

Fifth Generation Warfare: Response Strategy of Pakistan

Javeria Jahangir^{1,*} and Naheed Bashir²

Abstract

The current study is designed to find out the nature and level of fifth-generation warfare in Pakistan. Pakistan is facing security challenges on account of terrorism and regional security. It is the time to understand the latest trends in the Fifth generation warfare war and its implications for Pakistan. Threats to Pakistan's stability by the hostile countries and their proxies by using 5GW and its ramification needed to be deeply analyzed. The objectives of this study are the conception of the term, comparison between different generations of warfare, mechanisms and techniques used in it, and implications on the security of Pakistan and response strategies. A qualitative research design was implemented with data collection from secondary sources. The findings of the study show that the concept of 5GW is very difficult to comprehend and define, yet it has been grasped differently. All generations of warfare are basically on two major areas i.e. targeting a certain type of ideology and developing modern technology and warfare equipment. The study concluded that Pakistan is currently facing a higher level of fifth-generation warfare than India mainly in four major domains i.e. conventional war, diplomatic challenges, misinformation and economic suppression. The findings of the current study are of prime importance for framing a constructive policy to counter the 5GW threats. By delineating key issues and challenges, this research presents some recommendations to improve the countering strategies regarding 5GW in the context of Pakistan.

Key Words: 5GW, Hybrid Warfare, India, Pakistan, Response Strategy.

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Politics & IR, Lahore Leads University, Kamahan, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.

²M.Phil Scholar at Department of Politics & IR, Lahore Leads University, Kamahan, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

***Corresponding Author:** javeriajahangir@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Internal and External Security of a country is a key to ensuring progress and development. However, in modern times, security challenges to a country have widened to a greater extent on account of new ways of warfare such as fifth-generation warfare (5GW). Most of the countries are applying 5GW technology against each other which has many implications. Modern Warfare requires a clear understanding of 5GW including all kinetic and non-kinetic means from artificial intelligence to proxies on the battlefields. In recent times, countries of the world are hostile to each other either in the form of unipolar, bipolar, or multipolar nature of the world system in the constant pursuit of national interest by aligning themselves with other nations. Similarly, warfare has also changed from conventional methods to the modern ways of war such as political areas, economic sanctions on opponents, and cultural invasions. This has also led to the development of the hybrid war which is a combination of multiple ways of subordinating the opponents (The Secretary of Defence, 2006) and is being used to a greater extent in the modern world with multiple forces and techniques. Currently, the forces of different countries do not confront each other but rather employ secret means (Munoz & Bachmann, 2015).

The fifth-generation war does not carry a clear and concise definition as it continues to change in different eras. It cannot be described in a single line due to its complexities (Hoffman, 2009). There is not any particular framework to judge the parameters and areas of the 5GW. In this means of war, the enemy country tries to adopt even the most neglected areas which are sometimes more useful. The definition of the 5GW varies from person to person and society to society. The historical trends and changing technological developments have revealed different dimensions of hybrid warfare hence changing the definition patterns of hybrid warfare.

Hybrid warfare is not a direct act of violence rather it adopts the intelligence and intellectual working to harm the countries internally. The citizens of the enemy country are used as a tool to instigate against their own governments (Cullen & Reichborn-Kjennerud, 2017). Hybrid warfare tools are getting more attention in this modern and scientific era where every individual is using android technology. It is more fatal for countries like Pakistan where most people are not aware of this hybrid warfare (Chapman, 2003).

In the modern age, conventional war has become so expensive because it requires several weapons, tools, and energies. All these components of the war count about a vast investment. On the other hand, it is also very important to set up all these resources due to the necessity of security (Goertz, 2006). Today, even the superpowers of the world cannot take a direct risk of war. It does not mean that they are not developing their warfare system but fear the cost of even a conventional war. The

major confronting countries are spending on warfare a lot of budgets even their citizens lack the necessities.

Currently, the significance of the war is taken into account according to the capabilities of hybrid warfare. This warfare is well recognized by most of the nation-states because it does not impose a direct threat on the enemy country. This warfare is operated in a highly secret way (Otaiku, 2018).

This hybrid warfare is the major tool of war tactic in the modern era which shows the significance of warfare that cannot be judged in a single framework. It can be noticed according to the physical and economic capabilities and resources of the countries and their investment in the same field. Hybrid War or 5th Generation war is a disproportionate usage of multiple tools and techniques along with both vertical and horizontal axis with a diversified degree of importance to the creativity, information, and ambiguity that is targeted towards the opponents. Primarily, it is the combination of all of the above tactics that are used as a tool in hybrid warfare. In this sense, it is very different from that of conventional warfare where one is supposed to match the opponent's capacities and capabilities both qualitatively and quantitatively.

2. Research Methodology

This research revolves around finding out the in-depth understanding, nature, and implications of the 5GW. Secondary data is an important source not only quoting in the literature review but also in concluding the arguments. This paper is a qualitative type of research based on secondary data which was extracted from books, research articles, important reports, and governmental documents.

In the first place, the researcher adopted a descriptive research design to describe the nature of Hybrid Warfare, comparing different warfare generations and important tools, applied in 5GW.

In the second place, the researcher applied an exploratory research design to explore the implications and counter strategies of Pakistan in the wake of 5GW.

3. Theoretical Foundation

Hybrid warfare is the newest contemporary warfare concept within security studies as it describes a wide range of warfare techniques and tools that do not correspond with earlier conventional designs of warfare. It is a great challenge to fit this new concept within the framework of existing traditional theories since it is hard to agree on the definition and source of Hybrid warfare which is multidimensional in terms of the organization of conventional and irregular military forces with a combination of psychological, economic, political, cultural and cyber threats and assaults, and various unique methods of defying.

Similarly, more than one traditional international security theory can be helpful to understand the complex perceptions of 5GW. Realism places hybrid warfare into the context of power politics, Liberalism enables us to understand in-depth the effects of hybrid warfare and explore its influence in the context of disinformation and propaganda. Constructivism may help analyze the impacts of disinformation and propaganda on the construction of identities, values, and changes in political discourse. But all these traditional theories do not fully interpret or support the concept of 5GW but rather complementarily allow the formation of a multifaceted analytical framework for various dimensions of Hybrid Warfare.

4. Generations of Warfare

Throughout the history, warfare has taken many shapes and has emerged from first-generation warfare to fifth-generation warfare. Warfare is closely associated with the type of technology prevalent in the world. When there was political-ideological development, the focus of warfare was on politics and ideology, at later stages it shifted to electronic and print media and is currently in the form of social media. The initial or first-generation warfare was based on manpower. The second generation of warfare was based on breach-loaded weapons and continued till the development of machine guns and modern weapons. The third generation of warfare was based on air, speed, and advanced development in warfare. The fourth generation of warfare was based on a decentralized type of warfare encompassing military and politics and fifth-generation warfare is the combination of all of the above including information and media.

5. Targeted Areas of 5GW

The 5GW has different targets and objectives for what hybrid actions are taken. The foremost and primary goal is to achieve the political objectives. Politics is one of the major social institutions that are related to power and resources. Hence, the nation states adopt hybrid war as a tactic to fulfill the political objectives (Berzins, 2014). The major objective of hybrid warfare is encircled by political motives. The political motives provide the lion's share of power which is satisfied through hybrid war, even the superpowers want to establish relations with the minor states. This is because of the political concerns. In the same way, the 5GW is associated to meet the political objectives.

Cultural influence is also one of the major key factors in attaining power. In the recent era, a cultural war has been initiated by the developed countries to prevail over their cultures across the globe. The hybrid war is closely linked with cultural factors as well like western and European cultures. Through the hybrid war, loyal feelings are created in the minds of youth especially (Otaiku, 2018). Cultural factor is as important

as political concern. Cultural dominance is also attained when a country has political influence over the others. National and international campaigns are being launched to boom up the cultural significance like Eurocentric. Cultural dominance is one of the objectives of 5GW. The attainment of valid information is also one of the objectives of hybrid war. The future policies and plans are executed according to this information, and the weaker areas of the enemy countries are pointed out to achieve the major aims (Kaldor, 2013). A lot of energy and resources are spent on the attainment of information. The intelligence agencies are formed basically to gather information about the targeted countries. This information provides a glimpse of the strong and weak areas of those countries. In the last, according to this information plans are executed.

The youth is the major area targeted by the hybrid and 5GW. The android technology and scientific gadgets are major technologies to be considered in this warfare. The telecommunication agencies also play role in this field (Robb, 2004). When youth starts to turn against the government or army, it means they are caught by the enemy through hybrid warfare. Sometimes, the young members start to take part in the hybrid technique of the enemy country unknowingly. In this scenario, they are emotionally blackmailed through the religious or ethnic points of view.

6. Evolution of Fifth Generation War

With the advancement of modern technology, 5GW has also shaped into new modes and trends. In the early ages, there were a few men with simple tools and weapons of war. But in the second and third ages, the population grew and the majority of them took part in the warfare. There were the largest armies set up by different a few empires of the world yet they mainly used the simple weapons of the war (Sawyer, 2007). The conventional wars with the help of the largest armies cannot achieve as encouraging results as the hybrid war today. The conventional wars have been replaced by more technical and scientific means. Now the countries do not need the largest armies rather they prefer to build more sophisticated means and measures of wars that are less expensive and more fruitful (Chapman, 2003). Now a small group of people can instigate a hybrid war.

Intelligence and information are considered the backbones of the 5GW. The basics of hybrid warfare focus on the availability of information which can be used with suitable intelligence to achieve the major aims. The hybrid war is undertaken according to the most reliable information (Alberts, Garstka, Hayes, & Signori, 2001). This information is considered very precious hence most investments are made in achieving valid and solid information.

The 5GW cannot be operated by a single stakeholder rather it involves different stakeholders. It may involve local, national, and international governments. On the other hand, the international organizations and NGOs may also take into consideration hybrid warfare purposes (Cullen & Reichborn-Kjennerud, 2017). Regarding the historical development of the Fifth-generation warfare, there are varying pieces of evidence.

The early traces of Fifth-generation warfare war have been found during 1920 where Russian army officials applied camouflaged war which included diverse forms of passive and active actions being aimed at misleading the opponent and influencing the public opinion of the west (Cullen & Reichborn-Kjennerud, 2017). KGB officer Pavel Sudoplatov is very famous for encountering many guerrilla war-like operations outside USSR like Germany. He also sabotaged NATO installments in Afghanistan as he deceived NATO forces by disguising 700 USSR military officers in Afghan dresses (Sudoplatow, 1995). It is stated that a hybrid war initiated by the non-state actors specifically Israel-Lebanon War where Hezbollah applied the latest information-gathering techniques along with guerilla war against Israel in 2006. Similarly, the term came into the limelight in 2007 when USA researcher Frank Hoffman called it a hybrid threat and hybrid warfare. In addition to that, USSR applied the same sorts of techniques against Ukraine during 2014 (Kofman & Rojansky 2015). The concept of hybrid war is not new, as it is prevalent way back 100 years. However, the new ways of conventional wars have also increased the intensity and innovations of hybrid war. In the beginning, it was only confined to only a few countries but now globally most countries are involved in such irregular actions which are attributed to hybrid war.

7. Modes of Hybrid Warfare or 5GW

An important area of discussion in the current realm of discussing is different modes of hybrid warfare. Different scholars have pointed out different modes of fifth-generation warfare. However, most scholars agreed upon eight major modes of hybrid warfare. These eight major modes of warfare have been broadly categorized into two areas.

7.1. Physical Modes

Conventional capabilities, irregular tactics, terrorism and criminal activities are important components of physical warfare.

7.1.1. Conventional Capabilities

This mode includes the use of armies and aircraft and a combination of all the conventional means of warfare. Intensive firepower and use of air force, navy and land armies against the opponent (Reyeg & Marsh, 2011).

7.1.2. Irregular Tactics

This mode mainly includes Guerrilla war and insurgencies (Kiras, 2006).

7.1.3. Terrorism

Terrorism, a major hybrid war tool is employed in the modern world. These are referred to as unpredictable acts of violence against the enemy and the major objective is to create chaos and anxiety in the targeted society (Rid, 2012).

7.1.4. Criminal Activities

This includes the use of gangs and smuggling in a particular country. This also includes drug, child, and women trafficking (Hoffman, 2009).

7.2. Conceptual Modes of Warfare

Second major category is termed as conceptual modes of hybrid warfare. Political means, economic means, information means, and social means.

7.2.1. Political Means

Political means include the use of political force to coerce the action for some purposes. The use of diplomatic channels and regional organization is the main sources of political means employed in the hybrid war.

7.2.2. Economic Means

This has become the most widely used conceptual model of hybrid war in modern times. It is the threat of economic sanctions by the major regional powers and international monetary organizations.

7.2.3. Information Means

Information-based processing and covert operations are the tools when using the hybrid war against the enemy. It is the use of information-based systems, computer systems, and other related techniques to subjugate the enemy.

7.2.4. Social Means

It is about creating conflicts and disturbances in society. Creating mistrust in the population about major institutions of the country is the major task of such activities.

However, in a hybrid war, all the aforementioned techniques are used simultaneously. The objective of hybrid war and all the related means is to pressurize and destabilize the opponent from all corners and by using all the possible means.

8. Response to Hybrid Warfare

It is very important and imperative to counter the hybrid war threats. The following reasons are sufficient to outline the strategies to counter the hybrid war sketched by the UK Ministry of defense in 2018:

- (i) Shifting of power and diffusion using hybrid will increase the vulnerability of other states as it will encourage other actors to involve in such activities hence countering hybrid war is important. States are applying hybrid warfare tactics to shift the global and regional powers hence diffusing the powers of other countries. This forces the nations to develop strategies to counter hybrid warfare threats.
- (ii) In such scenes where hybrid war is on the rise the interdependence of international actors will increase and change the international power system hence countering hybrid war is significant. This point is very strong to mark the strategies against the regional as well as international actors who are applying hybrid warfare tactics.
- (iii) If not done so, technologically developed countries will adopt a hostile attitude towards others thus increasing their vulnerabilities. This implies that it is very important to deter other countries from applying hybrid warfare techniques.

9. Major Strategic Goals to Counter the Hybrid Warfare

MCDC, 2019 report has identified three strategic goals to counter hybrid warfare.

Maintain capacities for independent actions SG-1

The first strategic goal is to maintain sound capacities for actors, this is most important as other goals are related to it. This goal implies that government and society should build capacities and resilience to detect and counter all the possible hybrid war threats. By building capacities, the state would be in a better and sound position to address the possible threat of hybrid warfare.

Deter an adversary from hybrid war aggression SG-2

The second goal is based on the idea of deterring the possible threat related to hybrid war. Although building the capacities as per the first goal may have a deterrence effect but it is important to establish some mechanism to deter the enemy and opponent from using the hybrid warfare techniques against any country. Hybrid deterrence should be established, organized, and well equipped.

Prevent an adversary from taking further actions SG-3

This is the key to countering the hybrid warfare threats with suitable and proper tools to deter the aggressor from using such techniques again. This goal is important as the adversary's behavior does not change hence countering with suitable tools will help in restricting the aggressor from using hybrid war techniques again.

10. Global Perspective of Hybrid War

Hybrid war and the fifth generation have become a very widespread phenomenon in the world. Most countries use hybrid war threats and techniques against each other. However, the following are some of the key international actors that are employing hybrid war strategies and tools against each other.

India and Pakistan are the two most obvious international actors that are employing hybrid war techniques with each other (Korybko, 2017). In addition to that, the most significant stakeholders concerning the hybrid war are Russia and Ukraine. In fact, fifth-generation warfare tools were firstly used by Russia against Ukraine, and then the term fifth-generation war and hybrid war came to limelight. Israel and Lebanon war is another important conflict that often uses the fifth-generation war techniques. It has already been stated that the term hybrid war originated after Hezbollah applied information-based techniques against Israel. Ethiopia is also using many fifth-generation war techniques against China to sabotage the silk route plan. Such techniques are mainly used in maritime security and related areas. Canada is also on the verge of encountering hybrid war threats from the neighboring countries in an order to counter and sabotage the growing economy of the country. However, Canada is not properly prepared for the challenge (Bachmann, 2015). The fifth-generation war has captured the world and most countries are using such techniques against each other. This encompasses the economic, political, and military tools.

11. Regional Connectivity and 5GW

There are different types of powers in the global framework i.e. local, regional, and global. The local powers are influential at the local level as they have a limited area of their influence, the regional powers have a vast area under their jurisdiction and may influence many countries in the region. The global powers are those countries that have their influence over the majority of the countries across the globe. For example, China, the USA, and the UK are the global powers. The US is the major global power that has allied the regional powers like India, France, and Australia with herself to initiate 5GW against the weak countries. All of these powers drive their influence under their jurisdictions. China and the US have global influence. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and India are some of the regional powers. In the last few decades, the US has been involved in many wars which include Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. On

the other hand, regional powers like India have adopted the same policies to exercise this influence at the region level. India is considered the regional power of South Asia and it operates most of the regional policies according to its interest. There are almost eight members of SAARC. Most of them are facing a deteriorated economic situation due to the Indian hegemonic role. In the fifth-generation war, the Indian government is helping other countries to destabilize Pakistan. For example, the territory of Afghanistan is used in the fifth generation war against Pakistan.

The threat of 5GW can only be tackled if the victim countries cooperate against this hybrid war because most of the targets of the 5GW are being targeted by powerful nations. In the present era, there is a clear-cut fifth-generation war against the prominent Muslim countries. Being the Muslim countries, they must cooperate to tackle the situation. Only regional cooperation is the best strategy to cope with this fifth-generation war.

12. Pakistan and 5GW

Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 and since the very first day, India rose as the bitter enemy of Pakistan. India employed every possible measure to dismantle the new country on the globe. With the advancement of modern technology, India also has started the fifth generation war on Pakistan. It is the dire need of the day to make policies regarding the fifth-generation war threats. India has been creating a disturbance in Pakistan even through the normally neglected areas like minorities and ethnic communities (Korybko, 2016).

In the current scenario, both India and Pakistan are using 5GW techniques against each other. India is taking more steps to arouse the emotions of the deprived communities in Pakistan. On the other hand, Pakistan is doing the same according to the Indian administration. Pakistan and India are targeting the pressure groups having some issues with the states. This is visible in Pakistan in Baluchistan and in Indian Punjab. According to the Indian government, behind every single happening in India, there is Pakistan (Korybko, 2017). The Indian government and intelligence agencies are major stakeholders behind the fifth-generation warfare threat in Pakistan. The longer territorial boundary provides more opportunities for India to take more fifth-generation war threats through every mean. In the contemporary period, there is a vivid shift in the foreign policy of Pakistan which is also one of the causes of the fifth-generation war in Pakistan. In the past, Pakistan had balanced diplomatic relations with US and China, but recently, Pakistan has adopted a tilt towards China which is not acceptable for India and US. This also triggered the fifth generation war against Pakistan. In the present situation, both India and the US are on the same page due to the China factor. This policy shift may also increase the fifth-generation threat against Pakistan. CPEC is the major bone of contention in the India, the US, and Pakistan

triangle. Both India and US are not happy regarding CPEC developments in Pakistan because it will diminish the Indian and US dominance over China. This is the reason that Pakistan is under the direct threat of hybrid war.

13. Media and 5GW

In the modern world, electronic media has come out as the most influential social institution when it comes to building public opinion. The media has widely been utilized in modern warfare and it is one of the major tools in disseminating information and targeting the culture of the opponent (Henderson & Singer, 2002). Media is one of the most significant tools used by India and other opponents of Pakistan to tarnish the image of the country and target key institutions.

A study showed that in 2012, almost 800 complaints were lodged against media houses in Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) and 150 complaints were regarding the use of content that is against the ideology of the country (Syed, 2018). The role of media is very vital in countering the 5GW threats and different institutions of national security like Inter-Services Public Relations Pakistan (ISPR) have shifted the focus on the medium to counter it. The ideology of Pakistan and other national interests are positively being propagated through the media. Social media, blogging, and print media should be used by the state to counter the fifth-generation war threats. Pakistan is actively and efficiently using this plot to counter it. However, a lot more needs to be done in this regard.

14. Fifth Generation Warfare: India and Pakistan

India, due to its big economy, population, and land mass, has adopted a hegemonic attitude in the whole South Asian region, especially about Pakistan. India is trying its best to isolate Pakistan not only in South Asia but also at the world level. But despite all international checks and balances, India has 5GW against Pakistan. India is considered one of the biggest markets in the world. That is the reason that hides its brutalities in Kashmir and other parts of India against the minorities. Due to this advantage, India has adopted many warfare means against Pakistan since the last fifteen years. The Indian groups continued to publish fake research to damage the image of Pakistan in the international community. These researches were associated with the deceased international figures to get more fame (Machado, Alaphilippe, Adamczyk, & Gregoire, 2020).

Before disclosing the Indian fakeness, the Pakistan Army had mentioned these Indian propagandas. Furthermore, there are other hidden tactics of Indian Modi. The major aim of the Indian administration is to gain votes over anti-Muslim policy. This is also hurting the secular image of India because the Hindus are given importance

under Modi's Hindutva policy. The fake reports are prepared to distract the international community from the Modi brutalities in Kashmir (Butt, 2021). The Indian Modi rule is violating the LOC on a routine basis. The fifth-generation war is especially associated with Kashmir and Pakistan to distract from its brutalities. According to ISPR Pakistan, the country is facing the wave of fifth-generation warfare. The major reason of the Indian fifth-generation strategy against Pakistan is nothing else than CPEC. The path of the prosperity of Pakistan cannot be digested by India. That is why India wants to create disturbance in Pakistan through fifth-generation war strategy (DG ISPR, 2020). There is no such intensity of conventional and fifth-generation warfare if today Pakistan halts CPEC in Pakistan. Both India and the US are waging the fifth-generation war against Pakistan due to CPEC.

The Pakistani defense system is fully aware of the 5GW threat and has the proper capability to control this attack. The role of ISPR is immense in controlling the issue of hybrid warfare as well as creating the awareness among general masses regarding this issue. The major factor of 5GW is the current ongoing developmental project CPEC (Rizvi, 2020).

Keeping in view the geopolitical and geostrategic nature of Pakistan, it is under great threat of 5GW from the regional as well as global actors. There are multiple efforts to destabilize Pakistan owing to its growing economy and more specifically close ties with China in the form of CPEC.

Indian National Security reflects the 5GW ambitions of India against Pakistan. India has opted for many dimensions in this regard starting from isolating Pakistan from the international scenario to destabilizing internally by supporting the violent extremist groups. Such activities have also been acknowledged by the Indian military and security advisor (Korybko, 2016). There are four major areas where India is using different physical and conceptual modes of hybrid war against Pakistan (Cullen, 2017). It is considered that hybrid warfare or fifth-generation war is only related to modern technologies, rather it is the combination of all the latest and modernized ways and traditional means. The objective of all the activities is to sabotage the peace and progress of the opponent hence both means are applied at the same time. In the context of Pakistan, India is applying both modern and traditional means of warfare.

14.1. Diplomatic Means

Diplomatic means are very strongly implied. Indian political leaders have often expressed their intention of isolating Pakistan from the world. They mostly use international organizations such as SAARC and the UN for their agenda against Pakistan under the theme of terrorist activities. Indian lobby in FATF attained hard against Pakistan to drag it onto the black list. India also tries to sabotage Pakistani

interests such as using the UN Security Council forum to fulfill its interest against Pakistan.

14.2. Economic Means

India is closely observing the economic interests of Pakistan. Sometimes diplomatic means are combined with economic means to gain a much broader benefit. There are two major areas where India is using fifth-generation war techniques against Pakistan i.e. CPEC and Karachi the economic hub of Pakistan.

14.3. Military Means

The most conventional and most obvious means are military operations which India often carries out in different sectors against Pakistan. Flag operations and the use of military power are quite evident at the Line of Control. Maritime security is often challenged by India and the use of air space against Pakistan is not hidden at all especially in the incidents of 2019 where an Indian pilot was captured violating the Pakistani airspace.

14.4. Front Groups

India is sponsoring multiple key actors in Pakistan to formulate a front group to create chaos in the country. Such groups are formed as different separatist movements in Pakistan. These front groups are visible in Karachi and Baluchistan particularly.

15. Responses by Pakistan to Counter 5G Warfare

Pakistan is always alert and attentive to control any 5G or conventional war attack from the Indian side. The diplomatic relations are the priority of the democratic countries to settle the bilateral, regional, or global issues. The political heads come together at local, regional, and international forums where such matters are discussed. In the same way, the political institution of Pakistan makes efforts to disclose the Indian hybrid threats against Pakistan. The attention of the global community is attracted to the burning issues through diplomatic means. The priority of Pakistan is to handle the situation through political and diplomatic means. The international organizations provide another opportunity for Pakistan to reveal the hidden face of the Indian government in South Asia. The forums like the World Economic Forum and UN are being employed especially to describe the whole picture in detail. The Pakistani Government explained the fifth generation war and Islamophobia at the UNGA (Javaid, Khan, Kaur & Qazalbash, 2022). The Indian media was shouting about this speech because it was the first time in history that Indian propaganda was disclosed on an international forum.

15.1. Diplomatic Measures

Alliances with regional and international organizations such as SAARC, UN, and OIC. The incidents regarding the Kashmir issue were efficiently dealt with by such organizations. Pakistan actively engaged with OIC and UN Security Council. Positive and productive engagement with stakeholders such as Afghanistan and the USA. Pakistan has made a significant contribution in such areas and peace talks with the USA and Afghanistan are a key achievement in this regard.

15.2. Strong Public Information Sharing and Societal Cohesion

Pakistan has adopted a very strong public information-sharing mechanism through ISPR and other media forums. This has become an important tool to deal with public opinion and negative propaganda.

16. Conclusion

Hybrid warfare is not a sudden activity rather it has a long historical background. It took decades to shift from the traditional war to 5GW, now the enemies are not targeted through weapons rather they are dealt with through material affluence, modern facilities, gadgets, and technology. The hybrid attack includes many areas like military, social, cultural, and economic. The inter-government coordination and cooperation between all the local and national institutions are important to tackle and minimize the hybrid warfare threat. This approach will create a responsible body of management that ultimately is supportive of the action of 5GW. The first objective of the study was to comprehend the term 5GW and the different mechanisms and techniques used in Hybrid war. The findings of the study illustrate that there is no authentic and most agreed-upon definition of the concept 5GW, both hybrid war and fifth-generation war are mostly used interchangeably. The framework of 5GW is complex and multidimensional and in the context of Pakistan, the term is attributed to two major constructs. Firstly, 5GW is the combination of many forms of warfare i.e. conventional, information, diplomatic, and economic ways of subjugating the opponents. Secondly, it is referred to as the misinformation and use of media and negative propaganda. The second objective of the study pertains to find out the comparison between various generations of Warfare. Based on the qualitative data analysis, it is concluded that every warfare is an upgradation in technological development and based on targeting ideology. The earlier generations were based on targeting the political ideologies which later on shifted to the economic ideologies and now the 5GW targets the information and all sorts of ideologies. Similarly, regarding the modern technological developments, earlier generations of warfare were based on simple tools and shifted to machine guns. This further led to the development of warfare based on the air force and now modern and fifth-generation warfare is based on spy system and media. The last

objective of the study was to examine the implication of 5GW and Fifth generation warfare on the security of Pakistan and response strategies. It is concluded based on available data that Pakistan is facing hybrid war threats both from the regional actors as well as the international actors. However, the extent and magnitude of the threats are quite vast in India. India is targeting Pakistan from all the areas but priority is given to the information-related propaganda followed by diplomatic means and lastly the conventional warfare techniques at the borders. However, concerning the countering strategies by Pakistan, the study concluded that a positive and constructive countering strategy has been used by Pakistan with a special focus on media and building ideology.

17. Suggestions for Future Research

The foremost suggestion for future research is the use of quantitative research design. Quantitative research would enable the researcher to get into the different factors leading to the development of the 5GW and also how different countering strategies are effective. Broad sample size would be an important suggestion for future research, this will help in generalizing the findings of the study and for that purpose, a survey technique would be more appropriate. Theories provide a deeper insight into the topic hence conducting research that provides a theoretical foundation. In future research, it is suggested that key theories be applied for a better and more coherent analysis of the fifth-generation war.

18. References

- Alberts, D. S., Garstka, J. J., Hayes, R. E., & Signori, D. A. (2001). *Understanding information age warfare*. Washington DC: Command Control Research Program Publication Service.
- Aronsson, A. (2019). *The State of Current Counter-hybrid Warfare Policy*. MCDC Countering Hybrid Warfare Project, UK Development, Concepts and Doctrine Centre.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/803970/20190519-MCDC_CHW_Info_note_10-State_of_current_policy.pdf
- Bachmann, S. O. V. (2015). Hybrid Wars: The 21st – Century's New Threats to Global Peace and Security. *Scientia Militaria South African Journal of Military Studies*, 43(1), 77-98.
- Berzins, J. (2014), *Russia's New Generation Warfare in Ukraine: Implications for Latvian Defense Policy* (Policy Paper, No. 2). National Defense Academy of Latvia, Center for Security and Strategic Research. <https://sldinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/New-Generation-Warfare.pdf>

- Butt, A. I. (2021, January 4). Has Fifth Generation War Started between India and Pakistan? *Aljazeera*. <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/1/4/are-india-and-pakistan-in-a-fifth-generation-war>
- Cullen, P. J., & Reichborn-Kjennerud, E. (2017). *MCDC Countering Hybrid Warfare Project: Understanding Hybrid Warfare*. A Multinational Capability Development Campaign project. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/647776/dar_mcdc_hybrid_warfare.pdf
- Cullen, P., Reichborn-Kjennerud, E. (2016). *What is Hybrid Warfare?* Norwegian Institute of International Affairs. https://nupi.brage.unit.no/nupi-xmlui/bitstream/handle/11250/2380867/NUPI_Policy_Brief_1_Reichborn_Kjennerud_Cullen.pdf
- DG ISPR (2020, December 3). Pakistan being subjected to 5th generation warfare in massive way but we are aware of these threats. *The Dawn*. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1593804>
- Goertz, G. (2006), *Social science concepts: A user's guide*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Henderson, E., & Singer, J. (2002). "New Wars" and Rumors of "New Wars". *International Interactions*, 28(2), 165-190.
- Hoffman, F. G. (2007). *Conflict in the 21st Century: The Rise of Hybrid Wars*. Potomac Institute for Policy Studies. https://potomacinstitute.org/images/stories/publications/potomac_hybridwar_0108.pdf
- Hoffman, F. G. (2009). Hybrid Warfare and Challenges. *Joint Forces Quarterly*, 52(1st quarter), 34-39.
- Hoffman, F. G., (2009). Hybrid vs. Compound War. The Janus choice: Defining today's multifaceted conflict. *Armed Forces Journal*. 1-6.
- Hoffman, F. J. (2009). Further Thoughts on Hybrid Threats. *Small Wars Journal*, 3.
- Javaid, M., Khan, M. H., Kaur, S., & Qazalbash, F. (2022). Islamophobia in the West: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran Khan's UNGA Speech. *Religions*, 13(4), 1-16.
- Kaldor, M. (2013). In Defense of New Wars. *Stability: International Journal of Security & Development*, 2(1), 1-16.
- Kiras, J. D., (2006). *Special Operations and Strategy: From World War II to the War on Terrorism*, London: Routledge.
- Kofman, M., Rojansky, M. (April 2015). A Closer look at Russia's Hybrid War. Kennan Cable. <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/190090/5-kennan%20cable-rojansky%20kofman.pdf>
- Korybko, A. (2017). Applicability of Hybrid Warfare to Pakistan: Challenges and Possible Responses. *NDU Journal*, 31(1).

- Korybko, A., Haddad, H. (2016). Chaos Theory, Global Systematic Change, and Hybrid Wars. *Comparative Politics Russia*, 7(4), 25-35.
- Machado, G., Alaphilippe, A., Adamczyk, R., & Gregoire, A. (2020). *Indian Chronicles, Subsequent Investigation: Deep Drive into a 15-Year Operation Targeting the EU and UN to Serve Indian Interests*. EU DisinfoLab. https://www.disinfo.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Indian-chronicles_SUMMARY.pdf
- Munoz, A., & Bachmann, D. (2015). Warfare and Law fare. *The Operational Law Quarterly*, 23(2015), 2-4.
- Otaiku, A. A. (2018). A Framework for Hybrid Warfare: Threats, Challenges and Solutions. *Journal of Defense Management*, 8(3).
- Reyeg, F. M., & Marsh, N. B. (2011). *The Filipino Way of War: Irregular Warfare through the Centuries*. Master's Thesis. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. <https://calhoun.nps.edu/bitstream/handle/10945/10681/11Dec%255FReyeg.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Rid, T. (2012). Cyber War Will Not Take Place. *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, 35(1), 5-32.
- Rizvi, S. Q. A. (2020, December 10). India's 5th Generation War and Pak Challenges? *Pakistan Observer*. <https://pakobserver.net/indias-5th-generation-war-pak-challenges/>
- Robb, J. (2004, May 8). *The Long Night is Coming*. Global Guerrillas. <https://globalguerrillas.typepad.com/>
- Sawyer, R. D. (2007). *The Seven Military Classics of Ancient China, (History and Warfare)*. Basic Books.
- Sudoplatov, P. (1995). *Special Tasks: The Memoirs of an Unwanted Witness-A Soviet Spymaster*. Back Pay Books.
- Syed, B. S. (2018, April 15). "Hybrid war" imposed on country to internally weaken it. *Dawn*. <https://www.dawn.com/news/14017>

Syed, E. (2018). Fifth Generation Warfare: Challenges and Role of Media in Pakistani Context. Individual Research Paper. *Information Services Academy*.
https://www.academia.edu/37674725/FIFTH_GENERATION_WARFARE_CHALLENGES_AND_ROLE_OF_MEDIA_IN_PAKISTANI_CONTEXT

The Secretary of Defense. (2006). *Quadrennial Defense Review Report*. Washington, Office of the Secretary of Defense. <https://www.comw.org/qdr/qdr2006.pdf>