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Answer) Introduction

Hybrid warfare refers to the use of a mixture of conventional and unconventional military tactics and techniques in order to achieve strategic objectives. This type of warfare has become increasingly prevalent in recent years and has been utilized by numerous actors, including state and non-state actors.

### State Actors

The Army, bureaucracy, intelligence services are those that come under state actors.

### Non-State Actors

They are terrorist organizations, criminal groups and drug cartels. Such organizations or groups play a significant role in Non-Traditional Security threats in Pakistan.

### Traditional Security Threats

Those threats in which there is an element of war or in one where,

military participates and propagates it  
between the war of two states.

These threats are more problematic  
as when war happens between  
the two states then in the battlefield

two states take place the one is  
victorious and the other is defeated.

So, as the rest of the future of  
defeated society depends on the victorious  
one and are defined by them.

### Non-Traditional Security Threats

It is problematic in a way that  
society takes itself into a breakup or  
takes ~~into~~ its state into a breakup  
like breakdown of Soviet Union and  
it turned into Russia.

### Effects of Traditional and Non-Traditional Threats (Globally)

After 1945, when nuclear race  
came into being, US experienced their  
nuclear power over Japan, after which  
EU emerged in nuclear race then  
Britain, France, China, India and  
Pakistan too emerged in this race,  
the traditional security threat's scope  
started being minimizing over

nuclear politics.

So, due to this very reason, the non-traditional security threats are having much adverse effects on states as now, the states instead of traditional war indirectly target the inner politics of the 3rd state as a form of proxy war. We can see political proxy war, economic proxy war, religious proxy war etc.

Nationalism among the people of the state is targeted and is made weaker. Unity is made broken by various security threats and as a result the same society or state starts breaking itself gradually.

### Traditional Threats to Pakistan

- Pak-India Equation related to water issues. India constructing dams near rivers of Pakistan and causing disruption in the country.

- Pak-Afghan Equation

TTP terrorist group <sup>in</sup> Afghanistan comes into Pakistan through Pak-Afghan border to do terrorist activities and so Pakistan has some serious

Security issue because of this. It has been a geostrategic conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan in current scenario.

### Non-Traditional Threats to Pakistan (Few)

#### 1) Cyber Security

As Pakistan has become more ~~digitally~~ <sup>digitally</sup> connected, it has become increasingly vulnerable to cyber threats. Such type of non-traditional threat is directly proportional to the advancement of technology in Pakistan. Much of the frauds are emerging through online sources and the major reason that comes here is the illiteracy of users, who don't know how to utilize certain platforms, so we are getting more exposed to cyber threats.

Cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure such as power plants and financial systems.

Our online banking system is the major victim that suffers a lot from it.

## 2) Water Shortage Threats

5000 Cubic meter of availability of water to per person was there in 1947 and if we take a look at the current scenario, it has been reduced to 1000 cubic meter.

If it isn't maintained or looked properly, it will reduce to 600 Cubic meter in next 10 years because of the environmental changes and population explosion in Pakistan. It can affect our irrigation system which can result more in food security.

### Solution

Pakistan needs to take a multi-pronged approach that involves both traditional security measures such as counter-terrorism efforts. In addition, Pakistan needs to work with neighboring countries and international partners to address transnational threats and ensure regional stability.