

Summary (Assignment 3)

The global landscape has shifted towards unconventional conflict, notably Hybrid Warfare merging civil and military tactics. In South Asia, events like the Sri Lankan team attack, 2008 Mumbai attacks, and the 2014 APS tragedy showcase this trend. The 1971 Indo-Pak War and 9/11 emphasize India's use of hybrid methods, posing challenges for Pakistan in terrorism, governance, and separatist issues.

Internally, Pakistan grapples with governance issues and low literacy, facing external threats and a negative portrayal in Western media. The cyber domain is pivotal in Hybrid Warfare. Pakistan's situation is complicated by an energy crisis from industrial growth and the war on terrorism's economic impact. Conflicts over water with India and the Sunni-Shia divide are exploited in hybrid strategies.

In the military sphere, challenges involve creating discord between government and armed forces, assigning economic blame to the military, and identifying concealed hybrid adversaries. Pakistan encounters hybrid threats from states, non-state actors, and sectarian groups. Acknowledging the complexity, Pakistan must understand and counter these dynamics effectively.