

# Propaganda as a War between Pakistan and India: Objectives and Reasons

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## ABSTRACT

A growing number of countries are using disinformation missions to influence and change popular opinion at home and abroad. Pakistan is currently the target of propaganda warfare, particularly from its archrival India. After overt nuclearization and technological advancement, India failed to deter Pakistan due to its strong conventional military and nuclear capabilities. Thus, these things changed its strategy towards propaganda tactics. India is creating a sense of insecurity among the Pakistani people and hatred towards the state by disseminating fake news, information and propaganda through modern digital technology and cyber space, i.e., social media. India is working below the threshold and using both conventional and unconventional propaganda means to target Pakistan. This research paper discusses the different propaganda tools and tactics used by India in past and currently they continually spread out the fake news on international level by its strategy of isolated Pakistan. However, there are some reasons and objectives of both states to adopt propaganda tactics. This research paper will describe those reasons and objective of both states. The spread of fake news and misinformation are serious components as propaganda in current state conflicts. This paper discusses and unveils the Indian propaganda operation or tactics which are used to deteriorate the image of Pakistan and to set a negative narrative on international stage. The data is collected through qualitative approach.

**Keywords:** Propaganda, Pakistan, India, Defamation, Disseminating, Cyberspace, Digital technology.

## Introduction

India and Pakistan were born through a brutal division that inspired one to identify herself in opposition to the other, and they have fought four wars since partition. Both nations were involved in three full-fledged wars in 1948, 1965, and 1971, as well as an armed confrontation in Kargil in 1999 (Pokraka, 2019). There may have been additional battles between them if there had been no nuclear deterrent. Because of its conventional dominance, India has always had an edge over Pakistan in conventional warfare. But after the development of Pakistan's nuclear program nullified Indian conventional superiority. Then they involved in a single armed conflict in 1999 (Tertrais, 2012). Both States are nuclearized states but with the emergence of nuclear warfare it is difficult and dangerous to go for direct

## Article History

Received:  
August 8, 2022

Revised:  
September 27, 2022

Accepted:  
September 28, 2022

Published:  
September 29, 2022

war between Pakistan and India. The reason of turn from conventional to nonconventional is to avoid the direct nuclear war. Because the impacts of direct warfare will be more hazardous and dangerous for both states and also for the region.

Following Pakistan's freedom, Quaid-e-Azam stated in a conference organized at the Chamber of Commerce Bombay, we will live in Pakistan, and you will live in India. In this sense, we shall be neighbors. As two brothers, we desire to live in a cordial environment, as trade and commerce partners (Singh, 2021).

However, India's conventional dominance was undermined by the arrival of nuclear weapons in South Asia. Now, India has little choices other than propaganda as fifth generation warfare to damage Pakistan's national security. India's fifth generation warfare against Pakistan includes military adventurism, terrorism, support for insurgencies and separatist groups, economic pressure, diplomatic coercion, propaganda, false news, and hydro warfare (Butt, 2021).

The emergence of nuclear weapons altered the dynamics by negating conventional forces' numerical superiority (Sultan, 2014). As Bernard Brodie stated, so far, the main function of our military apparatus has been to win wars. From now on, its primary goal must be to prevent them (Brodie, 2013). Two nuclear-armed states prevent conflict and armed confrontations due to the prospect of war escalation. The threat of mutually assured annihilation preserves the necessary balance of power. In a nuclear war, no one party can claim victory since vulnerabilities are reciprocal and the cost of eliminating the opponent is so high that it is not favored by any logical conduct (Krepon, 2005). For instance, suppose India is able to eliminate Pakistan by nuclear attacks, but in result she will lose key cities such as Chennai, Kolkata, New Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore. Nuclear deterrence operates by creating in opponents the fear that the repercussions of any unwelcome action would be unthinkable. However, nuclearization provides India a justification to propaganda warfare against Pakistan through hybrid and cyber means (Hussain, Shahzad, & Saud, 2021). Hybrid means included traditional and fifth generation warfare tools. India adopted modern propaganda tactics along with traditional and fifth generational warfare tools. At last propaganda tactics is using to spread misinformation and fake news against the target, nowadays adopting the strategy of confuse the public about enemy if can't convince them for special purposes.

### **Research Questions**

- 1) What are the reasons and objectives to adopt propaganda warfare?
- 2) What is the Indian propaganda operation or tactics against Pakistan?

### **Literature review**

Several theoretical studies have been conducted to investigate the causes and reasons of Propaganda between Pakistan and India. Basit describes in his book an unusual narrative of India-Pakistan ties which is based in large part on his time as Pakistan High Commissioner in India from March 2014 to August 2017. He explores the ups and downs that produced hopes and stalemates; how the two sides coped with them; why and how the bilateral relationship reached the current troubled phase; and whether there is any chance that the two will ever be normal neighbors (Basit, 2021). This book is helpful to understand the relations of Pakistan and India. This is moderately helpful in further research. Shah explains in his article that the South Asian area is one of the most volatile in the globe. This is mostly due to India's and Pakistan's unfriendly ties. Over the years, both nations have been embroiled in ongoing military, economic, and political disputes. This has been more pronounced in recent years as India's hostility toward Pakistan has taken on new shapes and dimensions. For example, India has used a propaganda war tactic against Pakistan. As part of the hybrid conflict, the information war has now begun to infiltrate both governments' boundaries (Shah S. , 2021). This article is informative and partially useful for further research as it describes the propaganda tactics but it is insufficient to explain the threat to peace in south asia. Korta, in his book is trying to explore the severe threat that fake news and disinformation poses to national security. This research shows how the information laundering model, or a modified version of it,

is used to spread fake news on the internet, as well as the dangers it poses to the US. He claims that because of the internet ecosystem's accessibility and interconnectedness, a well-crafted narrative can spread quickly online, whether true or false, and that when propagandists use current mechanisms that promote customization, relieve of access, and accessibility of information online, these narratives can be further expedited and spread (Korta, 2018). This book is beneficial to understand the fake news and propaganda as propaganda tactics but not enough for study of Pakistan and India relations

### ***Objectives***

In this research article, researcher discusses the dynamics and causes of conflicts between Pakistan and India. Both states are neighboring countries and both working for the development of latest technology. After both states developed nuclear weapons, they coming towards technological progression to deter each other. But Pakistan faces a lot of propaganda from India in different ways like Cyber media and Mass media. The objective of this paper to highlighted the causes of Propaganda between Pakistan and India.

### **Research Methodology**

The study is primarily analyzing the changing environment of conventional warfare to non-conventional warfare because both states Pakistan and India have nuclear weapons. Due to nuclear weapons, it is dangerous to go for direct war. So, the study is based on analytical and descriptive design of research. The requisite data for article is collected from secondary sources like books, newspapers, documents, journals and previous research works. The approach of data collection for this study is qualitative.

### **Results**

#### ***Causes of Conflicts between Pakistan and India***

Water issues:

*"Thousands have lived without love, but not one without water," stated WH Audenonce (Brabeck, 2015).*

This comment is pertinent to the South Asian environment. This region is home to one-fifth of the world's population. Its economy is mostly reliant on agriculture. South Asia's water management difficulties are being faced by India and Pakistan (Kugelman, 2021). According to the treaty signed between the two states in 1960, the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab rivers are designated for Pakistan, while the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej rivers are reserved for India. The pact prohibits India from diverting the water flows of rivers allocated for Pakistan (Ranjan, 2020). The partition of the Indo-Pak subcontinent planted the seeds of various issues between the two republics, as well as a persistent conflict over the water of the Indus basin.

Pakistan also perceives a threat to her major source of water, which serves as a lifeline for her arable land. India is gradually depleting Pakistan's water supply, forcing the latter to suffer. Hydro propaganda is being carried out by India against Pakistan. It has halted the Chenab River's flow towards Pakistan (Gettleman, 2019). The water flow has stopped at Head Punjab. It's concerning for Pakistan. India has diverted 30,000 cubic metres of water from the Chenab River for storage at the Baglihar Dam. The flow of water at Head Marala in Chenab is barely 20,000 cusecs. In May 2017, a flow of almost 50,000 cusecs of water was observed (Abas, Khan, Saleem, & Raza, 2019).

Pakistan may eventually run out of water owing to high population growth. Pakistan is concerned about India's policy of constructing hydropower dams in Indian-controlled Kashmir. The Pakistani government stated that India is breaking the terms and conditions of the Indus Water Treaty (IWT) by constructing dams and hydropower projects on western rivers. In 1984, India began construction of the Wullar Barrage on the Jhelum River in Indian-occupied Kashmir. In the mid-1990s, India breached the IWT once more by building the Baghlihar Dam on the Chenab River (Fakhr-ul-Islam, Shah, & Baloch, 2014). In 2005, Pakistan requested assistance from the World Bank to halt the construction of the Baghlihar damn which was accepted.

The World Bank has now decided to end the wait and make a decision in favour of India. India erected the Kishenganga project with an objectionable design in 2017, one year after the World Bank pause, and it is now advancing its construction on the site of the Ratle hydropower project with a design that does not conform to the provisions of the water treaty in line with Pakistan's objections. (Mustafa, 2022).

Pakistan also suggested several improvements to address its worries about the Kishenganga design of project for water storage without affecting its power producing capability, but these suggestions were ignored. Furthermore, the Indian government intends to abrogate the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan and is exploring methods to strengthen its usage of waterways flowing from India to dominate Pakistan. Other advances in Indian diplomacy can also be noticed. India has subtly proposed to the Afghan government that it build a dam over the Kabul River, which is a major tributary of the Indus River. Furthermore, hydroelectricity produces 50% of Pakistan's energy.

### ***Factors of Terrorism and Extremism***

As of the nuclear flashpoint, the border between India and Pakistan is the most sensitive and dangerous in the world. Since attaining independence, both countries have been at war. India's defense budget has experienced a significant increase in order to purchase new armaments in order to solve current functional inadequacies in its total military capabilities and to operationalize its aggressive doctrines against Pakistan. It also demonstrates that India is moving away from conducting a complete war and prefers to engage Pakistan in a limited struggle, so India chooses propaganda warfare. The South Asian area has been designated the most politically unstable region, with terrorism, suicide attacks, targeted killings, and assassinations carried out along political, sectarian, and ethnic lines, among other things. A group of terrorists launched strikes on the Pathankot and Uri bases in early 2016, against the backdrop of ongoing youth protest in the Kashmir Valley. A group of terrorists launched strikes on the Pathankot and Uri bases in early 2016, against the backdrop of ongoing youth protest in the Kashmir Valley. These incidents further worsen the relations of both states (Khan R. M., 2018).

### ***Kashmir Conflict***

The Kashmir conflict is often regarded as the central problem, the origins of which can be traced back to the subcontinent's partition. Both nations claim possession of the land, and attempts to resolve the dispute have frequently failed. Because of their bitter antagonism, an inter-state conflict between India and Pakistan remains a real and present danger (Barthwal-Datta, 2012). Because of ideological and economic differences, there are several points of view on the Kashmir. The basic question of self-determination has devolved into a complicated dispute between India and Pakistan. For many years, the Kashmir dispute has remained unresolved. A cease-fire agreement was struck between Pakistan and India on January 1, 1949, as a result of a UN resolution (Kamle, 2010). But India has never done so. Because both nations' perspectives and demands on Kashmir disagree, the topic remains an unsolved and dangerous conflict.

The protracted conflict in Kashmir has posed a security danger to the South Asian region. India and Pakistan have fought several wars, with the major reason for the conflicts being Kashmir. India has a very strict and rigorous stance on the Kashmir problem (Bajoria, 2009). The years 2018 and 2019 were some of the worst for Kashmiris when the Indian military began killing well-educated Kashmiris on a discriminatory basis and then enforced a curfew in the aftermath of the repeal of Articles 370 and 35A. Within six months, the Indian military killed three highly educated Kashmiri youth, and this is not limited to the murdering of highly educated youth, as young students are dragged into detention, shot dead at point blank range, and tormented by draconian laws on a daily basis. In contrast to 2018, the Indian false flag operation in Pulwama and the subsequent electoral triumph of Narendra Modi ushered in a new era of terror (Wani, 2019). The Modi dictatorship revoked Kashmir's unique status under Articles 370 and 35A, and the whole state was instantly transformed into the world's largest prison. The Modi-Doyal Doctrine's entire strategy is to isolate Pakistan while totally occupying Kashmir (Srivastava, 2019).

## ***Partition of Bangladesh***

The first use of propaganda tactics as a strategy of fifth generation warfare against Pakistan was in 1971. The Fall of Dacca in 1971 may be described as a successful execution of media warfare against Pakistan. India prepared and fought the war in an unconventional and conventional manner, presenting a problem for Pakistan. Multiple players constructed a situation in which the home public took up weapons against Pakistan in response to India's malevolent objectives (Afzal, Iqbal, & Inayat, 2012). Although India has continually blamed Pakistan for deploying proxies to stir unrest in J & K and other regions of India, the fact is that both nations have occasionally intervened in each other's affairs since independence, amounting to proxy warfare and state-sponsored terrorism.

Before and during the War of 1971, India supported and trained the Mukti Bhini (an ethnic Bengali rebel organization) and played a significant part in splitting Pakistan's Eastern region into East Pakistan and Bangladesh after the War of 1971 (Qasmi, 2017). According to an eyewitness to the horrors in East Pakistan, Indian intelligence services used kinetic and non-kinetic propaganda methods by Hindu teachers in colleges as well as gave weapons to the Mukti Bahini, while the Indian army taught the rebel organization to revolt and murder West Pakistanis in the region (Rehman, 2021).

During his visit to Bangladesh, the current Indian Prime Minister, Modi, openly recognized Indian involvement in the founding of Bangladesh. Pakistan, on the other hand, aided the Khalistan Movement, a Sikh separatist movement in Indian Punjab that gained traction in the 1980s (Shuakat, 2021). India blamed Pakistan for assisting the Sikh revolt and identified Pakistan's major reason as India's participation in the 1971 conflict in the East Pakistan theatre.

## ***Objectives to Adopt Propaganda Tactics***

The ongoing tension between India and Pakistan is redefining and blurring the border between war and peace. Wars are never longer announced, and once started, they follow an unexpected pattern. With each passing day, India's employment of propaganda tactics as a fifth-generation warfare instrument against Pakistan grows. Due to nuclearization of India's and Pakistan and the margin for conflict between the nuclear rivals has become limited. This situation made propaganda activities very important component for India's overall expansion in military capabilities and belligerent stance toward Pakistan. There are several objectives that justify the use of propaganda through hybrid and cyber tactic between Pakistan and India.

## ***Hindutva Mindset against Two-Nation Theory***

First, the prevailing Hindutva worldview in India's power corridors believes in exacting vengeance for previous injustices. Many Hindu factions in India appear to be clinging to historical grievances about being ruled by Muslims. They regard Muslims as intruders who invaded the Indian Subcontinent and controlled them unfairly. However, during British control in the Subcontinent, Muslims began to seek a separate homeland and won it after a bloody fight. As a result, India is attempting to propagating the false narrative that Partition was a huge mistake, instilling inferiority complexes in Muslims, and promoting the fascist ideology of Hindutva (Jappa, 2021).

The subcontinent's partition dealt a severe damage to Hindu philosophy. Since 1947, India has never stopped trying to discredit and undermine Pakistan by whatever way possible. India wants the Degradation of ideology and loss of identity as creating doubt about 'Two Nation Theory' (Jaaved, 2022).

## ***Asian Hegemonic***

India aspires to be an Asian hegemonic power. This, it believes, may give it a permanent membership on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The goal of dominating the South Asian area was evident even to India's first Prime Minister, who stated, India was a huge country destined to play a significant part in global affairs. Being an Asian hegemon is part of China's worldwide hegemonic strategy (Dormandy, 2008).

Pakistan is the only major impediment in its path, since the other nations in the area lack the material capabilities that may jeopardise India's imperial ambitions. India is poised to establish regional hegemony with aggressive activities on all international platforms and is getting support from the US and the West. India is attempting to overcome Pakistan's impediment to becoming a regional leader, which would eventually pave the way for India to assume its rightful global role (Jilani, 2020). Policymakers in India appear to be persuaded by the fallacious logic of obtaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council by bullying and exerting influence over its neighbours.

The evolving Indian nuclear doctrine and modernization of its nuclear arsenal are clear manifestations of the country's regional hegemonic ambitions. Indian hegemonic designs have never gone unnoticed (Kanwal, 2001). To achieve her goal of total dominance in the area, India has depended largely on propaganda and deception to malign Pakistan and glorify itself in the eyes of the world. Indian hawks have used propaganda as a primary tactic of influence. Through its proxies, India has also fueled terrorism in the region. In the 1970s, Indian hegemonic intentions came to the fore openly.

### ***Nuclear Deterrence***

Nuclear weapons provide strategic stability in the region. India's conventionally superior and powerful economic prowess provides it influence over other regional states (Cohen, 1998). Pakistan's nuclear weapons have effectively averted Indian assault. Western governments, on the other hand, have always taken a biased stance to Pakistan's nuclear weapons development (Jaspal, 2014). Various hypothetical scenarios have been constructed in order to understate Pakistan's nuclear weapons capacity, and organized efforts have been conducted in order to undermine Pakistan's nuclear weapons program. There have been speculative estimates of Pakistan's nuclear weapons security.

The Indian media propagated that Pakistan's nuclear weapons may slip into the wrong hands or be used unauthorized during a battle with India. There is no trustworthy source for this information. India is converting conventional war into fifth generation by using this propaganda tactic. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Pakistan possesses between 150 and 160 nuclear weapons (Sipri, 2020). A comparable figure has been projected by several Western research groups. Furthermore, Pakistan has been designated as the world's fastest expanding nuclear weapon state, and by 2025, it will be the world's third biggest nuclear weapon state. The main goal of this propaganda against Pakistan is to terrify the international world about Pakistan's nuclear weapons. However, there is no reliable criteria for calculating a state's actual quantity of nuclear weapons unless the state itself discloses this.

By accepting India into global non-proliferation frameworks, India hopes to destabilize South Asian nuclear parity by winning quasi-recognition of nuclear-weapons nations. While India attempts to exclude Pakistan from groupings such as the NSG, MTCR, and Australia Group, under the guise of the no-first-use (NFU) concept, India built up a massive nuclear arsenal and a full-fledged deterrent on land, air, and sea-based delivery systems. India wants to use first-use choices, if necessary. Former Indian Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar stated on November 10, 2016, that India should not commit to a no-first-use nuclear strategy (Bhatti, 2016). Furthermore, India is deploying anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems such as the S400 to undermine Pakistan's strategic credibility (Arif, 2021).

### ***Pak-China Collusion***

India seeks to undermine the China-Pakistan alliance by destabilizing Pakistan through its fifth-generation warfare propaganda campaign. India sees economic and strategic links between China and Pakistan as a danger to its national security. Because China is the more powerful of the two, India is unlikely to challenge China due to the latter's military and economic might. As a result, India is very handily targeting Pakistan (Markey, 2022). CPEC is a multibillion-dollar Chinese investment in Pakistan's energy and infrastructure sectors. CPEC is of international relevance because China is a developing global and regional power, and international powers are contending for strategic interests in the area. Pakistan, as a

regional partner of China, is subject to India's and its allies' proxy conflicts, cyber and political warfare (Schwemlein, 2019). CPEC is a game changer that will usher in a golden era for Pakistan while simultaneously giving China a competitive advantage in the global market. In this context, it has become untenable for the United States and India, who see it as a challenge to their hegemony in the region and worldwide. To destroy the CPEC project, India and the US have started misinformation campaigns to raise doubts not just in Pakistan, but also in the region and worldwide. The objectives of India and the United States are evident from these propaganda campaigns: they are dissatisfied with this project (Younus, 2021). The participation of RAW in Baluchistan, as well as the detention of Kulbushan Yadav, demonstrates similar worries.

### ***India Propaganda Tactics against Pakistan***

Global conceptions at the state level are now largely anarchic, with no overarching or defining paradigm. As a result, there is continual strife. Such battles are essentially psychological rather than physical in nature, with goals attained by propaganda via informational, diplomatic, economic, ideological, and technical methods. With advancements in information technology and increasing globalization, it is now feasible to achieve desired propaganda impacts using non-lethal components of the Diplomacy, Information, Military, and Economy (DIME) Matrix (O'Rourke, 2022). As a result, because to its destructive character and tremendous cost, even to the victor, the use of conventional military methods is either discouraged or kept at a comparatively lower priority.

As a result, there has been a clear shift in national objectives toward achieving a tight balance between geopolitics and geo-economics, with the latter at the forefront of national strategies. This transition is neither unique nor novel; rather, it has been widespread and has simply gotten more prominent in the strategic context. Understanding the current threat to Pakistan, Army Chief Gen. Qamar Bajwa stated that we are now confronted with fifth generation warfare where the focus is changing to subversion of religious, sectarian, ethnic, and socioeconomic concerns (Syed, 2018). Pakistan's adversaries, particularly India, have significant skills in media and information technology, cyber and image building, including fake news, subversion, and sabotage.

### ***Airstrike and the Pulwama Attack***

In 2019, the Indian Air Force (IAF) launched an aircraft strike near Balakot that India labelled as a militant camp and claimed to have killed more than 300 terrorists, but there was no evidence of training camp. In reality India targeted and destroyed some trees. A renowned foreign policy publication also contradicted India's allegation that one of its Mig-21s shot down a Pakistani F-16 (Sial, 2022). According to Climate Change Minister Malik Amin Aslam, Indian planes bombed a forest reserve, and the government is conducting an environmental damage assessment, which will serve as the foundation for a protest to the United Nations and other venues. What occurred there is environmental terrorism, Aslam said, adding that hundreds of pine trees had been cut. Serious environmental harm has occurred.

Pakistan is to file a protest against India at the United Nations, accusing it of eco-terrorism in connection with air strikes that destroyed pine trees and pushed the nuclear-armed countries to blows (Reuters, 2019). While creating a confrontational situation between two nuclear nations, Indian print media does not focus on the peace process during key circumstances. The results show what the Indian newspapers want to do. Indian publications propagated against Pakistan after the Balakot airstrike and the Pulwama assault, resulting in a state of war situation. They just twist the truth to suit their needs and disseminate it as they see fit in order to sway the public's opinion and instill hatred towards Pakistan. In their coverage of Pakistan, they employ black propaganda, with anti-Pakistan information accounting for 99 percent of the content. The terrorist assault in Pulwama was Kashmir's bloodiest. Before any inquiry could be carried out, the Indian media, political leadership, and military began spreading jingoistic propaganda against Pakistan, claiming that the country was to blame for the assault.

The Indian media, through its electronic, print, and social media platforms, did its utmost to incite a conflict by embracing war-mongering aggressiveness towards Pakistan, bringing diplomatic ties between India and Pakistan to an all-time low (Thakur & Malhotra, 2020). Every time an incident like this happens, before a government can answer, before the military can respond, the media jumps the gun and asks for war, one of the documentary filmmakers said of the Pulwama assault. The day after the Pulwama assault, Arnab Goswami, a well-known abrasive Indian TV personality, remarked, We want retribution, not condemnation. It's time for the enemy's blood to be spilled (Kuchay, 2021). Pakistan and India have been battling for peace and resolving issues since their independence. According to the study, the Indian media gave Pakistan-India ties and the peace process less attention. Instead of focusing on the peace process to bring peace and harmony to the two nuclear powers, the Indian media focused on the opposing topics. However, the opposing problems that worsen ties and push the two nuclear powers to war are given greater publicity in the Indian media (Sarwar, 2021).

The leaked Goswami-Dasgupta discussion, however, indicated that the Pulwama incident was manufactured to boost Modi's electoral campaign. The BJP administration conducts false flag operations, accuses Pakistan of terrorism, incites hyper-nationalism in the country, pretends to have conducted a surgical strike, and then deviously manipulates national sentiment in order to win elections. Pakistan former PM Imran Khan said that we hope that the international community will take full cognizance of the situation and hold India accountable for its activities aimed at vitiating the regional environment and threatening peace and security in South Asia (Quint, 2021).

## **Result and Discussion**

In today's international politics, the media has become an important source of propaganda. Furthermore, social media, in particular, has played a significant role in propagating fake news. India has always employed propaganda to destabilize opponent while gaining support, loyalty, and trust from their own people. Media conflicts are now required to project an unfavorable picture of the enemy to the world community in order to elicit sympathy and moral support for Indian national goals. Modern technology and nuclearization have dramatically altered propaganda methods. Pakistan has created dependable defensive capabilities to resist India's nuclear and conventional attack. India, on the other hand, is using every non-traditional and propaganda or fifth generation tactics to destabilize Pakistan. There is nothing astonishing about India's desperate attempt to denigrate the image of Pakistan by disturbing the Corridor of Peace and divert the world's attention away from the heinous atrocities being committed, particularly Muslims, toward its own minorities. All of these efforts, however futile, demonstrated the great extent that India tried to present a poor picture of Pakistan and incite sectarian bloodshed in an already sensitive equation that Pakistan was dealing with at the time.

## **Conflict of Interest**


Authors have no conflict of interest.

## **Funding Source**

The authors received no funding to conduct this study.

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