualization needs. These needs are defined as those needs of an individual which urge them to attain a position in society applying all potentials and capabilities. The main focus of highest level of need is that the individuals satisfying self-actualization needs could be able to contribute valuably in the society (Kaur, 2013).

However, at this point the basic distinction between primary and secondary needs need to be clarified. Maslow has categorized the needs of human beings into five major levels. The needs are defined in hierarchy below:

- 1) Primary or Physiological Needs
- 2) Secondary Needs
 - I. Safety and Security needs
 - II. Love and Belongingness
- 3) Self-esteem needs
- 4) Self-Actualization



Figure 3.1 : Pyramid illustrating the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs.

Source: A theory of human motivation. Maslow, A. Psychological Review, Vol 50(4).

1. Primary Needs

From the figure 3.1 it can be viewed that primary or physiological needs are the basis of the pyramid. Maslow proposed that the basic assumption of satisfying the basic needs is for survival. For survival in today's world, a person should have food, water and shelter which comes under the physiological requirements. An individual would not be motivated to step to the next level of needs if any of these basic needs are missing or partially satisfied. Hence, satisfaction of basic needs such as food to eat, water to drink, clothes to wear on are important for human beings if they are motivating to get to the secondary set of needs (Martin & Joomis, 2007).

2. Secondary Needs

I. Safety and Security Needs

The second level of needs in Maslow's Hierarchy of needs is the safety and security needs which are also one of the secondary needs. As mentioned before, an individual

can only motivate to jump up to fulfill the secondary needs only if he/she has successfully accomplished the basic needs. Safety and security needs can be defined as those needs in which individuals try to achieve the level of feeling secure and safe whether from disasters, ailments, wars externally or internally within the designed boundary. In these levels of needs, it can also be said that the individuals are free to do whatever is desired as individuals are confident that they will face no harm physically, mentally or emotionally. Many researches have actually postulated security as a feeling rather than a need. The reason behind this is that satisfying this need will prospects for low level of anxieties (Martin and Joomis, 2007). Safety and security needs could be so much dominant in an individual life that they can invest all their belongings and resources in order to feel secure. Thus all the resources, policies, planning can eventually be directed towards attaining higher levels of security. It can be concluded that these needs actually leads to individuals' yearning for an orderly world with a prevailing justice system (Ricketts, 2011). Safety and security needs more or less deals with the assurance of accomplishing the primary needs in the future perspective (Childress, 2007). Therefore, basic economic, social and societal needs and power values also fall under this category as these are not only needs themselves but also the continuation of the basic needs fulfillment (Tidwell, 1998).

Financial Security

Financial security has been defined differently by different authors. However, financial security is refers to the constant reasonable income or other resources to maintain a comparatively worthy standard living of living in present and also in the long span of time. Thus, keeping the employment concepts under consideration it includes not only the future predictions of cash flow of individual but also deals with job security aspect (Ahmad & Sabri, 2014).

Safety against Illness and Adverse Impacts

United Nations of Development Program has defined safety against illness and adverse impacts by two means. Firstly, these signify the safety approaches from focal chronic threats such as hunger, disease and depression. And secondly, it means safeguarding oneself from sudden and gradual and perhaps from upsetting disturbances of daily life

which can ultimately become the source of affecting human life quality. Such threats can exist at all levels of national income and development (UNDP, 2001).

Health and Well Being

Health and well-being takes into account all the factors relating with health such as psychological, mental or emotional aspects of individuals which are assessed against set parameters (Danna & Griffin, 1999).

II. Love and Belongingness Needs

After the satisfaction of primary needs and safety and security needs, an individual urge then drive to fulfill more high level of needs in the pyramid i.e. love and belongingness needs. As the name intimates that these needs are important to fulfilling one's emotional needs. It is the greatest desire to get satisfaction in whichever or how many varieties of relations he/she is in (Nasir & Shoukat, 2014). Thus, a relationship not gives emotional satisfaction but it also implies belongingness and acceptance by others (Martin and Joomis, 2007). Having satisfied their physiological and security needs, people can venture out and seek relationships from which their need for love and belonging can be met (Nasir & Shoukat, 2014).

Abraham Maslow has not only speculates the types and hierarchy of needs but has also observed the nature of need to be given and achieving are almost two different domains. Abraham Maslow has clearly specified that the need to give love actually comes in the perspective of growth needs as through this careful development or nurturing is possible whether on individual or group level. Secondly, he specified the need to be loved or get attention as a deficiency needs. Individuals seeks a vast range of relationships and social bonding which varies according to organization setting such as family, workplace setting, education setting etc. Friendships, partnerships, and group affiliations could be named as some dimensions in order to fulfill these emotional related needs. Seeking meaning and connection with other human beings represents the core of social needs. The withdrawal of love and belongingness needs could result in an increase or diminish future love-seeking expectations, depending on the individual, the circumstances and the environment (Reid-Cunningham, 2008).

3. Esteem Needs

When the low level needs such as survival needs are fulfilled, an individual is now able to motivate the next level of needs i.e. esteem needs. These needs are characterized as an urge to acquire self-respect in the groups an individual relates him/herself. According to Maslow, the esteem needs include the desire for a high and accurate estimation of the self as well as the need for others to appraise the individual as worthy. However, an important point to be considered is that to get esteem from others is much more different from love and belongingness needs. The development of self-esteem and ego strength leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, and capability; these emotions propel behavior toward the higher goals. Individuals who have fulfilled their esteem needs tend to be immensely productive and creative. However, destroying self-esteem needs or not getting an appropriate level of satisfaction in fulfilling such needs can produce various psychology related problems especially insecurity, helplessness, and inferiority complexes (Reid-Cunningham, 2008).

4. Self-Actualization

The final and the most important goal for an individual strive to achieve is the level of self- actualization needs. Similarly, in context of this thesis self-actualization needs considered to be the highest goals which the nations struggle to achieve in order to acquire the desired standard of living. These needs are actually a continuing process in itself. These needs cannot be viewed in a way that once achieved will remain forever. Rather, several strategies need to be developed for the consistent fulfilled of these needs. It is the need to be what one was born to be. Self-actualization is the portrayal of one's potentials. Self-actualization can be considered analogous to capability approach which Amartya Sen proposed (Clarke, 2005).

According to Maslow, the development of self-actualization denotes to the necessity for personal growth and discovery throughout a person's lifetime. In self-actualization a person comes to find a meaning to life that is important to them (Maslow, 1962). As each person is unique the motivation for self-actualization leads people in different directions (Kenrick et al., 2010). For some people self-actualization can be achieved

through creating works of art or literature, for others through sport, in the classroom, or within a corporate setting.

3.2 Why it is important to define Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs

The needs specified in the most famous Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs are relating with the aspects of human security to a great deal. As, the physiological needs define the basic rights of human beings to acquire the basic possessions in order to survive. Similarly, in this era of advanced armed technology, it is the need of the time not only to secure oneself from the harmful situations but also to possibly secure the physiological needs for a larger future prospect. Basic economic, social and societal needs and power values also fall under the category of human security as these are not only needs themselves but also the continuation of the basic needs fulfillment.

Furthermore, it is widely viewed that that human development approach can be best described in terms of needs hierarchy as given by Abraham Maslow.

3.3 Human Security- the seven dimensions

As explained in the previous chapters, human security embraces almost every aspect of human life. However, the definitions have been still remaining debatable of what to be added in defining human security. In this aspect, several definitions have been proposed till yet. In 1994, Human Development Reports has clearly specified the seven dimensions which together compose the human security. The dimension varies from economic, political, community to health, personal security.

While Owen (2004) has specified the criteria of what threatens the different aspects of human security.

1. The major threat to economic security is poverty.
2. Food security which is threatened by the scarcity of resources to satisfy the hunger needs of large population. The scarcity of food resources causes due to famines etc.
3. Health security which is signified as by disease particularly chronic diseases and disabilities.

4. Another dimension of human security is environmental security which is susceptible by pollution, environmental degradation and resource depletion.
5. The foremost important dimension of human security is personal security. This dimension is exposed to different forms of threats such as violence. It can be analyzed while viewing the definition of personal security that security refers to distinction among different categories of social groups and the authority to live the life according to one's own will and choice (Muggah, 2012).
6. Political security is threatened by political repression
7. Community security is another important pillar of human security and thus has to face certain breakouts in terms of social unrest and instability.

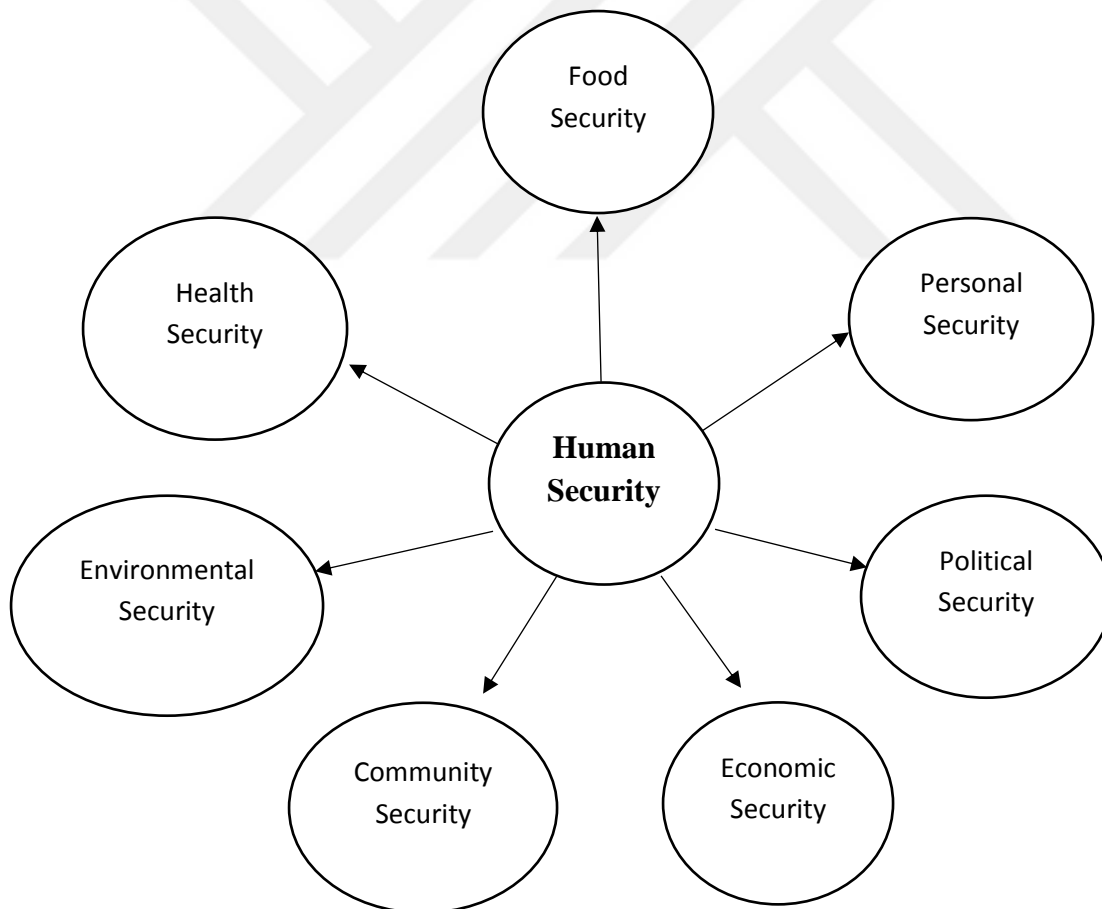


Figure 3.2: Seven Dimensions of Human Security according to HDR

Source: While Owen 2004

3.4 Human Security- the Broader Aspect

Human security is all about assuring freedom to people so that they can avail opportunities and achieve targets in life at large (HDR, 1994). While addressing a conference in 2000, Annan has given the broader aspects of human security. He states that human security takes under consideration possibly wide range of aspects which are related with the quality of human life. The foremost important factors such as practicing human rights, good governance, access to education and health care are actually the parts of components of human security which collectively enables and ensures that the individual is able to consider all desired opportunities. Therefore, every pillar is interrelated in this way and could actually provide support to alleviate poverty and thus economic prosperity can be achieved. Eventually through this process, freedom from fear and from want can actually be exercised. Therefore, these factors could be viewed as the interrelated building blocks of human and therefore national security (Annan, 2000).

A much open perspective definition of human security was proposed by Ramesh Thakur(2004) who defined human security as composing of positive (freedom to) and negative (freedom from) freedoms that may harm human beings in any form. It can be analyzed that human security thus discusses about the enhancing the quality of life of the individuals or populations of a specified society or polity. Whatever which signify a slightest chance of damaging their quality of life in terms of demographic pressures, reduced access to available resources and so on could be perceive as dangerous to human security.

3.5 Human Development

According to UNDP, human development was taken as a way of expanding people's choices. However, the concept of expanding people's choices is a vast paradigm. The objective of living and a long and healthy life consists of number of parameters such as be educated so that one would be able to live a decent standard of living, political freedom can be exercised etc also comes under the domain of human development.

Thus the term human development can be perceived as a process of enhancing and supporting people's choices and secondly it can be viewed as a measure to assess how far the population at a larger scale is able to achieve the desired goals. Furthermore, the two sides of human development can also be clearly distinguished. One is the enlargement of human capacities, such as improved health or knowledge. Secondly, individuals would be able to fully utilize their potentials and capabilities to their best whether for work or leisure time activities. Thus Human development brings together the production and distribution of commodities and the expansion and use of human capabilities. It also focuses on choices – on what people should have, be and do to be able to ensure their own livelihood. It can be concluded that human development does not only primarily viewed as a process but it is also high concerned with the satisfaction of basic needs (Alkire, 2010).

The dimensions are not in a hierarchical position as Sen has proposed and supported. The range of possible dimensions includes:

1. Health and Life Education
2. Decent Standard of Living
3. Political Freedom & Process Freedoms
4. Creativity and Productivity Environment
5. Social & relational
6. Culture & Arts

These above mentioned dimensions have a range of characteristics which are significant. First, they are flexible (Sen, 2004) list of relevant dimensions or capabilities. This flexibility allows human development to be relevant in different cultural and national contexts. Similarly it also allows addressing people belonging to both poor and rich countries alike without being biased. Additionally, human development has also proved to be an easy to measure administrative goals as the states can rationally formulate such

effective long or short term policies which are best in improving wellbeing of its citizens (Alkire, 2010).

Certain factors could have a stronger impact on human development such as the distribution of income in a country. It has been proved through several researches that if any country just improves one factor i.e. incomes, other factors such as education are related to it (Ranis, 2004). For example, Birdsall, Ross and Sabot (1995) did a research study by comparing the income distribution of Brazil and Malaysia. An astonishing fact was observed that if the distribution of income in Brazil were as equal as that in Malaysia, school enrollments among poor children would be 40% higher. Although, economic growth is a necessary indicator but not the only sufficient indicator as it is also suggested that poverty is much larger aspect than income poverty (Jahan, 2000).

Mahbool ul Haq specified seven features of human development which includes important elements of sustaining and maintaining the quality of life and not just the economy. People are considered as the end, but means are not overlooked. Another important feature of human development is that the development expansion of nations is measured or improved not merely by an increase in the Growth National Product. He has also specified the four pillars/ components of human development such as equity, sustainability and empowerment.

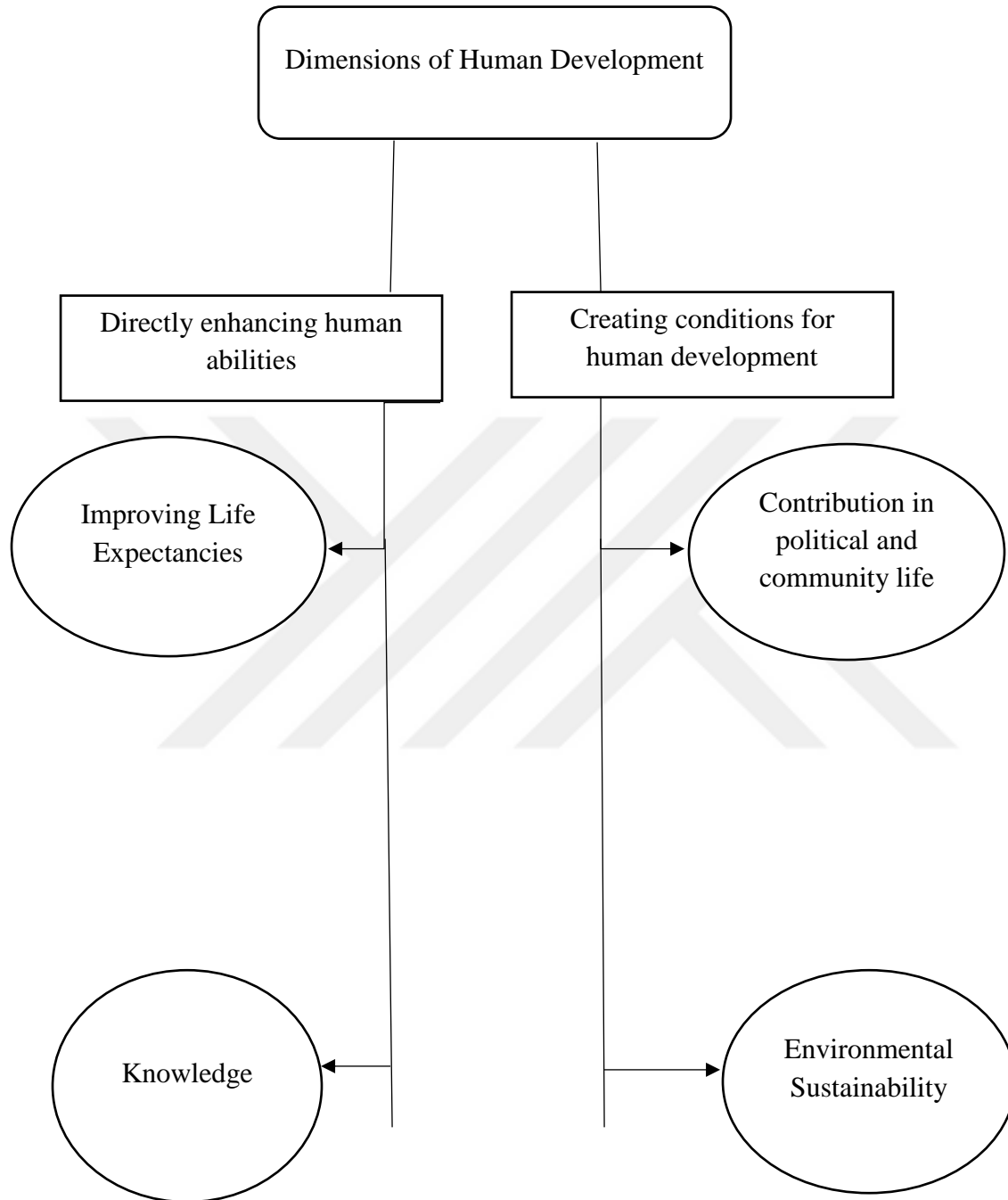


Figure 3.3: Dimensions of Human Development

3.6 Operationalization

It is now essential to operationalize different levels of needs in Maslow’s theory of hierarchy needs and human security aspects. Through this, I will also identify key indicators of human development index (HDI) through which how far Pakistan is able to

attain human security can be observed and on which levels of Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs either partially or fully satisfied can also be explored. However, the analysis of these indicators will be presented in the later in the next chapter.

3.6.1 Operational definitions

Physiological Needs

These are considered to be the basic or survival needs which the individuals require for survival. The basic needs include needs such as to fulfill one's need to satisfy hunger, thirst and bodily comforts. Another aspect in this regard is not only the provision of the basic necessities but the access to safe and healthy living.

These needs are the foundation of any individual to survive in the society. Hence, the individual should be able to cater these needs without any fear of prejudice, discrimination. The very concept of human security also focuses on giving the freedom from fear to the individuals to meet their respective needs. The basic needs are the rights of the individuals. The interconnectedness of these needs can also be viewed as one need is connected to other greatly.

Indicator used as a tool to measure Physiological Needs

These needs can be operationalized in terms of human development indicator of GNI per capita (PPP\$). The basic motive behind the adopting of this indicator is that everything is not free and hence required certain amount to fulfill other needs.

Safety and Security Needs

According to this thesis, these needs can be operationalize in terms of security provided to individuals from diseases and ailments or accidents, financial or economic security. In fact, these are the crucial needs which every individual desires to live in such as a safe environment without any fear of threats to life.

Indicator used as a Tool to measure Safety and Security Needs

Thus in this thesis, life expectancy rates can be viewed as safety and security needs. It will be an efficient tool to view security perspective as through this the expected years of life could be analyzed across society. The life expectancy rates are also viewed as an

important indicator of human development index. These needs can also be viewed as an individual's yearning to live in world which is more predictable and assuring of positive consequences. In simple words, the desire to achieve the goals should not be overcome by fear of unjust world. Hence, particularly this aspect of Abraham Maslow theory is considered significant in this thesis.

Safety and security needs have a great importance in context with human security concept. The human security also takes into consideration the security and safety aspects but not only limited to certain aspects such as financial security. Rather, human security focuses on the broader aspects of security. Even if these needs do not fulfilled, many harmful consequences can be expected such as poverty as the basic needs would depend on these levels of needs.

Also, the very basic needs of human survival also depends upon safety and security for the very basic fact that the survival needs do not end once acquired but can be satisfied on a regular basis. Thus safety needs becomes a vital motivator in an individual's development. Keeping the major aim of this thesis which is to assess human security in Pakistan through human development, these needs contributes widely in assessing security perspective.

Love and Belongingness Needs

Love and Belonging needs are one of the significant needs which require feeling of attachment as the conditions of fulfilling such needs. Thus for an average human being, the social groups could vary depending on age or social category factor. But in today's time almost everyone wants to be a part of a larger social group for survival or recognition such as being a member in family, a club, a peer group, an employee at a workplace setting etc. Man is considered to be a social animal. Therefore, human beings need certain group for the ultimate survival on earth with whom they can relate themselves, have the feelings of belongingness and care. The human beings could also faces certain negative outcomes if these needs are not fulfilled or challenged to external threats. It could ultimately results in human insecurity on a larger perspective.

Indicator used as a Tool to measure Love and Belongingness Needs

In the perspective of human development, childhood mortality rates will be assessed in order to view whether these needs are fulfilled. It is an important indicator as the performance of the overall health sector can be analyzed. The level of love and belongingness needs can also be viewed by assessing the child labor rates in Pakistan. Child labor rate could prove significant in this regard as it deprives the child of their potential, dignity and most importantly their education to much extent.

Self Esteem

Self Esteem is the needs that drive the human mind to do such tasks and activities through which he/she can get acknowledgment from others. These are the needs which the people seen as being recognized and respected and thus want to acquire certain mastery of skills. Individuals want themselves to be competent and independent.

Indicator upon which this need will be measured

Hence, these needs can be viewed in the context of human development as the policies and the programs run by the government at provincial and district level to encounter the unemployed population. Self-esteem is yet another component in Maslow's theory which is having a great significance in human security perspective. Let alone discussing the elements of threats from earning a desired livelihood or not getting the required respect, it would certainly have a profound effect on the individual damaging the socio-psychological aspects of individuals. Thus, the policies and programs initiated by the government is a good illustration of how far the government is assisting the unemployed youth to self-create job opportunities. Every person in this society has the right to get education and better way of earning livelihood.

Self- Actualization

Self-actualization is a continuing process. It is the ultimate goal which one wants to achieve within the potentials he/she has. These needs are the higher level of needs to be attained in Maslow's theory of hierarchy. It specifies the urge of an individual to be anyone he/she desires and has potentials to be in one's life.

Which indicator of human development will be used?

In the context of human development index, the secondary and primary enrolment rates of a country will be assessed.

These needs considered to be the highest goal which an individual wants to achieve. Also, these needs considered to be the backbone of any country as only through emergence of these needs, sufficient amount of relative human capital could be develop for the human/ national development on a larger scale.

Human Security

Human security can be operationalize in a way that the quality of life which the people get without being threatened of a particular society while it has been largely viewed that the human security index lacks the necessary elements of validity to measure upon. Therefore, the researcher has taken under consideration this fact and hence used the human development aspects to assess human security. Several indicators of human development would be utilized to assess human security in Pakistan.

Why to assess Human Security through Human Development approach?

The very definition of human development focuses on making life better for every individual. Likewise, human security focuses on the implementation of necessary freedom for the individuals so that they are able to utilize their potentials to the fullest.

It has been evidently found that human security cannot be achieved without the human development. Mahboob-u- Haq who was the founder of human development theory and human development index has also emphasized on the sustainable human development as it is considered as one of the important pillars to achieve high or moderate levels of human security.

Economic Security

The importance of economic security cannot be denied. It is an important aspect of human security with which other aspects of human security are linked. Economic security as the component of human security can be defined as those processes which assures the up gradation of quality of life of individuals. This eventually will make its

way towards economic growth with the appropriate and priority based utilization of available resources, stability of political empowerment is a must condition for this.

Economic security is widely seen as an important aspect not only in viewing human security but also towards sustaining human security perspective. The widely used economic indicator in human development plays a crucial role in signifying the quality of life across society/ country.

Personal Security

Personal security can be operationalize in a way that people are getting their rights whether job opportunities, right to live, right to acquire education without the prejudice of color, greed, religion, gender etc. Accomplishing what the person wants is central approach to human development.

Why it is important to operationalize?

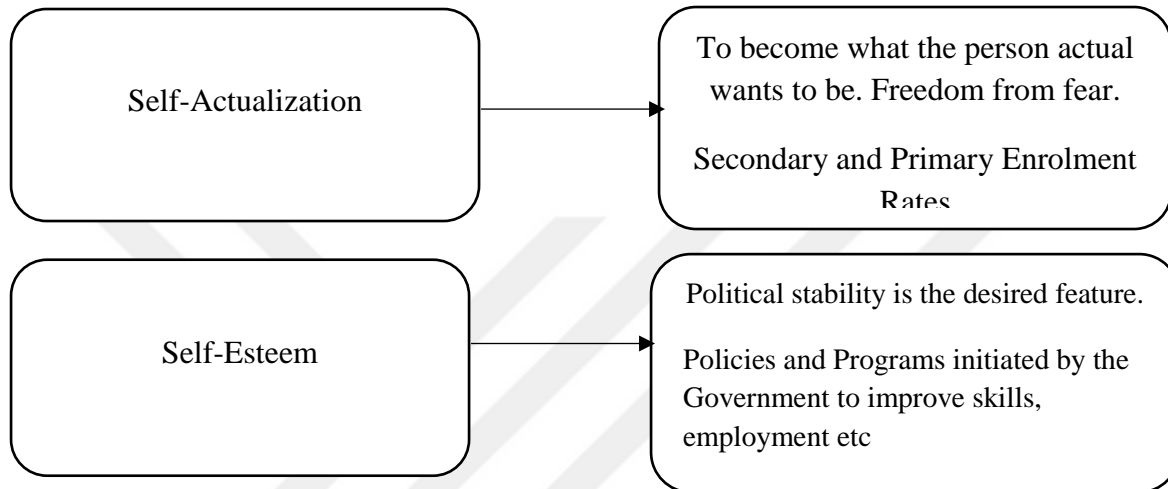
Economic and human development can largely be affected if the respective country is not taking appropriate measures to enhance personal security. Thus personal insecurity could actually affects the quality of human life as human security is a complete concept. Varying levels of observing personal insecurity could lead to fatal consequences such as violent deaths as research studies suggests strong correlations between the perceptions fear of fear and underdevelopment. Only if the people are assured to accomplish the lifestyles according to their choices only then the development parameters can be achieved and hence the notion of human security could prevail.

3.7 Conclusion

In this chapter, conceptual definitions of Maslow's hierarchy of needs are viewed. The five levels of needs hierarchy was also viewed in human security contexts. Along with conceptual definitions, the researcher has also given the operational definitions and justifications of necessary concepts keeping in mind the human development approach which would be utilized as a parameter to assess human security in Pakistan. Human development index is an important fundamental index which takes into consideration education, standard of living and other factors and shedding light on these dimensions

will prove to be helpful in determining policies to enhance human development and human security at a larger aspect. Hence, the researcher will use the indicators such as life expectancy rates, literacy rates in order to assess human security in Pakistan.

What satisfies the higher level of needs in the context of human security?



What satisfies the lower level of needs in the context of human security?

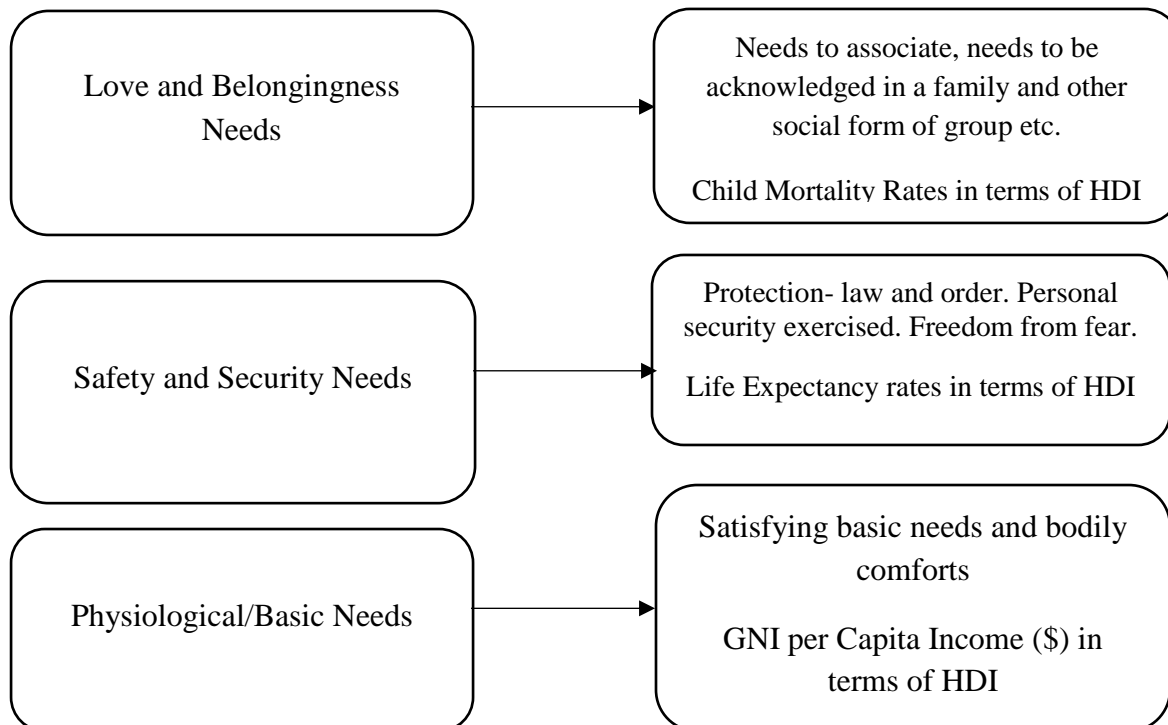


Figure 3.4: Opportunities for Satisfaction in Maslow’s Hierarchy of Human Needs

4. ANALYSIS

The particular objective of this chapter is to present the large picture with statistical evidence. It also aims to analyze the current and previous situation through the content analysis of the official reports, documents, statistical data and researches conducted in the specified area. This chapter is divided into three sections. Section 1 explains the situation of important indicators of Human Development Index in the context of Pakistan and Punjab. Section 2 gives a detailed depiction of human security keeping under consideration the important indicators HDI. Section 3 will give the description of the application of Maslow's theory under the HDI components.

4.1 Human Development Index

One of the most important models which have taken into account almost every aspect of human life and choices whether political, social or cultural is the Human development model (Syed, 2014). In 1990, United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) played a significant role by introducing Human Development Index (HDI) which covers the three important dimensions. It has proved to be a helpful evaluative tool as through HDI the overall performance of a country/ nation can be viewed. The three important aspects which HDI focuses are a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and decent standard of living. Therefore, the HDI can be considered as geometric mean of analyzing the improvements in each aspect (UNDP, 2011).

Pakistan one of the developing countries was added to the United Nations Member states on 30th September, 1947. According to the World Bank Report (2002), Pakistan was able to contribute valuable accomplishments towards sustaining economic growth levels and thus was able to alleviate income poverty during the mid-1990s. But the condition of human development was not on satisfactory levels. The "human development gap" is

still to be filled keeping in consideration the country's income level and what is actually observed, is large and growing (MHHDC, 2015).

4.1.1. Pakistan's ranking in human development index

The HDI value of Pakistan for 2012 was 0.515 which is considered to be the low human development category. Furthermore, Pakistan ranks at 146th position out of the total 187 countries. Consequently, this poses serious consequences in the times to come for the policy makers and for the citizens as a whole. Additionally, Pakistan shared the HDI ranks with Bangladesh. A positive notion was viewed in between the eras of 1980s to 2012 where the HDI value increases from 0.337 to 0.515 which is approximately about 53% increase or it can be said an increase of about 1.3 percent annually.

While, according to the Human Development Reports (2015), the HDI value of Pakistan was 0.538 for the year of 2014. Thus this decrease in HDI has placed to even a low level of Human development categories at 147 out of 188 countries (HDI, 2015).

4.2 Human Development Indicators

Through previous research studies, it has been found that national income of a country is far easier to measure than human development. Likewise several renowned economists claim that national income is actually justified indicator of human wellness approach. Furthermore, evidence also shows a positive association between economic growth and improving human development. However national incomes or economic growth cannot be considered the sole important factor for human development. Perhaps improvements in human development depends on what the state purposes to utilized the available resources whether in creating job opportunities, provision of health facilities or development weapons.

4.3 Health Indicators

Why Health is an important indicator for human development

The economic argument for investment in health and consequently improved maternal, newborn and child health starts from saving money in more than one way. The

household are less likely to spend money on healthcare when the women and children are healthier. This is especially important for poor people, because in a developing country like Pakistan it often means selling assets including productive assets and thus, increasing the poverty of the household. However, this saving is just one aspect. As healthier people can work more productively, it also saves work days lost during illness. Similarly the investment in children health results into an increase in the proportion of the population that survives to working age, which in turn contributes to economic growth (GOP, 2015).

I. Mortality Rate

In order to evaluate the overall health conditions and situation in a country, mortality rate consider being an important tool. This indicator of human development index (HDI) not only includes infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality (Reidpath, 2003). As table 4.1 shows that Pakistan had a high infant mortality rate which is an estimate of the number of infant deaths for every 1000 live births. However, slight improvements can be viewed in the recent years due to continuous improvement in health facilities and introduction of vaccination programmed regarding fatal diseases for new born and children. The main instigators in the promotion of health related programs were made through effective mass media campaign. According to the Pakistan Economic Survey in 2015, it has been estimated that infant mortality rate declined from 73 per thousand infants in 2010 to 69 per thousand infants per thousand in 2013 while the child mortality rate has decreased from 92 per thousand children in 2010 to 86 per thousand children in 2013.

Pakistan ranks among those countries that are having the highest mortality rates not only in Asian countries but also matches rates of Sub-Saharan Africa. A lot of effort is required to provide adequate health facilities to mother and children both if the government wants to reduce the infant mortality rate (MHHDC, 2015).

Table 4.1: Table of Mortality Rates (per 1000 population) in Pakistan (2010-2013).

Mortality Rate				
Mortality Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maternal Mortality	190	-	-	170
Infant Mortality	73	72	71	69
Child Mortality Rate	92	90	88	86

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2014-2015.

II. Life Expectancy

According to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2014), the females are evidently more survivable as compared to males in context with life expectancy at birth ratio. On the other hand, the span of life expectancy falls on the side of the existing trend. Longitudinally, life expectancy seems to be scaling up during the tabulated period (PBS, 2014). The life expectancy rates have improved prominently for both male and female in Pakistan during the last few years. The reasons behind the increase in life expectancy is largely due to the better provision of health facilities and particularly awareness campaigns both at micro and macro levels played a vital role in this regard. In 2015, the average life expectancy estimates for males was 65.2 while it was estimated to be 64.9 in 2014 whereas for females, the life expectancy rates has also shown significant improvement in 2015. In 2015, the average life expectancy rates estimated to be at 67.3 as compared to 66.9 in the previous year (PES, 2015).

Table 4.2: Table of the Life Expectancy Rates in Pakistan Segregated by Gender (2005-2013).

Year	(In Years)	
	Female	Male
2005-2006	63.8	63.9
2006-2007	64.1	62.7
2007-2008	64.5	63.0
2008-2009	65.0	63.3
2009-2010	65.4	63.6
2010-2011	65.8	63.9
2011-2012	66.1	64.3
2012-2013	66.5	64.6

Source: Pakistan Economic Surveys, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

4.4 Education

I. Expected Years of Schooling and Mean Years of Schooling

The low estimates of school enrolment rates and poor quality education does not only signify the failure of state policies. But it also predict the distressing future that Pakistan will be need many more years and potentials in order to come at par with its neighbors in terms of improving literacy rates in the future (World Bank, 2002). Table 4.3 shows Human Development Index state that between the years (2005 to 2012) the expected years of schooling increase from 6.5 to 7.3 which shows the great advancement of schooling. The table shows that from years 2010 to 2012 the expected years of schooling ratio remains constant. Same scenario was with the mean years of schooling, in 2005 the ratio was 4.5 and from years 2010 to 2012 it remains constant on 4.9.

Table 4.3: Human Development Indicators of Education (Expected years of Schooling and Mean years of schooling) and Better Standards (GNI per capita)

Years	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP \$)	HDI value
2005	6.5	4.5	2190	0.485
2010	7.3	4.9	2505	0.512
2011	7.3	4.9	2526	0.513
2012	7.3	4.9	2566	0.515

Source: Human Development Report, 2013.

It is also noteworthy that Pakistan in the South Asian region during the 2011 year has worked significantly well towards increasing the adult and particularly the youth literacy rates in comparison to 1981 statistics (MHHDC, 2015). However, Pakistan is still behind its South Asian counterparts as India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri-Lanka has managed to enhance the youth literacy rate up to 80 percent which is a great sign of growth.

II. Adult and Youth Literacy Rates in South Asian Region

The adult and youth literacy rates depicts a clear picture of how far the focus of government policies and strategies were to improve and eventually increase the literacy rate of the country. Table 4. shows that although Pakistan has progressed significantly well in enhancing the youth literacy rates to two times. However, all other South Asian countries has taken the youth literacy rates to above 80% including India (MHHDC, 2015).

Table 4.4: Adult and youth literacy rates in South Asian Countries of year 1981 and 2011

	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Nepal	Sri lanka
Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 years and above)					
1981	41	26	29	21	87
2011	63	55	59	57	91
Youth literacy rate (%)					
1981	54	35	36	30	91
2011	81	71	80	82	98

III. Contributions of Provincial Representatives for Education Sector

Another interesting trend can be viewed through analyzing the top political party leaders of the country in parliament, among the worst performing districts. Lower Dir from where Siraj-ul-Haq of Jama't e Islami was elected, Dera Ismail Khan (Fazl-ur-Rahman, JUI-F) and Sukkur from where the opposition leader Syed Khursheed Shah was elected are the worst performing districts in the education sector. Furthermore another important district which is considered the highest ranked district of Punjab is Rawalpindi from where Imran Khan was elected. Another high ranked district of Punjab is Lahore from where the Prime Minister of Pakistan was elected. Additionally, the provisional representatives who are elected many times in districts of Khairpur (Syed Qaim Ali Shah, PPP), Dera Ismail Khan (Maulana Lutf-ur-Rahman) and Killa Saifullah (Moulana Abdul Wasay, JUI-F) over the last few elections are performing worst in education sector. Markedly, the current Sindh Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah has been a seventh time winner in acquiring this position but frequently not able to improve the distressing situation in Sindh. This appears to be the situation with a number of districts mentioned in Table 4.5. Sindh is the only province where the ranking of the leader of opposition's district is better than the respective chief minister's (SIDP, 2015).

Table 4.5: Ranks of districts of provincial representatives

Politician	Office	Political Party	District	Rank (out of 148 districts)	Number of times elected from district
Balochistan					
Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch	Chief Minister	NP	Kech	53	3
Moulana Abdul Wasay	Leader of Opposition	JUI-F	KillaSaifullah	70	6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa					
Pervaiz Khatak	Chief Minister , KP	PTI	Nowshera	25	5
Maulana Luftur- Rehman	Leader of Opposition	JUI-F	Dera Ismail Khan	74	2
Punjab					
Mian Shabaz Sharif	Chief Minister	PMLN	Lahore	3	6
Mian Mehmoodur Rashid	Leader of Opposition	PTI	Lahore	3	3
Sindh					
Syed Qaim Ali Shah	Chief Minister	PPP	Khairpur	98	7
Khawaja Izhar-ul-Hassan	Leader of opposition	MQM	Karachi	43	2

Sources: SIDP, 2015

4.5 Gross National Income per capita (PPP)

According to Human development report (2012) it can be viewed that Pakistan has made significant improvements in GNI per capita (PPP) as it increase from 2190 in 2005 to 2566 in 2012 (HDI, 2013).

4.5.1 Employment

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey (2015), the total labor force of Pakistan is estimated to reach the level of 60.09 million in 2013-14. While out of the population 56.52 million people were able to get employed during 2013-2014. A notable decrease in unemployment rate was observed from 2012-2014. The unemployment rate was 6.24 percent in 2012-2013 while it decreases to 6.0 percent in 2013-2014. Previously the share of employment was heavily dependent on agriculture sector during 2012-2013. But the transport sector has contributed a lot in sharing the employment burden in 2013-2014 to 5.4 percent. The share of employment in trade sector has increased to 14.58 percent in 2013-14 from 14.39 percent in 2012-13.

4.6 Punjab Human Development Index Ranks

According to the Citizens Budget of Punjab (2015), Punjab is defined as a secure, economically vibrant, industrialized and knowledge-based province, which is prosperous and competitive wherein every citizen enjoys high quality life. Punjab is the most populated and developed province of Pakistan. Punjab is on top in terms of average values of district HDI in 2005, while Balochistan ranks lowest in terms of average values of districts. Punjab works highly better in education and GDP indices of Human development. However, the performances of Punjab province in the health indicators were quite alarming over the last few decades. Natural disparities can also be viewed through the differences found in HDI rate (Jamal & Khan, 2007).

Table 4.6: Human Development Indices (Provinces share)

	Human Development Index (2005)	Human Development Index (1998)	Annual Rate of Change (%)
Overall	.6196	.5156	2.7
Punjab	.6699	.5640	2.5
Sindh	.6282	.5116	2.9
Khyber Pakhtun Khuwa	.6065	.4855	3.4
Balochistan	.556	.4796	2.1

4.6.1 The Role of 18th Amendment

The promulgation of 18th constitutional amendment of 2011 in Pakistan advocates for outlining pre-requisites for the efficient management of various public services, transferred as a sole responsibility of the provincial bodies. Furthermore this amendment in constitution has provided ample opportunities for the provinces to improve public service delivery. Apart from all the positive notions, it has also poses for certain risks and challenges. The emerging scenario after 18t amendment in Pakistan requires a transparent and objective analysis of consequences of 2011 reforms on the future role of federation and provinces in health sector, which is an immensely important public service department. (USAID, 2014, p.7).

4.6.2 Child mortality

According to Punjab Development Statistics (2013), it has been reported that the child mortality was quite high during the 2007-2008 tenure i.e. 77 per 1000 births in Punjab while Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahimyar Khan were at the top in this list (PDS, 2013). However, according to the Mahboob ul Haq Human Development Centre (2015), the infant mortality rate and under five mortality rates were decreased during the tenure of 2003-2012 due to effective policies and strategies used by the government (MHHDC, 2015). The data is depicted in the figure below.

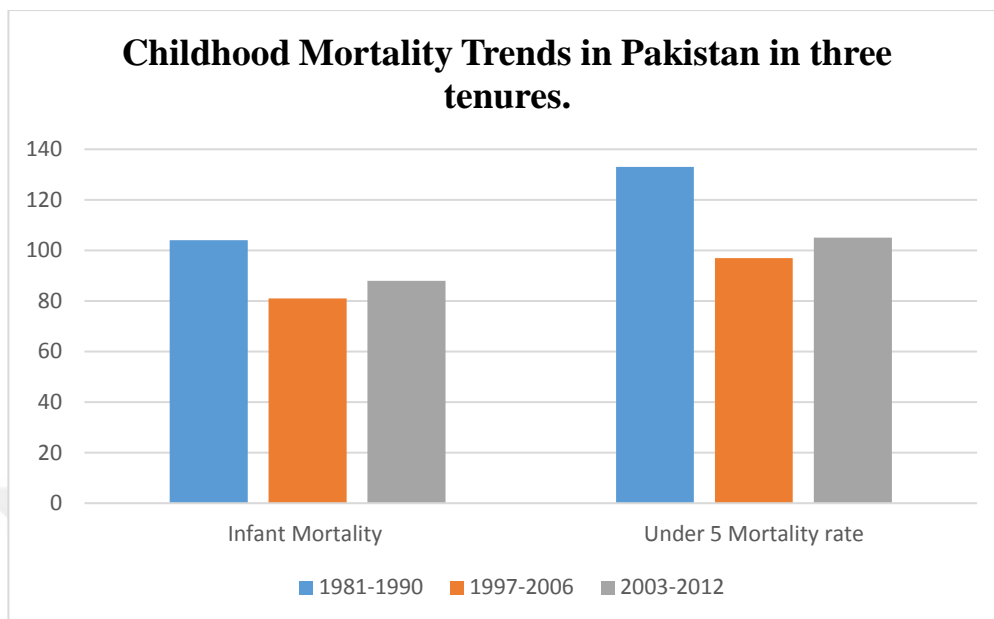


Figure4. 5: Childhood Mortality Trends in Pakistan during Three Tenures.

Children in South Asian region are more exposed to unfavorable environment right from the very beginning can be considered a critical cause for high childhood mortality in this region. The vast number of deliveries performed by unskilled individuals has added further to the distressing state. The infrastructure of health delivering institution is also unable to cope up the growing number of new born health complications and delayed referral arrangements all degrade the situation. The situation can be improved if the South Asian countries look into the cost effective measures to prevent the major childhood diseases such as diarrhea, fever and many other diseases (MHHDC, 2015).

4.6.3. Punjab expenditure

The priorities of Punjab government on important fields such as health and education can be analyzed through the budget allocation and spending. Only 0.5 % of Punjab's GDP has been allocated for the health sector which is measured to be low as the estimates of the average expenditure for all low and middle income countries is roughly 2 % of GDP. It has been observed that during the last three years, the revenues of Punjab Government has been even low than 5 percent of its GDP in the past three years (PILDAT, 2012).

4.6.4 The district disparity

A wide range of regional differences can be observed in the province of Punjab which can predict even more serious consequences in the long term. The province of Punjab has consecutively had one of the highest life expectancy rates in the country. It is also the province that tends to rank better in most socio-economic indicators overall (MHHDC, 2015). It has been reported that the five districts of Punjab are among the top districts pertaining high infant mortality rates, up to 5 years mortality rates and pneumonia in fewer than 5 children which is a threatening sign on the preferences of the government strategies and policies (PIDLAT, 2012).

Table 4.7: Highest Infant Mortality Rates in Punjab Districts.

District	Population in Millions	Skilled Birth Attendance (%)	Infant Mortality Rate	Up-to Five years Mortality Rate
Rajanpur	1623	12	110	170
Bahawalpur	3.3	27	110	170
Pakpattan	1732	27	109	167
Lodhran	1.45	31	108	167
Rahim Yar Khan	4578	28	98	148

Source: MICS 2007-2008, PSUM 2010-2011. Infant Mortality Rate is per 1000.

It has been found that Punjab has done considerably well in the social development. While eleven indicators has been utilized by a previous study which includes health, education ratios and water supply sectors in order to rank districts of Pakistan. Overall, Punjab appears to have the highest level of social development followed by NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan (Ghaus, 1996).

4.6.5. Education index

In 2015, Punjab ranks first in education index in comparison with other provinces. Punjab scored 76.6 on the provincial and national education scores in 2015. Interestingly eight out of the top ten districts are of Punjab province. While Rawalpindi, Chakwal and

Lahore are the top three districts in context with education index also in Punjab. However, regional disparities could be view in this situation as two districts named Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur scored even lower than 50 in 2015. Therefore not able to make place in the top 100 districts regarding attaining education scores. On the other hand, an astonishing fact can be observed that from Punjab only three districts were able to score higher than 70 in learning score which reveals the overall poor quality of education. Furthermore, out of 36 a minimal number of 9 districts were able to score more than 80 on education score in 2015. A huge contrast and differences can be found between the northern, central and southern parts of Punjab on the basis of previous rankings in education and learning context (SDPI, 2015).

Table 4.8: Provincial and National Education Scores (Primary School)

Rank		Change	Province/ Territory	Education Score	Enrolment Score	Learning Score	Retention Score	Gender Parity Score
2015	2014		2015					
1	1	↔	ICT	83.96	94.31	58.88	87.55	95.10
2	3	↑	AJK	76.67	77.70	57.60	76.96	94.40
3	2	↓	Punjab	76.30	79.67	59.06	72.01	95.38
4	4	↔	GB	73.78	70.25	57.70	81.23	86.21
5	6	↑	KP	70.86	74.80	50.03	75.10	83.69
-	-		Pakistan	70.33	74.80	52.33	67.05	89.29
6	5	↓	Sindh	61.02	65.85	47.61	52.85	83.02
7	7	↔	Balochistan	55.99	59.35	40.50	49.49	74.48
8	8	↔	FATA	55.62	67.63	46.70	43.23	59.93

4.7. Human Security

The main motive of human development is not only primarily based on building human capabilities through investment in education and health. Rather human development is

an extensive approach which also focuses on how far the investments would be able to make contributions in the framework of growth and providing opportunities of employment. While human security widens the notion of security and integrates the physical security of the individuals as well as security against various threats. Therefore, human insecurity will be considered the threats and uncomfortable situations in different spheres such as political, social and economic pillars of human security (Tabyshalieva, 2006). If we carefully assess important indicators of human development, the situation of human security in Pakistan can be analyzed as number of factors contributing in low human development comes under the domain of human security.

4.8 Childhood Mortality and Human Security

Infant mortality rate is an important indicator of human development index as through which the overall state policies and health situation in Pakistan. The progress to reduce infant mortality rate has been slow over the four recent decades (MHHDC, 2015). According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015), the figures are astounding as the rate is estimated to be 69 per thousand infants in 2013 while the child mortality rate is 86 per thousand children in 2013 (ESP, 2015).

However, while viewing the infant mortality rates in Pakistan by segregating in urban and rural areas, huge pattern of regional disparities can be seen. The rural area contributes a great deal in high infant mortality rates from the last few years. However, another astonishing trend was analyzed through the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (2013) that the infant mortality rates in urban areas has increased from 41 per 1000 in 2006 infants to 45 per 1000 infants in 2012(PSLM, 2013). There are a number of causes for the high mortality rate in Pakistan which comes under the following domains of personal security.

- I. Personal Security
- II. Economic Security
- III. Health Security
- IV. Political Security

I. Personal Security

- **Low Education of Mother**

Human security is a broader concept which takes under consideration different aspects linked with human life for the very fact this concept is multidimensional and comprehensive (Syed, 2014). The effects of one phase of society are crucial and critical to another phase of society. Certainly, education is such a strong parameter in the society encompasses all spheres of the larger system such as social, economic, cultural, military and political subsystem. According to the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement survey (2012), the results predicted more or less expected patterns. It was found that the mothers having education level of class 10 and above had the low infant mortality rates. While high infant mortality is witnessed in lower educated mothers i.e. 74 per 1000 live births for mother with 'no education' during 2007-2009.

- **Domestic Violence**

One of the key aspects which the United Nations Human Development Report (1994) focuses was the protection from rapid and damaging disruptions in the patterns of daily life. It is the very basic notion of human security is to live without fear and achieve the freedom of want. Domestic violence is an important factor which arises while assessing the prevalence of high mortality rates in Pakistan. Various studies have suggested that there is a critical link between the domestic violence and high mortality rates in developing countries (Ahmad et al, 2006). The women during pregnancies prone to domestic violence could prove fatal both for child and mother (Hammoury et al, 2009). Furthermore, recent studies have suggested due to the continuous domestic violence, mothers were not able to cater the needs of infants hence resulting in fatal consequences and eventually resulting in death.

Discussion

The term personal security at many times refers to physical security. Personal security perceives to have a large range of threats both from internally or externally from other groups in ethnic or racial conflicts to the state as illegal use of force. Threats can be found in any shape depending on the subject and the context such as threats directed against women as rape or domestic violence or drugs and even suicide. Keeping under consideration the different factors associated with the prevalence of high mortality rates in Pakistan, it is understood that security particularly physical security is the key element

of survival. According to UNDP (1994), women living in almost each society all across the world are considered to be the most insecure subjects. It is also worth mentioning the interconnected stance of human security dimensions. It is right of the individuals to live without fear and achieve whatever he or she accustomed to. The regional differences owing to get the basic health facilities also have adverse impacts on the expected mother and infant's health.

II. Health Security

- **Life threatening Diseases**

One of the major causes leading to the less survival rates and causing deaths among the children fewer than five years of age is Diarrhea. Diarrhea is such a deadly disease which can last a number of days, and can eventually become the cause of excessive dehydration in which the body starts continuously losing water and salts. Dehydration has been considered fatal in most of the deaths of children in the South Asian region and particularly in Pakistan (PSLM, 2013).

This deadly disease has been the major cause of deaths among infants ranging from 25 to 26 percent. The deaths due to diarrhea in infants Pakistan on 1426 deaths among children from 2006 to 2007 aged 1 to 59 months, of which 318 were due to diarrhea: 220 in infants aged 1 to 11 months and 98 in children aged 1 to 4 years (Rahman et al, 2014). Childhood diseases tend to be pervasive as parents are ill-equipped to undertake proper treatment (MHHDC, 2015).

Discussion

The eradication of life threatening diseases particularly at infant level is important. In Pakistan, poor conditions such as denied access of safe drinking water in rural areas and far off areas under nutrition of children are the major challenges. These factors eventually become the cause for many diseases. However, these challenges can be overcome through the correct policies and strategies in the right direction. It is the crucial need of the time for the health sector to cater such a large population timely. Otherwise, more fatal consequences could be foreseen in the future.

III. Economic Security

The availability to health facilities remains largely in favor of the population residing in urban rich areas that are more economically strong to handle the expenses borne in the treatments of diseases. The uneven geographic distribution of economic classes and the accessibility of health facilities is a major challenge faced by the governments both at provincial and federal levels. It is also posing serious threats to the already distressing state of human development to further deteriorate even more. According to a recent research study by Shaikh et al (2013), it has been analyzed that in order to reach the closest tertiary level hospital, an individual will be required to cover the distance of approximately 600 kilometers. Furthermore, non-availability of ambulance services also has negative impacts in this context. Considering the fact that Balochistan is the largest province by space but the scarcity of health facilities is also a major concern of this province although the population is low. According to WHO (2014), the physicians available is estimated to be at 8.3 per 10,000 population during the 2006-2013 while the international standard is 2 physician per 1000 patients.

Discussion

Economic security is considered to be an important dimension of human security as this dimension of human security deals particularly with protection of fundamental freedoms and also defending people from critical fears and circumstances (Florea, 2013). Whereas, this dimension of human security is an important factor in determining in how far and how much masses of people are able to face the critical situations such as infant diseases economically. It is also significant to define the distances and the number of health facilities available per individual. However, under the fatal circumstances where the risks of infant deaths are high, individuals do not necessary look upon their scarce resources (GOP, 2015).

IV. Political Security

Health Expenditure

The overall public spending on health from 1980 to 2009 remains in a regretful state as the spending remains even below 1.5 % of the GDP in Pakistan. It been observed that one of the major cause of the deteriorating health situations is that these countries in the

South Asian region tend to give less focus on the health sector as reflected by the total spending's on health sector. According to WHO report in 2014, the general government expenditure on health according to the percentage of total government expenditure is 4.7% which surpasses (WHO, 2014) at the same time, the per capita government expenditure on health which remains low at an average exchange rate of 34(US \$).

According to the Government of Pakistan (2012), out the less allocated budget for health sector, health budget utilization rates stagnated from 85 percent in 2008 which has shown even more decrease to 79 percent during 2011 (TRF and GOP 2012). The underutilization of resources should be considered a significant concern as it could lead to high level of mismanagement of finances and illegitimate tasks such as corruption (MHHDC, 2015).

Discussion

Programs have been made for years to enhance the capacity of hospitals and the formation of Basic Health units in the rural areas. However, little or no improvements have been seen over the last few years. The situation depicts a slow implementation phase owing to social, ethnic factors. The worst of the entire situation analyzed in this category is the under- utilization of the already little budget allocated for health. Pakistan is a democratic state but the population at large is not able to participate in the decision making process. Although amendments in laws are called to be in the name of “national interests” though these amendments which may normally many times contradicted the interests of the large number of masses and support the interest groups. However, it is the responsibility of the state to physically remove the barriers which comes in the way of getting the basic health facilities which is of course should be the primary concern for the state. Therefore all these uncertainties could actually results in distrust among people on the government policies and perhaps the population at large will not be supporting the government decisions further in the future creating a situation of instability.

4.9 Education Indicators and Human Security

Several research findings have analyzed a crucial link between positive role of attaining education particularly attaining higher level of education to economic growth and prosperity. A research conducted by World Bank (2007) has also provided similar results that a one standard deviation rise in student scores on international assessments of literacy and mathematics competencies is associated with a 2-percent increase in annual growth rates of GDP per capita.

A vital contrast can be observed while viewing the literacy rates in Pakistan specifically segregating in urban and rural data. According to the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2013-14, it has been found that urban areas constitute the highest ratio of literacy rate at 74 % while in rural areas, literacy rate accounts for about 49 (PSLM, 2015). Government of Pakistan has spent approximately 2.1 percent of its GDP on education sector and is fully committed to enhance education spending from 2.1 percent of GDP to 4.0 percent of GDP by 2018. However the Gross Enrolment Ratio remains a core issue to fully enroll the students' age group 5-9 years to school. Amongst the provinces, Punjab has shown significant performance by achieving Primary level GER at 100.0 percent against 98 percent in 2012-13 while other provinces have performed negatively i.e. Sindh GER declined to 76 percent in 2013-14 against 81 percent in 2012-13 and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also declined to 89 percent in 2013-14 while Balochistan GER also declined to 67 percent in 2013-14 (PES, 2015).

4.9.1 School exclusion

Another fact which has proven to even worsen the situation is the highest rates of exclusion observed in Pakistan with one child out of school for every three children of primary school age. For the lower secondary school age group, this rate is slightly better at 30.1 per cent. Research points to other factors that could explain school exclusion. Children living in rural areas and urban slums have a higher chance of being out of school (MHHDC, 2015). According to Government of Pakistan (2013), children living in rural areas continue to face a schooling disadvantage. Even within urban areas, there is a disparity in access to education for children belongs from slum and street. Whereas, these children are being considerably disadvantaged (MHHDC, 2015).

Discussion

As Amartya Sen emphasizes the importance of human security through categorizing human security concept ahead of human development and this applies especially strongly to the critical role of elementary education (Sen, 2002). The education framework is one of the most important ways of promoting ideas of human security in society. In the context of Pakistan, the content of education is basically the key to promoting human security.

Moreover, considerable global research concludes that it is in environments of speedy technological and economic variations that education yields the highest benefits because it enhances the abilities to continue acquiring knowledge and adopting to new technology. In addition, the benefits from education extend well beyond work productivity and growth in terms of better health and improved ability to implement new technologies or to cope with economic shocks, more civic participation and even more environmentally friendly behavior (UNESCO, 2011).

4.10 Application of Maslow's Theory of Hierarchical Needs

Societies particularly governments that permit and provide enough opportunities for the citizens to achieve each level of this hierarchy will have higher levels of human development and simultaneously human security can be achieved. For this very reason, human development approaches can be analyzed through the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs keeping under consideration the indicators specified in the previous chapter.

4.10.1 Physiological needs

According to Human Development Report of Pakistan (2013) as GNI per capita of Pakistan increased by about approximately 94 percent between 1980 and 2012. Furthermore, the GNI per capita (PPP) was 2566 in 2012. The country has shown significant improvement in this indicator. The GDP per capita (PPP) in Pakistan for the year of 2013 was 1299 \$. On the other hand, in Punjab the per capita GDP was 580 \$ for the year of 2004 (Ikram, 2009). However, more policies and strategies are required to enhance the Gross National Income per capita (PPP) as the higher GNI per capita

ensures that the state policies are in the right direction in building up an adequate base of human capital (Haq, 2007). While the statistics shows Pakistan lags behind its neighbor i.e., India not only in GNI per capita indicator but also in mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling indicators (HDI, 2013).

It has been analyzed through various research studies that when discussed about the basic needs, an individual is able to buy many basic needs for free such as clean air etc. However in this era of globalization where the major motive of human life is the access to better and improved standard of living, income levels gradually provide opportunities to satisfy the basic needs on a more comforting state such as better housing, shelter and clothing etc. As with Sen's (1985) capabilities approach, it is concluded that income plays only a small role in predicating social welfare levels (Sen, 1985).

4.10.2 Safety needs

The safety needs would be analyzed through the life expectancy indicator of human development index. In context with the safety needs, a high life expectancy rate could actually predict the degree of safety of one's life in the country. The life expectancy rates in Pakistan have seen a gradual increase over the last few years. But the conditions are not satisfactory. The government needs to take into consideration several factors comprising of political, social, and economical in order to enhance the expectancy rates. Research has suggested that population's potential for future growth can be predicted through life expectancy rates and have strong connections with economic growth and development (Turan, 2009). Life expectancy is an integral and interconnected part of development as it is associated with health services conditions of a particular country.

4.10.3 Belongingness needs

One of the core needs in this Maslow's theory is the love or belongingness needs. These needs would be assessed through the infant mortality rates in Pakistan which is an important indicator of human development index. Infant mortality rate is actually the true depiction of state policies of how far it is capable of giving the basic health provisions to the mother and child. Pakistan has been unsuccessful in fulfilling these needs as the child mortality rates are high in this region. The figures are distressing as the rate is estimated to be 69 per thousand infants in 2013 while the child mortality rate

is 86 per thousand children in 2013 (ESP, 2015). Although many reforms have been taken to decrease the infant mortality rates but it needs serious attention owing to the urban and rural disparities of the region. It is also important for the government to fulfill these needs to the fullest as the person belonging to the poor background would take no time in investing everything just saving the infant/child as the risk of losing a child is considered a huge loss and eventually lead to a ‘broken family’ (Rogers et al, 2008). In this section, love and belongingness needs are also assessed through viewing the child labor rates. It can be assessed that child labor rate has shown a significant decline in the age group 10-14 during 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 (PES, 2015). Table --- shows the age specific labor participation which clearly shows that the 11.8 % of the total labor force consists of children aged 10-14. Another devastating trend can be viewed in this regard was that the data regarding the child labor are not documented and saved properly and not on consistent basis. The only sources to view the statistical records of labor force age groups segregated by gender are either the Census or Labor Force Survey. Another concern in this matter is the method which only considers the labor participation of age starting from 10 years (Shanaz and Khalid, 2004). Therefore, it can be concluded that majority of population particularly children in this aspect either struggles initially either through early childhood era or in the form of forced labor owing to socio-economic pressures.

Table 4.9: Age Specific Labor Force Participation (%) in Pakistan.

Age Groups	2009-2010			2010-2011			2012-2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	12.6	15.4	9.2	11.8	14.3	8.8	11.4	14.5	8.0
15-19	37.1	52.7	19.2	36.4	51.6	19.6	35.8	51.2	18.2
20-24	54.7	81.5	23.9	53.6	84.3	24.2	53.1	82.4	24.4
25-29	58.0	96.3	24.7	58.9	96.8	25.0	57.8	95.7	25.1

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (Labor Force Survey 2013-2014).

4.10.4 Esteem needs

The policies and strategies made by the government to cope with unemployed persons will be viewed in order to get a description how far the Pakistani government has able to

perform in this level of needs whether partially or fully. The policies could be viewed as a framework whether the current government is providing opportunities to the youth to self independently create new field of job opportunity or making the youth dependent on the system.

- According to the Pakistan Economic Survey (2015) the government has given an opportunity in the form of provision of interest free loans under the Prime Minister's Small Business and Interest Free loan Scheme. The main motive behind this program is to cope up with the increased burden of unemployment and thus providing youth with opportunity to utilize their entrepreneur skills. The government has disbursed Rs. 4408.094 million and Rs. 729.37 million respectively.
- During the few years another influential program introduced by the government was the "Hunarmand Pakistan Program". It is a short-term intensive skill development training while the duration of the courses usually depends on the course which the individual opts. It covers four priority sectors including: Construction, Agriculture (Dairy & Livestock), IT & Telecommunication and Skills for Women. So far, 116,776 trainees have been trained. (PES, 2015).

By allocating huge shares for the youth in the shape of interest free loans to create job opportunities or to start small businesses is a commendable task by the government in uplifting the self-esteem of the people particularly youth of the country. The main constraints have been funding limitations, insufficient organizational capacity, high operating cost to loan ratio (22 per cent), and lack of diversification and expansion (GOP, 2011). Yet, more active policies and strategies are the need of the time in order to cater the larger population prospected in the future.

4.10.5. Self-Actualization

After successfully achieving all the previous levels of needs, an individual or a country now strives to get to the level of self-actualization. Education is far by the most significant indicator to measure a state's progress in this level of needs. Additionally, it is also a suitable measure to view individual's ability for the motive of getting better. Getting higher education does not necessarily guarantee a high ranked job or position

but it do open the opportunities for some people and closes the doors of opportunities to those not able to attain enough level of education. Furthermore, education also plays a crucial role in decision making and problem solving strategies. It is significant to observe that the achievement of self-actualization is not based on income levels. By separating the highest level of Maslow's hierarchy from personal income, it is possible that social welfare in developing countries may rate as high as that of developed countries with far higher national income levels.

In 2010, the Constitution of Pakistan was amended for the very reason to officially and formally identify the right to education (RTE) for all children ranging from the ages 5 to 16 years. Although 6 years has been passed but little efforts has been made to make possible for every child to get education without any barriers and hurdles. An astonishing fact in this regard is that only two provinces Sindh and Balochistan have enacted the law formally along with Islamabad Capital Territory.

Although the vision statement of 2007 where the White Paper on education has all the fundamental elements required for successful enhancing the education deliverance. As the vision statement takes into account of identifying and clarifying education as the foremost right of every citizen without any biasness. Not only this but the state would contribute in the most possible way to provide facilities to the citizens in this regard so that the citizens could be able to utilize potentials and adopt skills for future use such as job, livelihood and perhaps nation building.

But the state policies failed to provide education on equal basis as proved through the analysis of the primary and secondary enrolment ratios and percentages. Currently, Pakistan has the highest rate of exclusion with an estimate of out of every three children; one is out of reach of primary school. While for the lower secondary education the estimates are quite better i.e. 30.1 percent (UNICEF, 2014). While, the out of school children (primary) in Pakistan was estimated to be 30.2 % male and about 23% of the male children are out of the secondary schools. Gradually the secondary drop out percentage is lower over the time period.

Although the Punjab province has done considerably hard work and effective policies over the last few years in increasing primary and secondary enrolments of children through different measurements. However, to sustain the enrolments over a period of time has been the core issue for the Punjab government.

It can be concluded that various research studies has found that educated people get more opportunities to utilize their capabilities in the labor market. Therefore education should be considered a major pillar towards the economic recovery process along with the importance that needs to be given to increasing the compatibility between the type of education and labor market needs (Dimian and Barbu, 2012).

Table 4.10: Key Education Indicators (Public Sector)

Indicator	Tenure (2011-2012)	Target
NER Primary (6-10)	70	100
NER Middle (11-13)	37	100
NER Secondary (14-15)	25	100
Survival Rate Primary	57	100
Survival Rate Middle	86	100
Survival Rate Secondary	59	100
Transition Rate Katchi to Primary	62	100
Transition Rate Primary to Middle	91	100
Transition Rate Middle to Secondary	106	100

Source: PSLM 2010-11 and PEMIS 2010-11

Many recent studies have reported a positive relationship between the increase in education level of individual, the more chances of an increase in an effective labor

market insertion. Furthermore, getting high level of education also perhaps increases the chance of better job opportunities and therefore higher income could also be expected. Additionally, an increase in education also decreases the risk of poverty (Ionela, 2012).

Discussion

In the light of the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs, the state policies of Pakistan have failed tremendously in fulfilling the basic needs. Belongingness needs characterized by the infants mortality rate has depicted the outrageous situation of the health sector and the priorities of the governmental policies. However, it can be analyzed that the needs are somewhat partially been fulfilled depending on the socio-economic and demographic backgrounds of the citizens. The state policies and strategies are not willing to fulfill the needs to the fullest. This is the reason Pakistan survived in attaining the self-actualization level. Surviving and maintaining the enrolment ratios are the key challenges in fulfilling the self-actualization needs despite the fact that the Constitution of Pakistan considers it the duty of the state to provide education.

4.11 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher has given the insights about the patterns of Human development index in Pakistan over the last few years. It has been analyzed that the position of Pakistan in the HDI rankings has fallen during the last few years due to the devastating effects of infants' mortality rates and education indicators. It is further analyzed that the prevalence of human security through the human development indicators is not satisfactory at all. The country is facing huge challenges in securing political, health, economic and particularly personal security. While viewing the human development indicators under the Maslow's theory of hierarchal needs, it has been assessed that Pakistan state policies and strategies has not been successful in fulfilling the needs of the larger population fully. It is further analyzed that the preferences of the state policies and the utilization of the allocated budgets in various sectors need strong accountability.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, I have concluded the findings which have been gathered after the whole research study. I have also numerated key suggestions to the policy makers and to the citizens on how to enhance human security through attempts to improve human development and human security. I have also given suggestions to the future researchers in this regard. Furthermore, I have also summarized the whole research process for the better understanding of the readers.

5.1 Summary

The present research was conducted in order to assess the human security in Pakistan through exploring the human development index. This study has also taken into consideration the Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs in order to view how far the state is able to cater the needs of its citizens. In order to view human security, content analysis approach was utilized and different parameters of human development index were carefully reviewed. For this purpose, secondary data was analyzed and the data was from different sources including the Government of Pakistan reports, Economic Reports, Human Development Reports and several others. In order to view the applicability of Maslow's theory, the parameters of Human Development Index such as primary and secondary enrolment ratios, life expectancy rates, GNI per capita were assessed through placing each parameter of Human Development Index on each of the level of needs.

The developing countries have to face a number of challenges owing to the significantly changing economic scenario and the continuously growing human population. Reports suggests that the third world countries have not only to overcome the devastating situations externally of their countries but also have to fulfill the needs of population with limited resources at the same time. Development is a complex process which requires the mobilization of all available resources (including humans), the efficient and

effective allocation and management of these resources, and through diverse strategies that do not escape the principles of common sense and sustainability. The only possible solution which has proved helpful in this regard for different countries is to exercise policies and strategies in the best interests of its population. It is the need of time to consider such policies implementation which guarantees their speeding up process of sustainable development. Policies should be devised in such a manner that operational needs of nations can be addressed appropriately.

Human security can be specified as a universal concern as every category of people whether belonging to rich or poor nations can actually relate to human security aspects. It has been viewed that the aspects of human security are interdependent for the reason one component is incomplete without the other. The best example of interdependence is whenever the security of specific population around the world is threatened; all nations would likely to play a positive role in this regard. This perspective is also people-centered as it deals with not only the basic question of how people live in a society but with the survival conditions such as free exposition of choices, social opportunities and other aspects of people of a particular country. As mentioned, Human Security views the matter both from the micro such as personal security, food security, health security and to larger and macro perspectives such as Economic security; Environmental security. The common agenda of all the components of human security is to focus on aspects which threaten human life at large.

Maslow's theory of Hierarchical needs is considered to be a groundbreaking theory in the psychological domains. However during the last few decades, the importance and applicability of Maslow's theory significantly improved in social sciences such as Sociology and politics (Wolbring et al, 2011). This theory could actually prove beneficial for the state in considering the importance of strategies and implementation of such policies which could ultimately enhance the living conditions of the citizens as a whole where the main theme of human security also focuses upon the security of the individual from fear and to live freely. Thus, assessing the state's achievements on the levels of needs can prove significant in determining such policies which can help step up the ladder of the needs. Hence, the major goals of attaining development particularly

sustaining human development and conditions of human security can also be improvised.

Previous literature has highly indicated that the ultimate goal of every nation is to reach the eminent level of self-actualization. Self-actualization is the final level of Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy needs which can only be attained when the lower needs (deficit needs) are largely or wholly satisfied. In the context of development, the level of self-actualization can be taken as a determination to achieve sustainable growth and reasonably sustainable development for a longer period of time. Therefore, it also includes the effective allocation of available resources to achieve the set targets. The concept of self-actualization is not a concrete concept rather it can be molded according to the needs and simultaneously with the policies of countries. Maslow's theory of hierarchical needs provides a source of motivation and platform for developing countries to set their objectives of development which these countries prospect to achieve in the future. In pursuit of self-actualization, nations seek edifying information which enables them to connect to something beyond themselves or to help build other nations. Hence it can be concluded that the pre-requisite for a country to achieve the level of self-actualization is through the satisfaction of primary and secondary needs fully or wholly. Only on this condition, the third world countries would be able to play important role in the world considering the geo-strategic positions.

5.2 Conclusion

This study evaluated the conditions of human security in Pakistan through exploring the human development index. The human development index consists of the life expectancy, literacy rates (primary and secondary education rates), GNI per capita. In addition to these indicators, the human development reports also consists of the gender indicator. However, the focus of this study entitles to the main index i.e. literacy rates, life expectancy and GNI per capita. Human Development approach is unique in its way as it takes into account not only the economic parameter but also the social indicators and a reflection of state policies upon the provision basic facilities such as education and health to its citizens. This research also views the application of Maslow's theory of

hierarchical needs to assess how far the state is successful in achieving the level of needs. In order to view this, the human development indicators were operationalized on each level of needs (Physiological, secondary, self-esteem and self-actualization needs). The physiological need in this research study was assessed through the GNI per capita index of HDI. It has been found that Pakistan is struggling hard to fulfill the basic needs. These basic needs are considered to be important components for the economy as if basic needs remain unfulfilled could result in more difficult and challenging situations than before. Safety needs were viewed through the expected years of living estimates of the Human Development Index. Feelings of insecurity could have distressing effects on nation as it could lead the states to compromise its national sovereignty by entering into associations with other nations or bodies for protection. The feelings of insecurity could range from whether externally state protection or internally natural disasters or economic crisis.

Need for belongingness which is considered to be significantly relevant and more of universal needs besides of physiological needs comprises of the child mortality rate of the Human Development Index. The most important level of Maslow's hierarchical Needs is self-actualization which can only be achieved if all the low level needs are successfully satisfied. The self-actualization needs in this study were viewed through the primary and secondary enrolment rates. This can also be considered a reason why the large majority of population is unable to achieve high quality of education as the country strives at the basic levels of needs then how it is possible to fulfill the highest level of need. This study has only focused on the original order of the hierarchy of needs, with minimal or no adaptations. This concludes the research study with some opinions on policy implications particularly an urge to view the priorities in budget allocation.

Furthermore, it has been analyzed that Pakistan strived to achieve the minimal level of human security as the conditions explored through Human Development index over the years has not shown significant improvements. It is also the need of the time to instigate the main vision of human security in state policies and strategies to enable the better facilities for its citizens.

5.3 Suggestions and Recommendations

The researcher has drawn the following suggestions and recommendations keeping under considerations the government's continuous inability to overcome the hurdles in the way of achieving sustainable development and hence human security. The researcher has made suggestions for improving human security, human development perspectives. Furthermore, the researcher has also suggested many themes to be studied for the future researchers.

5.3.1. Suggestions to improve human security

I. Prioritizing the Human Security Agenda

Governments and non-state actors need to place human security higher on the agenda of their countries and that of the region. Human security could be used as a multidisciplinary framework at regional and national meetings, linking common problems such as education and health and any internal matter creating conflict can be dealt in a more coherent and coordinated fashion. A holistic approach to human security in Pakistan will prove beneficial to improve the outcomes of human security. This approach will not only let the majority of the people know about human security but also helps the state in achieving high level of human security.

II. Education- The Key Role

If a country wants to achieve the high level of human security then the focus should be given to improve education standards. Education is vital to human security and also in Pakistani context as it stimulates a positive effect that could help to prevent the recruitment by extremist movements.

- A joint program of researchers and representatives from governments and civil society groups needs to be established to identify national and regional priorities and advocate a holistic approach to human security problems together with policy recommendations.

- Consensus can be made among the stakeholders such as parents, teachers to instigate the very basic concepts of human security at an initial level of education.

III. Economic reforms and poverty reduction

Agriculture sector of Pakistan could make significant contributions to the economy if vast resources utilized in the right direction. The establishment of macroeconomic sustainability is an important prerequisite for human security in Pakistan. There is a vital need to diversify the economy to expand employment opportunities, especially in densely populated areas. Effective poverty reduction programs are essential for Pakistan. Access to health and education services is one of the central issues for poor communities.

IV. Information Technology

New technology through satellite links could bring together all the members of the Central Asian neighborhood. Exploring digital satellite possibilities is a new step in South-South networks towards the sharing of knowledge and skills. The gap between urban and rural youth in access to the Internet and information about human security issues needs to be addressed.

5.3.2. Suggestions to improve human development

Policy prescriptions are quite straightforward and are included in all the recent policy documents, including the 1998 Report on Human Development in South Asia. Human Development is necessary for developing human life. It reduces the discrimination between different social communities. This study offered following suggestions keeping under consideration the current conditions of Pakistan in perspective of human development approach.

I. The Role of Good Governance

Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It is not about making ‘correct’ decisions, but about the best possible process for making those decisions. As is the case all over South Asia, planning and budgeting systems are deficient in Pakistan. This reduces transparency and accountability in the process of

allocation and expenditure which are the major principles of good governance (Ismail and Rizvi, 2000).

II. A Clear Definite Plan of Action

The country needs to prepare a concrete plan of action to provide universal primary education, basic healthcare to all, safe drinking water for the entire population, adequate nutrition for all malnourished children, and family planning services for at least 80 percent of married couples during the next years. The 1997 Report on Human Development in South Asia prepared such a plan, with targets and financial implications, for all seven South Asian countries.

III. Shifting Priorities

There is a need to allocate sufficient resources to achieve the human development goals in Pakistan within a realistic and manageable timeframe. It has been estimated that to achieve the targets of education, health, water, nutrition and family planning services, Pakistan will need to spend an additional 2 percent of GNP during this period. This will require a GNP growth rate of 5 percent a year and a shifting of budgetary priorities toward achieving the human development goals.

IV. Health Sector

One of the most major emphasis of human development is the improvisation of health facilities so that the population at large could save from deadly diseases. Health sector in Pakistan needs serious attention. As already mentioned Pakistan has the lowest estimates of doctors available per 1000 persons. Various strategies could be used to bring up the performance of this sector and to help build a healthy nation. There is a clear need of the state to alleviate the urban rural difference in delivering health care services.

V. The Power of Decision Making

Finally, there must be commitment at the highest level of decision-making to improve the human condition of Pakistan. This is vital to make a significant difference. In Pakistan, there is a need to change the very model of development, from the traditional economic growth model to human development model. The model which focuses on the enlargement of people's capabilities where people without any biasness become the real

representatives and recipients of economic growth rather than remain an abstract residual of inhuman development process.

VI. Instigating the Maslow's Theory of Hierarchical Needs

There is an emergent need of the State to instigate the Maslow's theory of Hierarchical needs in policies and strategies. This will not only help in economic developments by setting definite targets to achieve over a specified period of time. But it will also lead towards the improvements of living standards of the population at large. Maslow's theory of Hierarchical needs is also important in this perspective as one need is dependent upon the lower level of needs. Therefore, it can help the state to plan such policies which can make an impact from the lower to the highest level of needs.

5.3.3. Suggestions for future researchers

- This research was mainly focused on the secondary data. The future researches could be based on primary data. Qualitative research can be conducted upon the perception of people regarding human security.
- Research studies can be conducted individually on different components of human security such as environmental security, political security to view the human security conditions in Pakistan.
- Research studies can also be conducted in the densely populated regions of Pakistan to view economic security.
- The researcher also highly recommends studying the impacts of several social developmental programs such as Prime Minister Youth Internship Program, Skills programs in order to evaluate the performance with regarding to human security perspective.

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(<http://www.who.int/hrh/statistics/hwfstats/>).





RESUME

Rabia Naseem Khathran

CAREER OBJECTIVE Personality Traits	<p>I am now looking to build on my extensive range of technical skills within a suitably challenging role. I am keen to achieving professional development using my creative ability and orient services in a dynamic establishment.</p> <p>Ambitious, highly motivated with strong learning abilities and creativity. Good communication skills and a good analytical mind with strong decision making abilities, structured and well defined with a clear and concise vision of future objectives and eager to find a position offering long term potential with defined career progression.</p>
BASIC INFORMATION	<p>Date of Birth: 23-06-1992</p> <p>E-mail: Rabianaseem462@yahoo.com</p> <p>Contact: 00905060570270</p> <p>Languages: English, Urdu, Punjabi, Turkish (basic)</p> <p>Nationality: Pakistani</p>
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS	<p>Masters in Political science and international relation (2014- 2016) Istanbul Aydin University, Turkey (previous grade-3.94/4 Cgpa)</p> <p>Bachelors in Sociology (2010-2014) Institute of social and cultural studies department, University of the Punjab, Lahore (3.87/4 Cgpa)</p> <p>F.Sc pre. Medical (2008-10) Govt, Model college for girls, Model town Lahore (A grade)</p>

	Matriculation (2008) Divisional Public School, Model town Lahore. (A grade)
PROFESSIONAL TRAININGS/WORKSHOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I attended funded conference held in Berlin-Germany in August-2016 ➤ I attended funded conference from Erasmus+ held in Tbilisi-Georgia, 2015. ➤ I have attended the workshop on “Active Citizens Programme” of four days of BRITISH COUNCIL. ➤ I have attended four day workshop regarding project in University of Punjab with the collaboration of the University of the Erfurt, Germany in 17-20 June, 2013. ➤ I attended funded conference for one week held in Berlin-Germany in August, 2015. ➤ I have attended the “14th Annual Population Research Conference on Pakistani Population: New realities and challenges for human development held in collaboration with National University of Science and Technology (NUST) in November 20-21, 2013 at Islamabad.
Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ I work in Boğazhisar Eğitim Kurumları in Istanbul-Turkey for one year. ➤ I have experience associated with “Medical Social Services Project” as an internee during the period of 11th July to 11th September, 2012 in Jinnah Hospital Lahore. ➤ I am associated with WWF-Pakistan as internee from July 1st - August 31st 2013 “improving livelihood of fishermen communities of central Indus wetlands complex, Pakistan project through global poverty action fund (GPAF). ➤ I participated in LWMC project for one month (10 October to 10 November 2013) at Shaheen complex Lahore. ➤ I have experience associated with “Medical Social Services Project” as an internee during the period of 11th July to 1th August, 2014 in Jinnah Hospital Lahore. ➤ Effect of KAP survey of paramedical staff leading towards error

	(Research thesis topic).
Hobbies and interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Internet surfing; looking for new tools and technologies in the field of computer science, telecom, and seeking new knowledge. ➤ I am the part of article of population the ultimate resource of the country and article Globalization: impact on Pakistan development in Education and Human rights published in magazine Pakistan and Gulf Economist (March 18-24, 2013 VOL, XXXII, No.12) ➤ I am also the part of different writings such as population the ultimate resource of the country, mystery of my life, changing policies with changing concept of urbanization, Rural Development in Pakistan: Issues and Future Strategies, Role of Agriculture in Economic Development of Pakistan in blog The Pakistani Spectator. ➤ I am also the part of article Sociology of law and its implementation in Pakistani society to control violence and crime among youth, Globalization impact in Higher education and many articles which is in the process for the journals published in December, 2014 edition.
REFERENCES	Will be furnished on demand.