Key Security Challenges of the Third World

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Abstract

While shaping an impression of the Third World from post-colonial, non-aligned to less developed states today, security concerns over the region, more or less, remained a status quo in a handful of international security scholars. This article explores various security challenges, including internal, regional, transnational and international of Asia, Africa and Latin American countries, the then considered Third World. Military interventions, illegal migration and narco-terrorism of Latin America; Demographic derivatives, ethnical conflicts and transnational organized crimes in Africa; Terrorism, failing states and climate security issues of Asia are considered to be key security concerns hereunder. This article aims to contribute towards building collective action for stabilizing and sustaining the world peace. It seeks to offer an alternative understanding of constantly evolving security dimensions. Some of those enshrined alternative practical approaches include confinement of military to external defense, Cartegena Declaration implementation for illegal migrants, Custom controls in drug trade, turning youth bulge to demographic dividend, inclusive participation of ethnic groups, technology enforced crime patrol, scooping out Islamism from terrorism, active participation of non-state actors in nation building and finally increased international collaboration efforts with indigenous technical knowledge for resilient climate strategy Drawing on quantitative data from recognized platforms, elite interviews on security dialogues, reputed newspapers, e-books, and journal articles, this article confronts us with the necessity to fertilize fragile nations of the Third World against the backdrop of economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental origins.

Keywords: conflict, fragile nations, peace, security dimensions, the third world

Introduction

In retrospect, the so-called unipolar world upended after the deadliest Cold War. A dotting political dogma of US and their allies v/s Soviet Union and their allies. Such a fierce conflict in the world resulted in an upsurge of economic disparities among countries that prepared a precondition for sowing synthetic three world seeds. The third world seed sown by French demographer Alfred Sauvy in 1952, has now taken its roots of stratification already driven with deepening inequalities, exacerbating vulnerabilities and jeopardizing the existence of those countries hereunder. In the meantime, the first cotyledonary security system sprung up from the plumule of the post-cold war period that characterized

traditional security system approach of defining and fencing national boundaries, experimenting military strategy options for preventing as well as suppressing intra- and interstate conflicts. The rapid but impromptu democratization process, subsequent decolonization of previously colonized states, and a paranoid whim of amateur leaders further aggravated security conditions. Thus Asia, Africa and Latin America, the then considered Third World turned over a new leaf with respect to abruptive mitotic security divisions.

Various forms of security, such as international security, akin to global security deal primarily with the use of both coercion and diplomatic measures in compliance with strategic interdependence (Thomas, 2003, pp. 205-232). When these defense capabilities and policies of states are undermined by an ongoing threat at a specific geography, are the subjects of regional security. Transnational security transcends over the political map of the nations, continents. Rampant illegal production of and international trade of drugs, terrorism, cyber warfare, succumbed environmental destructions, palpable human rights violations are some of its illustrations (Singer, 2002, pp. 145-158). Internal security is bogged down in reiterating intrastate conflicts- civil wars, ethnic separatism and political edesalination. The aforementioned forms of security do not have a specific taxonomic classification and hence are interlinked with one or the other. To top it off, Third World Security Challenges are a telling symptom of various internal, regional, transnational and international security threats against the backdrop of social, political, cultural and environmental origins.

Considering diagnostic security threats, this article tends to partisan third world. First,

Latin America's military intervention, illegal migration and narco-terrorism are discussed. Secondly, conflicts, demographic factors and transnational organized crime are dealt in the African continent. Thirdly, more prominent matters, including failing states, terrorism and climate security are discoursed for Asia. These boom stages of each security threats search for their relevant bust stages later on.

Methodology: Security concerns over the third world region, more or less, remained a status quo in a handful of international scholars. Drawing on quantitative data from recognized platforms, elite interviews on security dialogues, reputed newspapers, journal articles, and e-books, this article was prepared.

Boom Stage : Latin America

Military Interventions

The long-standing military dictatorships of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s in Latin America seemed to reconcile during early in the 1920sfollowing the wave of democracy. But Hurrel argues that the domestic authorities always had an eagle eye on its neighbors as potential enemies (Hurrell, 1998, pp. 529-546). The nascent civil institutions already beset with many challenges like weak infrastructure, diminutive financial aid could not grapple with erstwhile burnished military foundation. While parochial security genius only mustered military intervention as a national defense mechanism, the misbalance is thus inevitable. This results in defective democracy, a tutelary democracy, where elections be held freely and fairly but the military has the final say (Merkel, 2004, pp. 33-58). With backing of the army, Presidents of Honduras and Guatemala disentangled international anticorruption commission (Guerrero, 2020). El Salvador is an epitome

for staging an attempted military coup by President Nayid Bukule on the legislative assembly (BBC News Web Site, 2020). As per the survey by David and Berlin, 94 percentages of Latin American countries deliberately employ armed forces to perform regular public security activities. Also 76 percentages of them function in combating organized crime or drug trafficking on a periodic basis (David & Berlin, 2017). Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, military units have been placed in populated areas of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela to contain virus (Guerrero, 2020). To cope up, combat and contain unprecedented natural disasters, hazardous health emergencies in large scale, is only possible through deployment of armies and security forces. But the intended use of military on every internal state affair will have more influence in those countries (Mani, 2011). The Venezuela case, where political opponents, journalists, even human rights defenders were held in captivity citing the pandemic (HRW News, 2020). Military intimidation to impede anti-government protests in La Paz, Cohamby and El Alto against the de-facto government of Jeanine Anez (Wadhwa, 2020). To conclude, intervention of military in internal affairs is emerging internal security challenge of Latin America and hence should be swiftly addressed.

Illegal Migration

The Venezuelan emigration which began in 2016 entails the largest displacement of people in Latin American History (Tharoor, 2018). Political and humanitarian crisis; spillover effects of the Maduro regime; and acute food insecurity for ages (Freier & Parent, 2019) resulted in massive exodus.

After the Lima Declaration on 8th August 2017, representatives of 12 countries formed Lima Group in warding off crisis in Venezuela. However, the group members are not always in agreement (Janetsky, 2020). Likewise, undocumented migrations from the Northern Triangle Countries (Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador) through Mexico to America face mass victimization in transit routes giving rise to humanitarian emergency (Dyke, 2020). This article foresees illegal migration in Latin America as its key regional security challenge.

Narcoterrorism

Transnational narcoterrorism, a "lethal triangle" of narcotraffickers, terrorists and weapon smugglers (Pulido, 2005) is emerging new security threat not only to Latin America but the whole world. It is best described by Professor Krizova as "the use of excessive violence as an indispensable business tactic to secure operational environment for profit-seeking illicit drug smuggling enterprise" (Kristlik, 2019). Geo-strategic placement of Columbia, between the coca-growing nations of Peru and Bolivia, roads through the Caribbean and Central America that lead to profitable North America and European Markets (Mac Doald, 1988). Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) dissidents, The National Liberation Army (ELN) guerillas, and other violent non-state actors configured narcoterrorism as their principal economic activity. This is crystal clear from the US moves as it charged Venezuela's President Nicolas Maduro and 14 others for fueling FARC rivals and flooding drugs to the US (BBC News, 2020). Also Former US President Donald Trump denounced Mexican cartels terrorist groups for escalating violence of narcoterrorism (Teiner, 2020).

Boom Stage : Africa

Internal and Regional Conflicts

Africa is a living history of wrangling civil wars. Nigerian Biafran War in the 1960's and 70's, the Congo Wars, Rwanda genocide, Ethiopian and Eritrean war of 1999-2000 (Wikipedia, n.d.) But the spillover effects are stern. And, what is worse, myriad of conflicts still harbors the continent. The state-based conflicts where the state government is at least one actor; non state conflicts fought between non-governmental organizing groups and one-sided violence (either involve state or non-state actors) are upped. In 2017, Africa alone experienced 18 state-based conflicts and 50 non-state conflicts (Bakken & Rustad, 2018). There is surge in one sided violence since 2011. Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeriahas claimed over thousands of citizens and displaced millions; recently held a heart wrenching and callous attack on civilians in rice field at Zabarmari (BBC News, 2020). Menace in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso caused by Al-Quaeda, IS-affiliate, Islamic State in Greater Sahara (ISGS) severely strained public security systems creating humanitarian emergencies (LE Roux, 2019). State based conflicts between the Ethiopia's federal government and hostile TPFP (Tigrayan People's Liberation Front) albeit internal conflict could completely destabilize the entire horn of Africa (Mutahi, 2020). Misinterpretation of the Ethiopian constitution and dominance of Oromo descent in Ethiopia has resulted in unbridled conflicts between the two (Davis, 2020). Recently ended civil war of South Sudan (15 December 2013- 22 February 2020) is yet to show its ripple effects. The political struggle between President Salva Kiir and opposition leader, Former Vice President Riek Machar from different ethnic groups showered mobilization of ethnic identities resulting civil war (Justin & Vries, 2017, pp. 31-46). Non-state conflict in Central African Republic primarily between Seleka forces and anti-Balaka is another armed ethnic conflict (Denisova & Kostelyanets, nd, pp. 24-31). Deducing conflicts in Africa, the major tool for conflict is ethnic differences.

Demographic Factor

I recall Famous Blunder of George W. Bush, "Africa is a nation". Those in the know invoke it as Africa is not a country; it is the continent of 54 different nations with geographical disparity and cultural diversity. In a similar sequence, Africa is often regarded as the youngest continent. Not only because it was lately discovered, it is also because the continent muster over 60% of its population under the age of 25 (Gates, 2018). Abound young generations in developing countries is both challenge and opportunities. Commendable in a way that it is a driver of robust economy, whereas same dent when it becomes under or over exploited. The study by Boateng alluded demographic youth bulge and poor economic growth to be the contributor of youth unemployment in Africa (Boateng, 2016). Large unemployed youth population scourges greater risk of security challenges including internal armed conflicts (Sachs, 2008). The claim is attested by another journal article of Urdal that envisage the risk of civil war is 150% higher when the youth population represents more than 35% of the total adult population (Urdal, 2006, pp. 607-629). Youth, Peace and Security come hand in hand; jobless youth consequently ramifies security challenges and ossify peace and development (UNFPA, 2020).

Transnational Organized Crime

Here, a close group of people is involved in tactical operation of illegal activities

over time to generate profit. The supply and demand curve is regulated by criminal markets. Organized crime groups in Africa recognize three types of markets. Provision of illicit goods; provision of illicit services; and infiltration of business or government (Albanese, 2020). Transnational organized crime is a result of Africa's weak system structure of state and governance (Shaw & Reitano, 2019). The rife accessibility and affordability of small arms and light weapons (SALW) synergize the growth and diffusion of transnational organized crimes in Africa (James, 2020). Uganda could not encumber the complex chain of illegal ivory traders ranging from middleman to border town (Titeca, 2018). Moreover, separate organizational groups like that of Al Shabaab access financial funds through illicit trade in sugar and charcoal (Global Initiative, 2018). The first ever Organized Crime Index Africa, 2019 labelled human trafficking and human smuggling, arms trafficking and cannabis trade as most prevalent organized crimes in almost every country on the continent (Conference, 2020). The employment and economic benefits lure breadwinner Africans insofar these organized crimes disenfranchise their human rights, bloom violence, drug uptake among poor and marginalized, and introduce economic distortions (Shaw & Reitano, 2019). The Covid-19 pandemic relief package has forsaken vulnerable communities, taken into confidence by organized crime groups recruiting more children and teenagers into the drug trade.

Boom Phase : Asia

Central Asia: Failed or Failing States

The previous geostrategic and economically vibrant countries of Central Asia is faltering today, acquiring the new definition of The Third World. Sluggish economic growth, endemic corruption, clustered society, agitating public and weak government structured legacy was left to Central Asian region by the former Soviet Union (Hassan, 2020). 70 years of the Soviet experience followed by 20 years of sovereign experience turned into a hodge-podge of various ethnicities, breeding serious disputes between newly independent states. Envision of the state failure rings true, as the region is prone to instability and state weakness, ineffective judiciary and low rule of life. As per the Fragile State Index, 2019, all the countries have 'warning' and 'elevated warning' level of instability (Fragile States Index, 2019). The Tazikistan civil war of May 1992, Andijan massacre on 13th May 2005 in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan's two coup d'états in 2005 and 2010, Tulip Revolution were all results of incomplete state structures (Taukebayeva et.al, 2020, pp. 180-187). The deprivation to the fundamental needs of the people not only led to Andijan massacre in Uzbekistan but also influenced spread of Islamic radicals and ammunition against regional leaders. ("Central Asia: Decay and Decline", 2011). Recent socio-political unrest in Kyrgyzstan, annulling parliamentary elections of October 4 by street protests and resignation of President Sooronbai Jeenbekov triggered as the result of systemic corruption, falsified election results, and the state's reliance on criminal representatives and actors (Otorbaev, 2020). Therefore, incomplete state foundation is the key security challenge of Central Asia.

Terrorism in Western Asia

Since the September 11 attacks by Al-Qaeda in New York, Islamic extremist violence and terrorism has been a hot debate in international security dialogues, IEP (Institute for Economics and Peace) think tanks, policy makers and law enforcements (Koehler, 2019). The Houthis group from Yemen, Al-

Qaeda, Jihadist groups, Islamic separatist of Iraq and Syria, render West Africa as the growing hotbed of terrorism. A conceptual shift from Arab Spring in 2011 to flourishing terrorism in more populous Arab countries is raising grave concerns. Maritime terrorism in West Asia is intensifying. From Al-Qaeda's first attack on USS cole in Yemen's Aden in October 2000 ("The investigation into the attack on the USS cole", 2001). Houthi rebels attack Saudi and Emeriti forces in Red Sea are all inspired by these groups. The drone boat attacks on Saudi Navy in 2017 shows group's technological prowess (Aljazeera, 2019). The criminalization of terrorism of jihadi group has expanded even in Southern and Western Europe (Brisard, 2015). IS an operation in Iraq, Syria, Saudi, Azerbaijan and Turkey engage in criminal activities such as kidnapping, robbery, smuggling of stolen antiques to overcome the financial crunch (Micallef, 2020). Yemen has been stadium of violence from 2015, when Houthis overran even the capital Sanaa (Aljazeera N., 2020). Conflict, the main driver of terrorism is being replaced by far-right terror in West in the new decade. It is the terrorism motivated by the right-wing or far right ideologies, favoring particularly ethno nationalism, in West Asia. Thus, it is the rising security challenge in Western Asia.

Climate Change in Asia Pacific

Asia pacific region lies along the arena of potent hydro-meteorological hazards. The least developed countries that fall in this Asia Pacific has been bearing brunt of those hazards enhanced by climate change (Dastagir, 2015, pp. 49-60). Vulnerable communities residing there are already experiencing undesired climate impacts on Food, Water, Land, Energy and other ecosystem services (Miyan et.al, 2017). The region is at such a vulnerable state that it accounted for 40% of all recorded global disasters from 2005-2014 alone (UN, 2016, p. 143). In agrarian countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Timor-Leste; food and water insecurity is ramping up. Monoculture of Maize (exhaustive crop) in large scale in Nepal made food insecurity status more unstable (Bocchiola et.al, 2019). Drying of irrigation sources due to extreme weather events in Bhutan led to decrease in crop productivity (Chhogyel et.al, 2020). Problems of malnutrition, low agricultural production, slow dietary and nutritional progress, high weather vulnerability have propounded food scarcity condition in Timor-Leste (Profumo et.al, 2019, pp. 97-132). Laos constitute 23.2% of the population below national poverty line. Its land tenure system is viewed ironically. The coastal countries of the Asia Pacific region face multiple threats from weather extremes, ocean acidification, resource-use conflicts, rising sea level of the Pacific Ocean to changing El Nano and La Nina climate patterns (Andriesse et.al, 2020). Cambodia, one of the most climate vulnerable countries in South East Asia, and Vietnam's productive fisheries (especially snakehead culture) has become susceptible to impacts of climate change (Navy et. al, 2016). Migration is maladaptive to changing climate. Making matters worse, fled 700,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar to Kutupalong camp in Bangladesh caused heavy deforestation in nearby forest areas (Gaynor, 2020). A survey in Cambodia reported that among 45% of emigrants, over half of migration was climate related (Jacobson et.al, 2018). Busby, in his article concluded Bangladesh, South and Western Myanmar, and parts of Pakistan were most vulnerable location in climate security vulnerability (Busby et.al, 2018, pp. 88-188). It is even evident that climate change is changing politics. The issue is not only

environmental anymore; it is becoming more geopolitical in the near future. The politics of climate change have triggered land grabbing process in Myanmar (Borras et.al, 2020). Climate change, a non-traditional security concern is ultimately a Human Security Challenge, which should be hastily addressed by this generation.

Combating Third World Key Security Challenges

Strategies for Bust Phase

Military Intervention

Prevention, containment and responding to both Covid-19 pandemic and series of military coup are the main ingredients of the road towards internal peace in Latin America. The most potent weapon against military infiltration in politics is strengthening of civil institutions and good governance (Onuoha et.al, 2020). The issues of transparency, accountability, rule of law, tackling of endemic corruption, strong judicial system should be the mirror of the countries to face any possible security dilemmas. Confinement of military to external defense, effective implementation of peace accord provisions, especially in Guatemala aimed to reduce military size and budget, will curb the military's political power (Isaacs & Schwartz, 2020). A very good example comes from our own neighbors. Latin American countries: Ecuador, Peru, Mexico and Bolivia have manuals on the use of internal military force. Those manuals adhere to the principles of the United Nations and International Law focused on the use of military as the last resort, exploration of non-violent options and operation of minimum level of force for achieving objectives.

Illegal Migration

The economic, social and political destabilization of Venezuela during Maduro regime led Venezuelan diaspora to transform into refugees, illegal migrants in its neighboring countries. This type of migratory crisis not only alters the social structure and condition of a given country, but also those of recipient host countries. Implementation of the regional Cartegena Declaration through its accord on national law should be declared by governments at first. The regional unions, cooperation should pressurize Maduro to adopt the declaration (Patel, 2019). During the Venezuelan displacement crisis a lot of humanitarian support is needed. Though these aids are temporary; can significantly address ongoing human security issues. While other more sustainable solutions like building resilient communities, should be focused. The migrants receiving countries should provide humanitarian visa to promote orderly and safe migration. This has been instigated in Peru (America Economia, 2019). It is commendable that Venezuelan embassies are financing flights back to Venezuela for immigrants (BBC, 2019). An emigrant from the northern triangle countries to United States of America is intensifying despite declining homicide rates and improvement in economic growth (Pineo, 2020). Northern Triangle, Mexico and USA should show regional solidarity to effectively cope this migratory crisis.

Narcoterrorism

The principle of war on drugs and war on terror has been viewed separately by different international scholars and policy makers. While illicit drug trade and terrorism has been mixed at best in a new decade and remain a headline not only in Latin America, but on global stage, it is past time to be

nimble. Reinforcement of boundaries, and custom control could at least break the chain of terrorism (Bjornehed, 2004, pp. 305-324). Only when members of producing countries and affected countries address the threat of narcoterrorism, is there a hope of combating it. Individual awareness of its future drawbacks should be at community level. The government can legitimize specified medical drugs and scrap any illegal transactions (Meierrieks & Schneider, 2016, pp. 1274-1277). Terrors like this are being politicized as opposed to prioritized. It is a humanitarian norm of every individual to detest every form of violence. The gender role is inevitable in deterring or shaping crime (Kruttschnitt, 2013, pp. 291-308). Thus, adequate research works on Gender-Crime nexus must be carried out.

Ethnical Conflict

Aforementioned state-based conflicts, non-state conflicts and one-sided conflicts in Africa, all have one thing in common: "Ethnicity". But it is commonly misinterpreted as the driving force for African conflicts, the heat of battle. Ethnicity is not the driver for conflict. Aapenguo argues it as the lever used by political leaders to mobilize followers in pursuit of wealth, resources and power (Aapenguo, 2010). Shift from authoritarian to democratic regime in the region expanded ethnic cleavages (Posner, 2007, pp. 1302-1327). African countries require a more inclusive approach of governance: equitable participation, quota system for underprivileged ethnic groups, reallocation of resources and access to power positions, equity with equality and strong judicial systems (Chiamogu & Chiamogu, 2020). Ethnic conflicts, here, are often portrayed as age old conflicts. Even so, a simple act of kindness by respective government could

vanquish it. Resolving these issues in a less belligerent manner by addressing perceived inequalities, tackling grievances, meeting needs and demands of ethnic groups and balancing competing interests is that small act of kindness.

Demography

Thanks to preventable vaccines, sophisticated antibiotics and medical advancements in the First World, this present world is ageing with older populations in the near future. In contrast, Africa with abound young population is the youngest continent of the whole world. In the light of the United Nations Population Fund, 'Youth Bulges' turn into a 'demographic dividend' if managed accordingly. Under management of oversized youth population in Africa could be overcome by Youth empowerment and employment (Hagerty, 2017). Discarding of one-size-fits-all policies and scaling up investments in formal and non-formal education is the doorstep. Formation of umbrella national youth council, the proportionate inclusion of young leaders in policy making, provision of ample income generation opportunities through various financial aid from the government is imperative for youth development. Further, awareness programs, training and capacity building workshops and conferences build up peace and scrape up non-violent motives. As we all accord, durable peace can and will only be attained "with youth and by youth". The regional cooperation agencies like that of ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States) Central Africa, AU (African Union)'s principles, policies and programs aimed at fostering youth inclusion should be adopted, domesticated and implemented at the grassroots level. Only then, the African continent will flourish with its youth as its right hand.

Transnational Organized Crime

Intra-regional flow of terrorists from Al-Qaeda and IS (Islamic States) affiliate in North-West Africa (Maghreb), or Al-Shabaab in East Africa or Boko Haram in West Africa, all together have designated Africa as their breeding ground. These terrorists' access funds through network of organized crimes. We can combat transnational organized crime and terrorism by squeezing their resource funds and through regional cooperation in law enforcement to some extent. The Afripol Cooperation agreement is the most promising one (INTERPOL, 2018). Appropriate responses should be designed only after understanding criminalized power structure, focusing on techno-oriented aid than troops or police (Mazzitelli, 2007, pp. 1071-1090). At the governmental level, establishment and management of incorruptible law enforcement agencies could be appreciated if they can efficiently arrest, investigate and prosecute culprits preventing further organized crimes. Reorganization, modernization of Nigerian security agencies i.e. police forces have been given insights to squarely face challenges of new trends in Transnational organized crimes. Profuse international organizations like World Customs Organization, United Nation Convention on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, International Criminal Police Organization must be exploited to deal this security threat.

Failed/Failing States

Gaining independence from Soviet Union has revealed sad reality in Central Asian region. Conspicuous consistent level of corruption, crippling poverty, ingrained sultanistic regimes and serious interstate conflicts over water resources have rendered the states fragile (Kazantsey, 2016). Defunct fragile states remain pipeline to ultimately become failed states. Tajikistan exhibit a certain level of resistance to state failure as it can spend decades showing the symptoms yet never quite arrive (Kendzior, 2013). Kyrgyzstan has been labeled as a 'faltering state' by International Crisis Group, and given as a caveat that nation will wail in front of permanent low-level violence and irreversible criminality (ICG, 2005). These states have potential for countering obstacles. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are rich in water resources. Abound natural gas and favorable cotton production areas are characteristics to Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan dive in huge deposits of oil and gas (Taukebayeva et.al, 2020, pp. 180-187). The key is to trigger them in developmental headway through mobilization of human capital with adoption of sophisticated technologies. Regional cooperation, rational dialogue encompassing agriculture, water and energy nexus is substantial. Legitimacy/rule of law, corruption stigmatization and rational citizens is prerequisites for combating corruption from zero level. Brooks considers living indefinitely in a "non-state" society might be benefitted than in a dysfunctional state. He further argues "failed states' never were successful state (Brooks, 2005, pp. 1159-1196). Non-state actors should also play its part in nation rebuilding through negotiated agreements with weak state (Samuel, 2020). Hopefully, sustained economic growth, autonomous citizens, nationalistic non-state actors and cooperation among the countries could turn fragile states into efforts of nation building.

Terrorism in West Asia

Islam, originated in the 7th century in Mecca of Western Asia is spreading its branches in every nook and corner of the world. The stereotype is an old cliché "Radical

Islamism", used by many to divert attention from actual terrorism. Terror started its footsteps in Western Asia after Arab Muslims began control over Palestine in their bid to uproot Jews (Tripathi, 2017, pp. 39-45). Palestine's confluence of three: Christians, Muslims and Jews; Muslim's overarching bond of cultural and religious strength and rising Jews perceived as cultural and social-religious threat by Muslims hedge-podge religion and terrorism. The then backward Muslim communities- mustered frustration, deprivation and helplessness in a form that exploded into uncontrolled form of violence. The longer the countries tend to suppress these rebels without addressing their grave concerns, use them against their own rivals; the crisis and terror will continue in the near future (Kolahchian & Lord, 2017, pp. 61-88). Scooping out Islamism from terrorism, provision of basic facilities and fundamental rights to those far-right groups, especially freedom of expression is essential for combating radical Islamism. For littorals, unless business changes from their as-usual approach aimed at keeping cost low and turnover high, terrorism opportunities will roar and soar up. The main issue should be safety than only profit.

Climate Security

Climate change a "wicked problem", is characterized by many underlying strata of nested, intertwined and unforeseen predicaments. Given that the interlinkages between and among these many predicaments are non-linear and complex, the solution to this problem lies beyond the comfort zone of our conventional knowledge systems. Right mix of young people to drive local projects, prudent utilization of available resources, and then build achievable projects, which are in line with the regional and global targets could

be landmark step ahead (Mihnar, 2019). We need an interdisciplinary understanding of the challenges we face and the solutions we seek, based on multi-faceted institutional approaches. "If you do not stabilize climate, you will actually destroy the good prospects for development" (Schellnhuber, 2017), a famous quote denotes wake up call to address climate issues.

Discussions on the underlying boom and bust stages of key security challenges have led to a symphony towards adopting various strategic measures for containing them. Good governance featured nations with international support and collaboration is a must. While every continent should play its own part, a durable, holistic organization sharing mutual responsibilities, facilitating cordial cooperation and balancing dynamic equilibrium between states, nations and continents are visualized. With this note, the United Nations was established on 1945 AD to strengthen global security system. It is overwhelming that even after its 75th Anniversary in 2020, the core team: Security Council doesn't include any participants from nations of the Third world. The voices of poor, powerless can be sidelined by just one veto power of the developed countries; cultures of silences for generations in the UN General Assembly; creed that less developed and developing countries are always behind even in UN and sectarian strife of individual small nations has become a barrier for international cooperation and collaboration. It is pivotal to revise the UN Charter adhering to evolving security scenarios, providing powers to third world countries for using their indigenous knowledge along with technological and financial support from developed countries in building resilient grassroots communities and sustainable world peace.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The article is strictly focused on identifying, assessing and providing mitigation measures for aforementioned key security challenges faced by The Third World. At the time when developed-developing countries' share a friendship of weal and woe, it is a sign of pessimism that leaders of third world countries are behaving as ivory towers, remain shrouded in culture of silence, failed or stalled diplomacy, and continuing sectarian strife. The perceived traditional and non-traditional security challenges call for more collaboration, not less. The umbrella organization: United Nations allots higher absolute powers to the Security Council, in which third countries have no participation. Redefining principles of UN charter to provide inclusive participation of far-flung and underdeveloped countries is a must otherwise a new international organization working for developing states would be a pipeline to fertilize fragile nations of the Third World.

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