



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Security Dynamics of Pakistan: A Reciprocal Analysis of  
Globalization and 5<sup>th</sup> Generations Warfare**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study determines the threats of Fifth-generation warfare to Pakistan by using different tools such as social and electronic media. Poor governance and stumbling economy along with increased population growth and extremism make the Pakistan an unstable country of the region. Rising ethnic and sectarian strife has impaired the Pakistan stability. Intolerance, gender discrimination and gap between poor and rich are prevailing in every sector of Pakistan and no one can escape from this menace. On the behalf of ethnicities, number of associations is being launched while sectionalism is at its peak in Baluchistan. Rapid urbanization has changed the demography of major cities created many problems in the sense of pollution, poverty, depletion of resources and crime. Insurgencies in tribal areas and Baluchistan are great threats to Pakistan integrity. Internal violence coupled with demographic pressure due to low economic and high population growth is some key issues which Pakistan is facing now. Unemployment and inequal education and socio-economic system is provoking the extremism among Pakistan's youth Currently, Pakistan is fighting with internal security issues arising from extremism and sectarian violence while the ailing economy coupled with unemployment and poverty are major trajectories in Pakistan which worsen more with spillover effects of hybrid warfare.

**KEYWORDS** 5th Generation Warfare, Globalization, Hybrid Warfare, Post-Cold War Era, War on Terror

**Introduction**

The geographic location of Pakistan makes it the most significance location not only in Asia but in front of whole world. The global powers like USA, Russia and China have always meddled in the external and internal affairs of Pakistan. Pakistan has witnessed terrorist attacks, wars, conflicts and bomb blasts throughout the history; but after becoming the nuclear power, direct military skirmish has become difficult for the opponents. So, the adversaries are targeting Pakistan by using different soft power techniques like launching media campaigns based on false news, twitter trends against military, supporting insurgencies. The war against terrorism brings out many contradictions between US and Pakistan after the NATO operations against terrorism in Afghanistan post 9/11. Since the US led war on terror, Pakistan internal security has been increasingly threatened by the activities of Taliban militants and the influx of al-Qaeda operatives into the country from neighboring Afghanistan. All these propaganda give rise to Fifth Generation warfare in Pakistan. The Fifth Generation warfare (5GW) has been observed after the 9/11 incident and it evolves from the constant shift of political fidelity. Pakistan is hybrid society and trying to fit between Islamization and modernization in the result of globalization. 5GW and globalization increase the danger

and variety of threats for Pakistan after post-cold war era. This study explores the threats of Fifth-generation warfare to Pakistan by using different tools such as social and electronic media. After widely studying print media, social media and electronic media, it is quite clear that anti-Pakistan forces are using all their abilities to make Pakistan weaker in all respects. In the current time of hybrid warfare, Pakistan is dealing with threats to its national harmony due to this hybrid warfare. The study also gave suggestions that might help to overcome the challenges of 5GW in Pakistan by using State institutes and spreading awareness among the general public through the media. After 9/11, Pakistan has been fighting war against terrorism. Pakistan has played key role in the 'war on terror'. Pakistan has suffered serious loss of lives including civil and military personals and also faced huge lose in economy and infrastructure sector due to terrorism. Pakistan played crucial role in war against terrorism. The United State led 'war on terrorism' harmfully effected Pakistan. While Pakistan did not have any conventional war or a large-scale battle throughout this period, the state still suffered hundreds of forces and thousands of civilian casualties. Pakistan's adversaries are attempting to undermine the country's internal security by employing electronic, print, social media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), disaffected people, and other ways as a fifth-generation warfare instrument. In Pakistani society, anti-Pakistan groups are encouraging sectarianism, regionalism, and ethnicity. Pakistan is prepared for fifth-generation warfare in order to resist the enemy's evil purpose.

### **Literature Review**

"Fifth Generation Warfare and its Challenges to Pakistan" is written by (Rakhshani, 2022) which is an important piece of the research described that economy, sectarianism and media used tools of the fifth generation of warfare in Pakistan. The geographical location of Pakistan makes it one of the most important locations in the world. The global powers have always meddled in the internal affairs of Pakistan. The study examines Pakistan facing the threats of hybrid warfare from many fronts. Adversaries are trying to exploit domestic fissures. Falsified propaganda campaigns have damaged Pakistan's image in the international community. The adversaries have given rise to a narrative that Pakistan is an unsafe country, a religiously intolerant safe haven for terrorists, and nuclear weapons of Pakistan could fall into the hands of terrorists. At present, Pakistan is on the FATF grey list which is indeed the result of Indian negative propaganda campaigns and false flag operations. FATF has announced to remove Pakistan from its grey list after their visit in June in Pakistan. Pakistan needs an effective counter-strategy to counter the challenges of fifth-generation warfare.

"The emergence of hybrid warfare and international security environment: A case study of Pakistan" is written by (Nadeem, Kakar, Khan, & Mustafa, 2021). In this article the authors describe how hybrid warfare poses serious challenges for the security of Pakistan. Media is used for spreading false news and it has become the main component of hybrid warfare. False news also portraying the wrong image of Pakistan in front of international media.

"5th Generation Warfare and issues of National Integration in Pakistan" written by (Kamboh, Mustafa, & Rasul, 2021). It is an important piece of research that described national integration issues in Pakistan due to fifth-generation warfare. Pakistan has a significant geostrategic location on the world map in terms of security and nuclear power. This study explores different kinds of fifth-generation warfare tools used against Pakistan by anti-Pakistan enemies to create the issues for national cohesion. Pakistan is facing many issues for national integration such as terrorism, security, socio-economic problems and ethnic issues. The adversaries of Pakistan try to develop mistrust between

the youth and the government of Pakistan because the Pakistani youth is the easiest target of the published literature against each other. It badly creates an impact on the unity of Pakistani Society.

In the study, "Fifth Generation Warfare and the Challenges for Pakistan" written by (Tahir, & Afridi, 2019). Khan has described some countries that suffered from the fifth-generation warfare. It has even transformed the entire paradigms of many states. Fifth-generation warfare has left several countries around the world, including Pakistan, with a transforming strategic paradigm.

"Fifth Generation Warfare (5GW)- The New Dimensions of Enemies Launched Warfare and Security Concern of Pakistan" is an important piece of the research by (Afridi, & Tahir, 2019) in which they have described the emergent role of the internet and technologies in warfare. The rise of the internet connection with communication and information technology is playing a key part in contemporary warfare. It has been used as a method to generate waves of hyper information allowing the opportunity for the foes to impose hybrid warfare from a variety of platforms.

"Fifth Generation Warfare: Challenges and Role of media in Pakistani context" written by (Jahangir, & Bashir, 2022) is an important research related to the particular topic. The particular study points out the various challenges of 5th generation warfare in Pakistan. Due to multiple challenges of poverty, terrorism and other socio economic issues Pakistan is facing now days, the trust level of common public has shaken over the institutions and the government which is escalating the threat of 5th generation war. At present, Pakistan is facing many socio-economic issues which include, economics, low literacy rate, etc. It offers the adversaries more chances to affect the mindsets of the nation. Moreover, Pakistan has been fronting the threat of terrorism for a long that has had deep impacts for generations to come another factor is the growing air mistrust in Pakistan as a nation. The less literate people are more likely targeted by conspiracy theories and evil designs by anti-Pakistan elements. The anti-state elements are weakening the social cohesion in the nation by fueling intolerance in society. The sectarian riots are commonplace, simply on the basis of their religious beliefs. These factors have created more vulnerability to propaganda and psychological attacks by the enemies. Pakistan army and intelligence agencies are much aware of these threats and they are tackling them accordingly.

"5 GW and Hybrid Warfare Its Implications and Response Options" is written by (Maaz, 2018). There are no obvious boundaries of distinction in contemporary conflict and no consensus on what constitutes fifth-generation warfare. Fifth-generation warfare is open source and unrestricted warfare. It is also difficult to control the rise of fifth-generation warfare in this era. Fifth-generation warfare is more lethal than conventional battles. Since 9/11, comprehensive studies on fifth-generation warfare have been undertaken. All types of weapons in the Fifth generation, including media and physical weapons, can affect a state on all fronts, including the fronts of biological and economic. A nation can force the other to serve its interests in any sphere strategic economic or otherwise the earliest identifiable actual realization by using technology on the battlefield.

In the study "Understanding Information Warfare and its Relevance to Pakistan" written by (Khan, 2012), the emphasis of the use of information and technologies in warfare has been drawn. The practice of information and technology is increasing. During the last two decades, it has been vital to the plans of the government, intelligence agencies, computer experts and security specialists. Information warfare uses ICTs for either offensive or defensive goals to intrude, disrupt, or control the resources of the

adversary. While information war is as old as war history, its nature has been changed by the revolution in communication sciences. In the context of South Asia, Pakistan is directly facing the threats of information war being executed by its rival state India in close collaboration with Israel. Furthermore, western broadcasting is portraying a negative view of the Pakistani economy and law and order matters. The Armed forces of Pakistan and Intelligence agencies are the main targets of the hybrid warfare executed by foreign actors.

“Globalization, the end of the cold war, and the doctrine of national security” is written by (Patman, 2006) in which authors describe about the post-Cold War world has been subject to deepening globalization, a process that is associated with the growth of international linkage.

In the study “The New Wars” written by (Kaldor, 2013). an important piece of research describes that the traditional model of interwar has been swapped with intra-state war therefore the nation is losing its absolute authority. The over-organized ferocity has been changed by armed groups. Understanding the knowledge of new wars is critical to comprehending fifth-generation warfare and its global impacts. The modern period of wars includes terrorist attacks, suicide bombing, civilian displacement and the creation of widespread fear for the social fabric of a state. These wars tend to be continued due to external support and high money consumption usually because profit reasons are more important than state sovereignty.

### **Transitional Period of Warfare from 1<sup>st</sup> Generation to 5<sup>th</sup> Generation**

War's past must be carefully considered in order to understand its future. Historians are particularly conscious of the political, social, and economic elements contributing to the current wave of dispute. Globalization and the development of war ideas have both benefited greatly from cultural and intellectual revolutions. In order to better understand the nature of conflict, numerous ideas and models covering first- to fifth-generation warfare have been put forth (Bauman, 2001). An ordered and structured way of conducting warfare was established during the First Generation War. Weapons, bows and arrow were the weapons of choice in first-generation combat techniques, which also involved battling in lines and columns. Military force commanders are also on the battlefield to command their men from the front, and the success of first-generation warfare is largely dependent on the strength of their soldiers. During the Second Generation War, an enemy attack may occur from a great distance. The defensive method was further organized with the use of radio communication. Ammunition and armament started to become more important. Third Generation Warfare involved more violent combat including tanks, aircraft assistance, and troops on the battlefield. To swiftly reach the goal, there is extremely clever and efficient planning (Razma, 2019). In fourth generation warfare, the governments indirectly support the insurgents in the adversarial state politically and economically and employ them against their own country, as opposed to building military forces in another nation. The war is about more than just achieving tactical or military objectives. Usually, it also has political, religious, and economic objectives. In an asymmetrical conflict, states are not always the only entities striking back; non-state players with vested interests, such as intelligence services and other groups, may also take part. Misinformation is employed in fifth-generation warfare with the malicious goal of undermining adversaries on the fronts of politics, economics, and strategy.

### **Spillover impacts of Cold War on Security Dynamics of Pakistan**

This period was resulted in numerous proxy wars between two major powers. The decision by the major powers to avoid going to full-scale war and instead keep the adversary nations involved in the grey area complicated the issue further. Since its founding in 1947-1955, Pakistan has played a significant role in both the CENTO and SEATO, and during the most of the Cold War, it was an ally of United States. Following the East Pakistan war, in which East Pakistan effectively seceded with India's assistance, Pakistan dissolved partnership with US in 1971-1972. These agreements were made possible in part by United States pledge of economic assistance. Pakistan and the US had the warmest relations in Asia at the time the treaty was passed. The Soviet Union and Pakistan had ups and downs in their relationships for the majority of Cold War as a result of the many eras in Pakistan's history. When Pakistan was governed by civilian government from 1947 to the 1950s, relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan were comparatively strong and healthy. However, these relations quickly cooled off following the US-backed military coup in 1958, despite efforts to thaw them following the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war. The United States, UK, China and Saudi Arabia later joined Pakistan in supporting Mujahideen rebels seeking to topple the Soviet-backed communist regime in response to the Soviet Union's continued support for Afghanistan regarding the border issue in late 1970s and early 1980s. The result was that Afghanistan was occupied by the Soviet Union. Pakistan was one of the nations that boycotted the 1980 Summer Olympics that were set to take place in Moscow as a result of the Soviet Union's actions in Afghanistan. It is regrettable that the peace zone emphasizes the grey zone, as a result the cold war has evolved into a perpetual war (5GW) in which countries must constantly be actively pursuing their national as well as international interests. Finding solution to these puzzles is more challenging than defining Pakistan's difficulties in term of its national security and national will according to fifth generation warfare. Cold War era bought a certain changes in security dynamics of Pakistan. When Afghanistan became the final front line of the Cold War, the international community and Pakistan worked together to stop the Soviet advance. At the end, the free world has benefited from this struggle, but both nation Pakistan and Afghanistan have paid the price. After the Soviet Union left, Afghanistan suffered international negligence and Pakistan was sanctioned.

### **Post-cold war Scenario and Pakistan Security Strategy**

After the post-Cold War era Pakistan face numerous threats and challenges to its sovereignty from both internal forces and adversarial governments. 5GW poses serious challenges to Pakistan's foreign policy after the Post-Cold War era. These challenges include the implementation of the policy and its effectiveness. One of the main issue is military and intelligence services influence on Pakistan foreign policy. A failed democracy, the fear of a danger from India, its reliant economy, lack of political will and leadership and links with US was the main causes of this engagement. Pakistan still faces significant difficulties and was unable to successfully pursue its foreign policy goals.

After the Cold War Pakistan was isolated and tries to build relation with regional as well as with global community. Pakistan is amongst the few nations where people view Iranian influence favorably. Because of their shared ties to the Western bloc led by United States, imperial Iran and Pakistan were able to retain strong ties during Cold War. But later in 1998 Iran charged Pakistan with war crimes in Bamyan, Afghanistan, alleging that Pakistani aero planes had bombed the country's final Shi'a stronghold to help the Taliban administration. Pakistan and US relation is like roller coaster. In 1992, US ambassador warned the government of Pakistan that if their country continued to fund terrorists in India or on land that was controlled by India, they place Pakistan on the state sponsors of the terrorist list. After the Cold War, in response to the warming relations

between India and US in recent years, relation between Pakistan and Russia improved. In 2016, the two nations conducted their first-ever joint military exercises. Both countries have trade agreement in recent years. Russia always wanted to have warm water access for trade purposes. Pakistan provides warm water access to Russia through Gwadar port that links with Arabian Sea. As a result of defying the new international order, India and other global partners have waged a silent, unseen war that has devastated more nations than Pakistan economically, and morally. India is yet to recognize Pakistan's independence after many years. Since its establishment, India has been carrying out a low grade fifth generation warfare (5GW) against Pakistan by taking advantage of geographic proximity and social and culture affinities. So, Pakistan has its foreign policy according to its national interests.

### **Political and Economic Impact of 5GW on Pakistan**

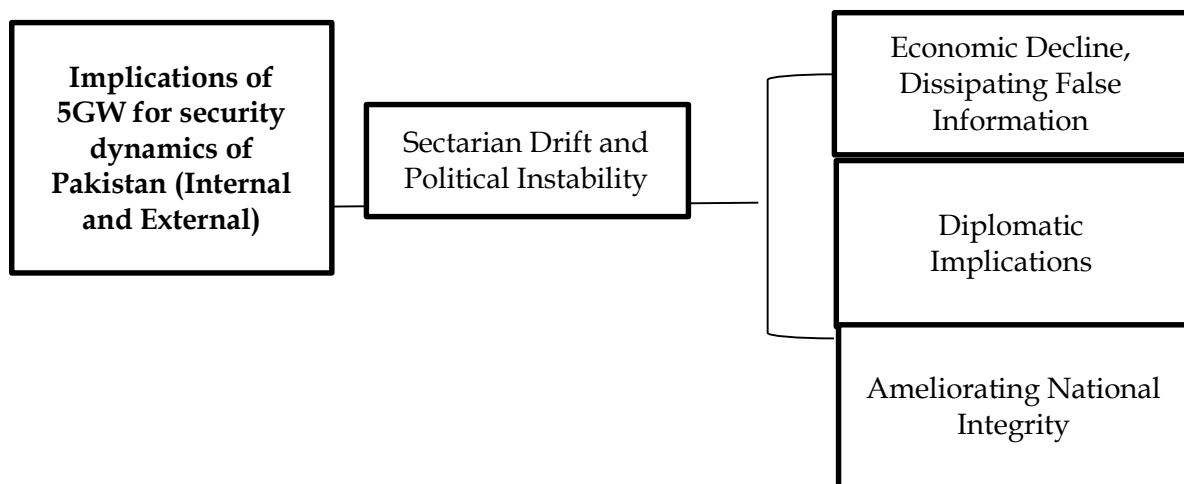
Pakistan was an essay target for any country especially for super powers due to economic and political stability. Of course, a favorable climate and ground are necessary for any fight, and fifth generation warfare is no exception. Contrarily, fifth generation warfare focuses largely on altering public perceptions and viewpoints while ingraining an offensive narrative through the obscuring of international and political affairs; it is frequently referred to as "propaganda" or "ideological" warfare. Similar forms of warfare were employed to incite East Pakistan's spilt, (Bose, 2005) with Indian soldiers exploiting Bengalis concerns to stir up animosity toward Pakistan. Foreign and economic frameworks are determined by national security policy. Since reactions parameters had to be developed due to conflict's unique and dynamic character, Pakistan problems are difficult to identify. Anecdotes must be developed in all strategic and tactical domains to combat kinetic and non-kinetic warfare. A recent research titled "EU Disinformation lab" exposed the 750 media outlets based in Delhi that were specifically established to malign Pakistani politics, the military, and culture. Pakistan, a nuclear armed state in South Asia, is confronted by another strong sworn enemy using conventional and unconventional methods. Pakistan now faces a security conundrum as a result of India's military modernization. By launching a hybrid or fifth generation warfare in the state of Pakistan, unfriendly and aggressive state and non-state entities are seizing possibilities that could cause commotion. In order to discourage India's military invasion, Pakistan has remained vigilant with both conventional and nuclear weapons. Political, economic, and societal hybrid warfare methods have been found to be particularly effective at cynically exploiting and destabilizing the enemy. In the modern age, Pakistan's fierce adversaries, namely India, have been using political and economic factors to destabilize the nations at home. Pakistan's reputation has been tarnished and it has been suggested that it is a politically and economically unstable nation by the use economic and diplomatic pressure. While distancing Pakistan in the eyes of regional and global arena, the political goals of Pakistan's subversion are intertwined with terrorism and sectarian conflict. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is viewed as a tool for China's global economy and political hegemony. The employment of hybrid techniques to sabotage the project has increased as a result of the anger that the CPEC and the opening of the Gwadar port have caused among Pakistan's enemies. India has been pursuing its strategic goals against Pakistan by taking advantage of the political unrest and economic disruption brought on by hybrid warfare among the local population.

### **Globalization and its Impact on the Fifth Generation**

The fundamental aim beyond the term of fifth generation war in modern era means that wars are not fought by armies or guerrillas but in the minds of common citizens. Pakistan is now a hybrid society due to the result of the globalization because it

has been trying to fix in between Islamism and modernism. Globalization has tremendously changed the system of Pakistan. With the evolution of globalization, the techniques and ways of wars also evolved. The evolution Fifth-Generation War in globalized world (21st century) has become a choice of wordplay in Pakistani media. 5th generation war has impacted politicians and military analysts without the majority taking up its veracious connotations. This is slightly as a consequence of its dynamic character and the reality that the theoretical construct is frequently mistreated the perceptions about the experiencing attributes of war.

Pakistan is compelling threats of the 5GW both internally and externally. Internally, it has made Pakistan politically, economically and culturally fragile. Though, the issues have grave impact in the security dynamics of Pakistan in the global village. Firstly, enemies have used religion and sects as weapon and triggered the sectarian drift and creating the political instability. Secondly, they have torn down the economic fabric which results in unemployment, inflation and poverty. Thirdly, they have dissipated the false information which has disbanded the cultural and social bonds of the nation. Thus, all of these implications are nasty for the country's existence in a globalized world for maintaining the security dynamics against its rivals (Ripsman, & Paul, 2005).



### Emerging security threats to Pakistan in the age of globalization

In the age of globalization, in order to safeguard its national interests, Pakistan can overcome external difficulties by using proactive foreign policy measures. Security threats from both the outside and within should be taken seriously. The security of Pakistan is once again externally threatened by the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan. The majority of the issues in FATA and elsewhere are a result of 37 years of continuous conflict in our nation. The Afghan wars, which started with the soviet-era Mujahideen conflict and continued through the most recent episode of external intervention, have greatly harmed Pakistan. It is a reiteration of the divisions that we saw during the Soviet involvement, when one Afghanistan welcomed them and supported them all the way to the bitter end, while the other Afghanistan fought a holy war to drive them out. The risk is that Afghanistan could degenerate into warlord state, leading to a civil war and the dissolution of the state. Pakistan must do everything in its power to aid Afghanistan in ending the conflict while maintaining peace, coherence, unity, and independence to deny any of its neighbor access to its territory for small-scale "grand games". Religious extremism, political instability, Baloch separatism, and violence are the main internal security threats to Pakistan in the era of globalization. The Pakistani economy is on an unsustainable growth trajectory as a result of complacency. Growth

has been fueled by consumptions for a number of years as large-scale production and investment have been at a standstill. The increase in consumption has supported the services industry and small businesses, but has mostly ignored manufacturing. A growing middle class wants consumer items that are financed by international remittances. According to pulp fiction, the average man's desire is to "become filthy rich in rising Asia." Pakistan's economic development has slowed down in comparison to that of its neighbors and the average for developing nations.

### **5th Generation Warfare Tactics used against Pakistan**

21st century has witnessed the new High-Tech evolution. The attributes of strife against each other has also reciprocated in the modernized world. In the current period, the usage of information technology has modified the essence of warfare. The function of internet is extended in the sphere of warfare. Internet has been used as a tool of warfare in latest generation. Therefore, the propaganda and disinformation is used by non-governmental players and mass media campaign in order to sow the seeds of lawlessness, turmoil and animosity in the rival countries. Media propagation is out of the control of state. The adversaries had been executing the fifth generation warfare contrary to Pakistan for so long. Pakistan had declare itself as a nuclear power in 1998 and considering Pakistan a nuclear state remains very had for its enemies in the conventional battle. Therefore, they are using the methods and techniques of 5GW against Pakistan in order to sabotage it indivisibly and acquire their nefarious designs. These enemies (India, US, and Israel) are behind creating the conspiracies in order to undermine Pakistan very deep-down and to wear away its representation in world-wide association. Pakistan had been confronting some threats in the contemporary period of hybrid warfare due to some gloomy function of outside countries in which their media course of actions are at full swings for creating the false international image. The hostiles had been broadening the disinformation, fallacious reports, and fake rumors in order to disfigure the national unity and image of Pakistan. Due to the maintaining strong relations with imperialist China and the inception of CPEC, Pakistan has been facing blackmailing of current generation warfare in order to disrupt the internal security of the state. To achieve its outrageous goals against Pakistan, rivals have plunge into a two-dimensional art of war towards the country.

- a) First, opponents have instigated the movements diplomatically to set apart the Pakistan through accusation of the terrorism.
- b) In the second place, they are snooping into the internal affairs of Pakistan. They are sponsoring and abetting terrorism.
- c) Lastly, enemies of Pakistan without any kind out doubt master-minding plans to diplomatically confined nation in the global community. These are the India and western alliance and they are financing the stratagem against Pakistan to diminish its position at world-wide level.

### **Threat to Security Dynamics of Pakistan**

The nature of intimidation pattern of Pakistan is determined by the indeterminate environment which is embodied through an amenable inter network and modern technologies having linkages in varying domains. Pakistan may face external and internal threats ranging from political anarchy to separatist demands. If peripheral threats are not reduced to accomplish provisional goals, then it can create a situation which leads the way to our regression on primary issues. 5th generation warfare created many issues by using on-kinetic forces such as psychological attacks, moments in the



country in the name of risk, and creation of those issues face by general public. These led to the issues of national integrity, impact on ideology and negative role of media who portray these threats in an inappropriate way. Enemies use the hates speeches through media. They manipulate the news and highlight the country's negative role and weaknesses which influences on the people mind. Enemies wanted to transform the strategic paradigm of Pakistan by creating the religious instability and terrorism in the country. Some state-sponsored national and international media NGOs, organizations by promoted by rivals against Pakistan. They promote religious leaders with weak faith. They are given huge funding to create instability in the name of religion by using terrorism as a tool. Moreover, Indian is permanently portraying the inadequate image of Islam and Pakistan. It is investing billions of dollars on these maneuvers in the case of Pakistan to transform its security paradigm. The violent instrument related to sectarian businesses like Sipa e Sahaba, Lashkr e Jhangvi and Jaishe Muhammad have exploded and result in retaliation for Shia community in Pakistan. However, the spiritual segregation involves the necessary role in sectarian violence which also involves the political, social, economic, and ethnic and hybrid conflicts that leads to the sectarianism in Pakistan. Hostile nations have threatened the security dynamics of Pakistan. (Oztig, 2021).

### **5<sup>th</sup> Generation warfare and Counter Strategies of Pakistan**

It is more threatening than a conventional warfare. In this case war, foe of any nation is unseen and encompasses every tool form bombs to bots. And eventually, this type of war had trapped Pakistan very badly. Fifth generation warfare is said to be the war of perceptions with the information. Moreover, it is a cultural plus moral war. However, it is very important for Pakistan to understand the fifth generation warfare tactics in order to defend itself from unlawful intervention, false propaganda, fake information, from the exploitation of media and attacks of non-state actors. The only way to combat the challenges of the war lies in the political, economic, social and strategic efforts against the rivals. Principle like good governance, eradication of social evil, extremism and poverty etc. leads towards the win-win situation against the enemies. The clear apprehension of information and common national descriptions plays a crucial role in deciding the country's fate in a fifth generational warfare (Karp, Karp, Terriff, 2010). In order to overcome the drastic effects of the fifth generation war, Pakistan needs to make comprehensive counter strategy in order to combat it against its rivals in the globalized world. The principles of comprehensive counter strategy are:

- Destabilizing the Negative Role of Social Media in the Country
- Capitalization on Unmatched Soft Power
- Developing Cyber Weapons
- Education: A Weapon of Social Change
- By Strengthening Capacities
- Design Special Operation Forces (SOPs) against any Conflict Spectrum
- Maintaining Good Governance
- Prompting justice in Society
- Mass Access to Technology and Communications
- The Effective Role of Media and by making it Autonomous
- Assurance of Economic Inclusiveness

### **Conclusion**

Pakistan is a deeply troubled state, but it is not a failing state. It is a country with immense possibilities, but to realize this potential it will need to abandon enmity toward India and seek to construct a modern progressive state. Pakistan's India policy has held the country hostage, leading the military and political establishment to neglect the nation's development agenda and turn to ever-greater religiosity to gain legitimacy and credibility. This approach has, in turn, given extremist religious groups a free hand within the country while the state uses them to secure its foreign policy objectives. Some of these groups, such as the TTP, have subsequently turned against the state, undermining domestic security and adversely affecting Pakistan's social and economic well-being. The South Asian region, which is regarded as the least interconnected region in the world, is home to over two thirds of the world's population. Because there are few market and investment incentives, unemployment rates are high. These far-flung markets would have access to investment incentives thanks to the CPEC. Additionally, it would encourage urbanization and industrialization in undeveloped regions of Pakistan and China, particularly in Baluchistan. The political instability and down fall of economy increase the threats to the national security of Pakistan. In the era of 21st century it is not difficult for any nations to threaten the security of any other nation. In order to bring peace and stability in Pakistan, Pakistan must focus on political stability and boost their economy to counter any threat from globalization.

### **Recommendations**

Furthermore, there are some of the suggestions that can help Pakistan, if implemented in a correct way to deal with the objections originating from this new form of technological warfare.

- Utilizing these initiatives to its fullest potential, Pakistan should help Baluchistan build its economy, raise its standard of living, and establish suitable healthcare, education, and skill development systems.
- It is equally important to introduce the CPEC through social media, local newspapers, and television to all Pakistani communities, including business and industry, in order to win popular support. The last requirement for any connectivity project is mutual trust, which must be present. China and Pakistan must cooperate in order to significantly transform their bilateral relations. This will help the parties involved in the CPEC feel more positive about its outcome.
- The CPEC would provide opportunities not only for China and Pakistan but also for the Middle East and Africa. To accurately assess the labour market demand and then allocate that demand in accordance with the various skill sets present in these areas, a thorough sectoral analysis should be carried out. To be successful, this collaboration needs to carefully manage the need for interpreters and linguists to translate from Chinese into English/Urdu and vice versa.
- Besides from China Pakistan needs to stabilize its relation with other super powers like Russia and USA, in order to deals with security challenges in the era of globalization.
- Taliban regime in Afghanistan makes worse situation for Pakistan, to deal with Taliban regime and terrorism, Pakistan must establish new security strategy which not only protect Pakistan security from borders but also from cyber-security threats.

- National security and national interests should be a primary concern for the Pakistan national security policy.
- Globalization put many challenges to the sovereignty of a state; however, it is also necessary for the economy of state. In order to overcome the threats of globalization Pakistan should adopt middle way approach to protect its sovereignty.
  - There should be strong analyses of 5GW spectrum in a broader way in order to deal with it.
  - The links should be made with the foreign countries in order to focus on resources towards most potent threats.

One is the idea that highly developed economies do not require globalization. The long-standing belief that small economies are big economies can expand without the requirement for external driver of growth on the back of domestic demand is only half the story. It includes management of media through the principles of ethics and censorship against national institutions.

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