

Pakistan is facing the infestation of hybrid warfare. In your opinion hybrid warfare is a bigger threat to the security and sovereignty of the country than the conventional warfare

Date: / / 20

Q 3

## 1 - INTRODUCTION:

With the advancement in technology, the threats have also adopted the advancement. The technology and globalization have also given evil mind many ways to intrude in things and destroy the security. Today, Pakistan is subjected to one of such tactics of technology and is facing the threat of hybrid warfare in political, economic, social and internal aspects are subjected to it. In this kind of war the rival attacks from many front that it becomes a bigger threat to the security and sovereignty of the country than conventional warfare.

## 2 - PAKISTAN AND HYBRID WARFARE:

Many developments of recent years show that the country is subjected to the threat of hybrid warfare.

### 1 - POLITICAL DOMAIN: DIPLOMATIC ISOLATION BY INDIA:

Pakistan faces threats to its political domain. It is one of the front from which a



which can undermine the country India is a war enemy of the country and keeps itself busy in diplomatically isolating Pakistan in the world. India treats Pakistan as a safe haven for terrorist groups and call Pakistan a terrorist country.

## Q - ATTACK ON THE CREDIBILITY OF PAKISTANI ARMY AND NUKLEAR PROGRAM OF PAKISTAN:

Another tactic of isolating Pakistan diplomatically is attacking and beating its armed forces and ~~accusing~~ suspecting its nuclear program. Recent comments of USA on nuclear program of Pakistan show the severity of the matter.

## ii - ECONOMIC DOMAIN:

The economic domains of Pakistan is also subjected to hybrid warfare.

## A - CASE IN POINT:

Pakistan was put on the Grey list in 2012 and then again in 2019. It curbs the economic growth of the country and misaligns



Date: / / 20

its image world wide.

## B. SABOTAGE (PEC):

A billion dollar worth project is under construction in Pakistan. PEC is being sabotaged by the rival of country. There are terrorist attacks such as Dam Bomb Blast 2019.

## iii - SOCIAL DOMAIN:

The society of the country is also subjected to threats.

## A - NATIONAL DISINTEGRATION:

Pakistan faces issue of national disintegration. There is no cohesion. People are divided on the basis of language, ethnicity and provinces. Religious sectarianism such as Shia Sunni is also an aspect of disintegration among people. Recent surge of violence between Punjabi and Pathan show the national integration has never been achieved in Pakistan. Moreover, killing of Shia is also a very dire threat to the integration of people.



Date: / / 20

# Use elaborate headings.

## 0 - EMERGENCY:

Pakistan also faces the problem of emergency in its province of Balochistan. Numerous organizations that challenge the work of the state are working in that province for example Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA), BRA and some other.

## IV - TERRORISM AND CROSS-BORDER CONFLICTS:

For the last two decades, Pakistan had been a victim to terrorist organizations. Almost 70,000 people lost their lives. In recent days, after the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan the issue has raised its threats once again.

## A - OUTLAWED TTP:

The burning question of outlawed TTP is also a monkey on the back of the country. This organization has some malicious agenda and the frequency of attacks has been increased after the fall of Kabul. Recent attacks on



(14)

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20

the embassy of Pakistan in Afghanistan is an example of such attacks.

## 4. CYBER SECURITY:

Pakistan is facing cyber security crisis since 2019. Its private data has been meddled with and violation of privacy occurred.

## 9. INDIA'S PROPAGANDA:

According to a report of FO diving lab 2019, India is involved in spreading misinformation about the country. It spreads false news and distort the map of Pakistan.

## 6. LEAK OF VOICE CALLS AND MESSAGES:

Recent leak of private voice calls and messages of Imran Khan and opposition shows that Pakistan is facing a threat of cyber security which needs urgent steps.



Date: / / 20

### 3 - HYBRID WARFARE IS A BIGGER THREAT TO THE SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE COUNTRY

Today the dimensions of security has changed and security has become dynamic. With traditional threat of conventional warfare, non-traditional threats have also developed that make the concept of security complex. The following arguments show that why hybrid warfare is more dangerous and a bigger threat than conventional warfare.

#### i - NO BATTLE GROUND:

In a hybrid warfare there is no conventional battle ground where one can defeat its enemy to protect itself.

#### ii - NO DIRECT CONFRONTATION:

In hybrid warfare, there is no direct confrontation of the belligerents. However, the enemy attacks secretly.



6

Date: / / 20

### iii. INNUMERABLE FRONTS OF ATTACK:

In a conventional warfare, the enemy attacks from a single front i.e., the common border. However, in a hybrid warfare there is no clear front. There are many fronts and domains from where an enemy can attack such as political domain, economic domain, internal disintegration and subversion, terrorism and propaganda by false news and misinformation.

### iv. NO CLEAR IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENEMY:

In a conventional warfare, there is a clear identification of the enemy. For example, today Ukraine and Russia are the two belligerents in war. However, in hybrid warfare the enemy does not come to the front rather does malign propaganda and attacks where it does not show itself. It makes the identification of enemy very difficult.



#### v - NO PROPER MECHANISM OF RETALIATION AND PROTECTION:

Since hybrid warfare is not a clear battle in a ground therefore, there is no clear and proper mechanism of retaliation and protection. The attacks are dynamic and the enemy is also difficult to identify that makes the retaliation and protection difficult.

#### vi - UNDERMINES THE FOUNDATION OF A COUNTRY: +

Unlike conventional warfare, hybrid warfare is not a simple battle of gun and bombs rather here the enemy tries to uproot the country by attacking on its foundation. It attacks on so many levels in such a manner that internally weakens the country and undermines its foundation. To become immune to such attacks is very difficult.



Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20

#### 4- CONCLUSION:

In short, the nature of hybrid warfare shows that it is complex and difficult to fight, Pakistan is facing threat of hybrid warfare and needs timely solution to save the sovereignty of the country.

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12/20



Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20

Q 4

Explain the sequence of events that lead to the fall of Dhaka since the war of 1965? Do you believe it could have been avoided? If yes, How?

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

Within 25 year of independence Pakistan lost its eastern wing and got separated. It lost 55% of the population and almost 45% of the territory. The situation was tense in 1971 but the seeds were already sown by the constitution of 1962 and indifference shown by the leader of East Pakistan. However, a series of events led to the diminishing of the national unity and sentiments of liberation and ~~the~~ feeling grew stronger after the war of 1965. Therefore, in 1971, East Pakistan got separated and declared itself an independent state named Bangladesh.

### 2- BACKGROUND OF THE CONFLICT:

The tension arose with the independence i.e., 1947, there were conflicts on the basis of constitution, national language, seats and representation in national assembly.



Date: / / 20

and the capital of the city. The events that led to disintegration are in the following timeline

- War of 1965 - East Pakistan felt alienated and got no support from West
- 1966 - Mujib-ur-Rehman gave his six point formula
- 1970 - Dissolution of West wing and formation of legal framework order.
- 1970 - Election of 1970 and majority vote won by Awami League of West
- 1970 - Cyclone of 1970 and floods
- 1971 - Non-cooperation movement of Mujib
- 1971 - March of East people on the order of Yahya Khan
- 1971 - Indian attack on 1971 and marginalization of East
- 1971 - Bhutto letter to Yahya and negotiations
- 1971 - Separation of East Pakistan on Dec 16, 1971



### 3 - SEQUENCE OF EVENTS THAT LED TO SEPARATION

#### i - WAR OF 1965:

In Sept of 1965, Indian soldier launched war on Pakistan. Here, East felt betrayed and felt like it had been abandoned by West and no support was provided to them.

#### ii - SIX POINT FORMULA: 1966

Mujeeb-ur-Rehman gave six point formula in which he suggested very weak centre and ~~type of~~ <sup>parliamentary</sup> election.

#### iii - DISSOLUTION OF WEST WING AND L.F.O 1970:

In 1970, Yahya Khan dissolved West wing into 4 provinces and gave to L.F.O which was not accepted by Mujeeb.

Add a bit more detail in these points.



#### IV - ELECTION OF 1970:

In election of 1970, Pakistan Awami League won major seats which was not accepted by West.

#### V. CYCLONE OF 1970:

In 1970 a cyclone hit the Eastern wing and negligible aid was given to them. They felt alienated and marginalized. It aggravated the problem.

#### VI - NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT OF 1971:

Observing all the situation and independent attitude of West, Mujib started a non-cooperation movement in 1971.

#### VII - MASSACRE OF EAST IN 1971:

In 1971 violence erupted and on the order of Yahya Khan, troops of West opened fire on people and it killed many people & injured people of East.



## iii ATTACK BY INDIAN FORCES: 1971:

Taking the advantage of the situation, Indians struck its blow and attacked Eastern wing. It further alienated the East and the gap between East and West became impossible to bridge.

## ix. BHUTTO ADMANCY AND YAHYA'S NEGOTIATIONS: 1971:

<sup>9<sup>th</sup> march of 1971,</sup> Yahya Khan went to Dhaka to negotiate with Mujib. However, Z.A Bhutto did not budge an inch and the tension grew stonger.

## x. SEPARATION OF EAST 1971:

Both the sides failed to negotiate and East Pakistan got separated on Dec 16, 1971 and declared itself independent state as ~~TTaha~~ Bangladesh.

The second part of the answer is missing.

Could it be avoided?



Date: / / 20

#### 4- CONCLUSION:

Fall of Dhaka became inevitable after 1970. However, the history shows that it was the suppression and indifference of Bengalis and indifference of leaders that led to such a ~~disaster~~ - It could have been avoided by a reconciliatory policy and mutual negotiation.

7/20