Pakistan –India Relations: The Afghanistan Factor
Post -9/11 Era

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Abstract
In international system, Pakistan, India and Afghanistan are the most vital states in the South Asian region, from multiple perspectives such as in terms of economic contexts, military aspects, geopolitical connotations, geo-strategically, in socio-cultural matters as well as in religious area. Pakistan and India are the two antagonistic states right from the initial settings on many issues either on the territorial issue, water issue, or in terms of terrorism one of the most prominent conflict. Afghanistan being the landlocked region, closer neighboring state to both these hostile countries. Each of these wants to have the peace in their territories. The main aim of writing this project is to analyze the changing patterns of the geostrategic interests in South Asia, in terms of the Pakistan and India’s relations by focusing the Afghanistan factor particularly in post 9/11 era. It also described about the USA’s with drawl of forces from Afghanistan, as invasion of US forces created a destruction in Afghanistan. The Taliban factor which is the main issue in terms of these states. Apart from this, the interests of the major powers such as Russia, China, Iran is also highlighted in this work.

Key Words: Pakistan-India relations, Post 9/11 era, Afghan Factor, War on terror, Major Powers
In South Asia, from the economic, political, cultural, social, militarily as well as geostrategic aspect Pakistan and India are the most important regions. The two rivalries are entangled in a number of issues such as terrorism, regional insecurity and instability, economic issues, nuclear issues, inter-state political issues, and religious conflicts, territorial issues. In the contemporary global system, there occurs a changing pattern of the geostrategic interests in South Asia specifically the main focused on Pakistan and India’s perspectives in terms of Afghanistan factor in the post/9/11 era. The South Asian region consists of in total eight states namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan. South Asia can also be characterized as an Indo-centric territory due to India's overwhelmingly superior and dominant power in relations to its neighbors.

Independence from the British dominion rule in 1947, the subcontinent was divided into two nations i.e. Pakistan and India has bestrew the seeds of unceasing and unrelenting conflicts between the two countries in consideration of independence. Primitively the partition was carve up and split up between the two clique and communities on the religious factor, the Muslims and the Hindus. Subsequent to partition, the crucial and extensive issue between the two countries was that of Muslims domination in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, currently the area under Indian authority. Other than this, since many decades the
two countries are entangled in the conflict of the nuclear arms race, terrorism, regional conflict which has become a security threat for each other. Some of the analysts titled the Pakistan-India conflict as the bilateral conflict in the international politics. However, from the international bird’s eye view after the end of the Cold war and the disintegration of earlier Soviet Union in 1991, the two vital issues that of the nuclear proliferation and terrorism were being appeared as a requisite of ramification and effects and that has risen up as a contemporary depth between the two countries. Afghanistan which is a land-locked region, which has a closer border in terms of Pakistan and India. In Pakistan and India relations, Afghan factor is the main issue from the multiple aspects such as terrorism, war on terror, in terms of military, economic as well as political aspects.

**Background**

On any account, after all the ultimate creation of Pakistan as an independent state, there is a notion of mutual scepticism and mutual wariness shared by Pakistan and India. This lack of faith and distrust was the after-effect of the colonial endowment of divides and rule policy. The prerevolutionary divide and rule policy marked and blemished the Muslims against the Hindus. This strategy gave the notion to the Muslims of the subcontinent that there is threat to their religion Islam in the Indian society. “From the start, Pakistan was a monstrosity of a state. Born in a
conflagration of communal frenzy, it was an utterly unviable entity, composed of two halves with nothing more substantial than a common religion to connect them, separated by a thousand miles of hostile territory. Millions were slaughtered to create it, as a direct result of a fiendish imperialist conspiracy to cut across the solidarity of a sub-continental-wide national liberation uprising.” (Tariq, 2009:15)

Moreover, the demand for a separate homeland and the magnification of the Islamic nationalism was the consequence of this megalomania. On the other hand the Hindu nationalism based on the non-religious Indian nationalist party. From the historical context, Pakistan-India are intertwined and jumbled into a number of conflicts such as ideological conflict, religious conflict, territorial conflict or a regional dispute. Pakistan’s historical perspective can be described in the five phases. The first phase began when UN imposed armistice of 1949 to 1965 war over Kashmir. In the course of this era, Pakistan associated itself with the western bloc by consolidating the Baghdad Pact and its beneficiary, Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO). The first incentive under the membership alliances of Pakistan had been in quest to ractify Pakistan’s shielding accountability and attain a logical military balance with India. The second phase covers from 1965 to 1971 conflict in East Pakistan. The war of 1965 which was provoked by the Jammu and Kashmir that leads to the great reduction of the economic as well as military support to Pakistan. The
establishment in defense outlay including with the decreased in foreign aid created monetary difficulties along with the political and bureaucratic problems led by the sense of detachment in East Pakistan. India also played a vital role in this conflict and obtrudes war on Pakistan. However, in the third phase covers from the 1971 to 1989 dispute in East Pakistan, in which Pakistan enabled to reconstruct herself and also faced the prospects and challenges of the USSR military entrance in the neighboring landlocked Afghanistan that was basically end up since 1979 and has generated a conflict that pursued to devastate Afghanistan.

Thus the fourth phase covers the era from 1990 to the era of nuclear tests exposed by Pakistan in 1998. Here the two significant incidents occurred i.e the USA fasten military as well as economic deterrent on Pakistan under the Pressler Amendment, which created a long-term gap between India and Pakistan. In the same year, escalation of the freedom movement in the occupied Kashmir conducted and assorted the massive distribution and arrangement of Indian armed forces in inhabited Kashmir. In the historical context Afghanistan is a state which is considered as the, “the case of Afghanistan, both in its historical and present context, is a complex mixture of social, political, and geopolitical determinants which have shaped the development of Afghan society. Afghanistan has been located at the crossroad of British and Russian rivalry which resulted in three Anglo-Afghan wars in the 19th and early 20th century.” (Väyrynen,1980: 93),

6
Captain America which basically shows the notion that America the most influential and dominant state right from the beginning even till today on the stage of world politics, she serves as a voice for a resistant, counterhegemonic narrative that describes the relationships among the American way of life and American military operations around the globe. By looking at the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union assisted Afghanistan's policy in terms of the right to self-determination for the Baluch and Pushtuns in Pakistan. However, the Soviet Union strengthened economic, political and military support to the country and supported social forces who favoured an increased economic relationship with the Soviet Union. Several authoritative bureaucratic bourgeoisies inside the state engaged in trade with the Soviet Union. Any movement towards regional cooperation in South Asia is inconceivable without India's active involvement due to the reason that South Asia is predominantly an Indo-centric region.

**Literature Review**

I have read some books and articles, out of which I find these are the best one related to the topic of my research project.

- The title of the article “The New Great Game in Afghanistan: Role of India (A Pakistani Perspective), written by Dr. Irum Khalid, in which it is described about the Afghanistan which has a strategic importance in terms of
Pakistan and India, what role played by the India specifically in landlocked region Afghanistan, and what are the different perspectives of Pakistan regarding this region. As such it is described that Pakistan is also founding itself in a new caul-drone in Afghanistan after Indian active involvement in Afghanistan.

- The work of Nasreen Akhtar “Pakistan, Afghanistan, And The Taliban”, which emphasized on the Pakistan as the key state in terms of Afghanistan, Pakistan's inclusive in Afghanistan for more than two decennium leading to the embellishment of the Taliban government, and then its front-line position in the war against terrorism that has targeted the Taliban, its previous supportive states and collaborators in Afghanistan, heightened the serious questions in terms of the foreign policy of today that builds in stark controversy to what it was prior to September 11. That tragic incident gave Pakistan a good excuse to alter the path of its Afghan policy. But its involvement with the Afghan groups locked in internal struggle for power has left it with lesser number of friends and larger number enemies in Afghanistan, specifically between the literate urban middle class and non-Pashtuns. As Afghanistan is on the course of national recovery, also its connections with Pakistan. However, there is a developing realization that
the two states are inextricably linked to each other in multiple different ways. Thus, the free-spirited Afghans want friends, not masters.

- In an article named as “Post-9/11 Pakistan-India Relations” where the author Nabiha Gul, presented her work in terms of the India-Pakistan relations in the post 9/11 era. As Pakistan-India relations have always followed a traditional cycle, the post-9/11 phase from crisis to confidence building was a revisiting of that same scenario. Changes emerging from 9/11 did affect this course but not definitively, as happened in other countries within and outside the region. Though the two states are still facing the after effects of the stand-off in one way or the other, the process of reconciliation now dominates the course of relations between Pakistan and India. They need rationality and political will to resolve their disputes. As persistent rivalry does not correspond with their strategic realities and compulsions, dialogue remains the only viable option available to the two nuclear adversaries.

- “Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities after 9/11”, by Fani in it is described that Pakistan is a country whose strategic position in the region is the most delicate due to which the post-9/11 developments profoundly affected its bilateral relations, defence and strategic concerns, national integrity, internal stability and economic situation. Though the Government of Pakistan has so far, on its part, adopted a clear policy, the
complexity of the current international political scenario presents a formidable challenge that cannot be met without adopting correct policies.

The post-9/11 national scenario does not present a promising picture for several reasons: lack of consultation, a sudden policy shift and not taking the nation into confidence were some of the more serious acts of omission and commission on the part of our policy makers. Committing cooperation with the US on intelligence, use of airspace, and logistics support was a major policy shift in the post-9/11 scenario. The need to immediately take the nation and its political leaders into confidence was either not felt or was avoided. At the diplomatic level, the government did not take steps or initiatives, such as consultation with friendly countries, with a view to adopt a common stand on the urgency of joining hands with the US.

Research Questions

Q: 1 How Pakistan is trying to pursue its interests in Afghanistan?

Q: 2 How India is trying to pursue its interests in Afghanistan?
Objectives

- To analyze the Pakistan-India relations in the post 9/11 era.
- To analyze the Pakistan relations in terms of Afghanistan.
- To analyze what steps could be taken in order to bring peace in Afghanistan.
- To analyze the interests of the major powers in Afghanistan.

Efforts of Pakistan’s political Leaders

As in 1971 war between India and Pakistan, where Pakistan was overwhelm and vanquish, and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto resulted in a way that Simla delegation with the government of Indhara Gandhi where the acceptance was followed by the virtuousness of the Line of Control (LOC) without turning back on the Pakistan’s conventional and customary position.

During the reign of two democratic leaders that is Mian Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in 1990s both the governments involved in helping Pakistan in terms of security issues with India, but their attempts and efforts were thwart and impeded by the reluctant and grudgingly militarism in order to give-up and renounced the policy towards India and also particularly for the Kashmir issue.

Benazir Butto’s government with her compeer Rajiv Gandhi, specifically from (1889-1990) put steps forwards for alphabetize and formalize to bring about the
relationships between the two countries at the normal stage by breaking off the Sikh rebellions and anarchists in Indian Punjab and also for the development of the confidence building measures (CBMs) for the security concerns. They also negotiates and made agreements on a multiple issues like major one was disallowing and restraining attacks and bombard on each other’s nuclear induction and insertion mainly their goal was not to harm each other’s nuclear-weapons attachment. Apart from this, the military established a side by side and equidistant policy for holding up and reinforcing Pakistan-based, Kashmir situated militants and supporters to utilized and capitalised on domestic and native home defiance and apostasy in Jammu and Kashmir.

On the other hand, during Mian Nawaz Sharif’s second occupancy and holding of government, the bilateral relationships between Pakistan and India inaugurated and started off in signing Lahore Declaration with the Indian duplicate Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who agreed with an invitation to visit Pakistan with the initiation of bus service between New Delhi to Pakistan.

Similarly, both Benazir and Mian Nawaz Sharif’s endeavor and strive for the peaceful relations between Pakistan and India were scampered and scutter by the military most glaring and screaming via attack on and assault on over the Line of Control into Kargil in 1999. This arouse and draw forth for the clash between the two states but was disarmed and reduced before it shoot up and grow rapidly by all
war-out by the involvement of the US pressure and arbitration. The calls for the military leadership and the military government were being raised for the blow and stroke of for the Kargil issue and the Chief of Army General Pervez Musharraf was being called on stage for all such disaster and Mian Nawaz Sharif was being unseated and pushed out in 1999. Adjacent to the pliability and mellability by the civilian leaders towards the India, unyielding and undeviating attitude and stance was being adopted by the military government and dominion.

On the contrary, during Kargil’s disintegration and failure builder General Musharraf, the Kashmir once again became the critical moment and zero hour due to which the countries on the brim of war backing and following the attack and invasion on Indian parliament by the Jaish-e-Mohammad and Lashkar-e – Tayyaba (LeT) in 2001.

Although by 2004, as disruption and agitation in Indian administered Kashmir abate and peter out and Musharraf gave an assurance to limit and crackdown cross-LOC creep in by the militants and further the relations between Pakistan and India appeared to normalize and mixed and compounded dialogues on all controversial and debatable issues were set afloat. Throughout three years, meetings were held on all issues such as nuclear Confidence building measures (CBMs) territorial disputes including Kashmir, Wullur Barage, Sir Creek and Siachin Glacier, terrorism, economic cooperation, drug trafficking as well as cultural trading.
In order to prove in front of the international community, General Musharraf showed his willingness to resolve the issues between Pakistan and India via peaceful measures and by the involvement of the UN resolutions and moreover composite dialogues were failed to describe the India-Pakistan trade and Musharraf refused to reject Pakistan’s territorial hold and profess over Kashmir, declined Kashmir’s status as the Indian charter and more significantly, in spite of public allegiance to curb and keep in check in all Indian initiated jihadi groups and persist in to back up such confederations and organizations such Jaish-e-Mohammad and LeT were ultimately proscribed and outlaw in 2002 but allowed to appeared again but with distinct names. Furthermore, after General Musharraf turn out from the leadership dominion, the military showed an ill-disposed and unfavourable attitudes to abandon control of the security and foreign policy uniquely and exceptionally in terms of Indian leadership relations with the non-combatant authority but on the other side Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) and Muslim League (N) showed keen interests and also made attempts to renovate and dial back peaceful relations between Pakistan and India.

After the electoral process of 2008, Asif Ali Zardari who became the ruling leader of the PPP, made clear to his supporting party in resolving the Kashmir issue with India but at the same he also assured that Pakistan’s relations with India should not only and exclusively to the undertaking and resolution of the Kashmir dispute.
Nawaz Sharif in South Asian Free Association symposium and summit described his views in terms of Pakistan’s relations with India in way as Pakistan and India both having cultural aspirations and hoped that two countries would compete in terms of the economic trade rather than armaments race. With all, this was also supported by the PPP the opposed government at that time and by enlarging the peace agenda to maintain the peaceful relations but due to the Mumbai Attacks on November 26, 2008 the composite dialogue appeared as an immediate and sudden to come to a halt.

Shah Mehmood Qureshi who was at the position of Foreign Minister when the terror attacks occurred in New Delhi. Eliminating all talk with Pakistan, Manmohan Singh’s government inculpates and indicts LeT and JD with the promotion and support of the Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI), one the main military intelligence arm. On the declaration of UN Security Council that JD was in the front organization of Let and included in the list of the authorized terror groups. Because of the lack of the official and bureaucratic alerting in 2008 ban, JD was being left freely to perform its functions in the country.

**Pakistan-India Relations: Post 9/11 era**

India Pakistan relations in the post 9/11 era. As Pakistan-India relations have always followed a traditional cycle, the post-9/11 phase - from crisis to confidence
building was a revisiting of that same scenario. Changes emerging from 9/11 did affect this course but not definitively, as happened in other countries within and outside the region. Though the two states are still facing the after effects of the stand-off in one way or the other, the process of reconciliation now dominates the course of relations between Pakistan and India. They need rationality and political will to resolve their disputes. As persistent rivalry does not correspond with their strategic realities and compulsions, dialogue remains the only viable option available to the two nuclear adversaries.

**Pakistan’s Interests in Afghanistan**

- Limit and lessen India’s sphere of influence in Kabul.
- Keep India from establishing a closer relationship with Afghanistan, which could in the long run encircle Pakistan and weaken the Pakistani central government in Islamabad.
- Promote and finance the Haqqani network and Taliban insurgents in Afghanistan to conduct attacks on Indian interests in Kabul. For instance, the Indian embassy in Kabul was attacked twice in 2008 and 2009 and the ISI was rumored to be behind the attacks.
- Prevent Pashtun nationalism in Afghanistan, which could endanger Pakistani territorial integrity by promoting Pakistani disintegration along ethnic lines.
For instance, a strong Afghan government under Pashtun leadership can re-claim the Durand line.

- Establish economic relations with the oil-rich states of Central Asia by financing a government in Kabul that favors Pakistani interests.
- Contain the neighboring states from projecting their sphere of influence into Afghanistan.
- Make sure Pakistan plays an important role in the Afghan peace process, particularly in any post-2014 negotiations with the Taliban.

- For instance, Pakistan supported the idea of creating a Taliban office in Qatar, Doha in-order to maintain the presence of Taliban in Afghan politics after the NATO withdrawal.

**Pakistan As An Important Neighbor Of Afghanistan**

Pakistan is an important and permanent neighbor of Afghanistan, sharing a common border and, since 9/11, a common enemy. In order to understand Pakistan's relations with this neighbor we need to examine three important factors.

- First, and most important, the Afghan warrior groups that were interlocked in the civil war depended on external economic trading partners and alliances with various states with different geo-political goals for the region.
Afghanistan and neighboring states are finding it hard to challenge the influence of non-state actors that threaten the traditional order and stability of the nation-state. The post-Taliban Afghan (Hamid Karzai) regime has not replaced these old factional linkages with new support. Thus there is a convergence of political and strategic interests between the various Afghan groups and their foreign supporters to pressure the weak Afghan state into letting them operate separately from the control of Kabul.

- Secondly, religious fundamentalist, ideological, and ethnic groups from within the region have established independent support networks with the Afghan groups. Afghanistan and neighboring states are finding it hard to challenge the influence of non-state actors that threaten the traditional order and stability of the nation-state.

- Third, Afghanistan's neighbors, particularly Pakistan, have followed predatory policies toward Afghanistan, exploited many of its vulnerabilities as a weak state to their advantage. Their fears and ambitions, in the past, fomented internal rivalries that worked to destabilize Afghanistan. The intervention of major powers into Afghanistan has made a great impact on the Afghan groups. Afghanistan's internal strife has had a negative impact on Pakistani security.
Trade Between Pakistan And India

Trade is one of the major factors for any country’s economic development. So in case of Pakistan and India’s trade relations, both these countries are engaged in either direct or indirect for of the trade with each other to build up economic ties. A number of agreements and organizations were held between the two countries for the cooperative and preferential bilateral trade among each other. For example in 2006 South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was effective in binding commerce and transactions between the two hostile states.

Specifically, in 2011 Pakistani government presented Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status and prominence to India under the rules and regulations of the World Trade Organizaion (WTO), in which the commission and ordinance would treat the trading partners uniformly and equitably also India’s confidence was being built for the potentiality in bilateral trade with Pakistan. Similarly, being the prominent members of the World Trade Organization, Pakistan and India were among the primitive endorser and certifier for the General Agreement on Tarrifs and Trade (GATT), the treaty and accord that lay down and set in stone for the trade, merchandising and commerce liberalizing and developmental MFN proposition and principle. However, for many decenniums, the two countries were hampered and ward off by the political and bureaucratic differentiation in order to bring about and attain GATT accountability and duties toward each other.
Notably, the most unjust and atrocity for Pakistan was in terms of the bilateral trade that of the non-tariff barriers, (NTBs) duty or tax on the production of the quality-based goods and complex customers strategy and approach. For this the Pakistani businessmen, traders, and officials argued because it raised an extreme level difficulty for Pakistan imports to participate and be a contestant in the Indian market. Viewing the Pakistan’s condition towards the non-tariff barriers (NTBs), the senior member of the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) considered the India’s trade as a harsh, agonizing and grievous policy and bureaucratic one.

By following the trade potential and prospective, Pakistan’s State Bank former Governor Ishrat Hussain gave the view that both Pakistan and India trade terms are based on the win-win situation or the understanding trade medium. On the other hand Shahid Kardar, another State Bank former Governor gave his views somehow like that bilateral trade liberalization as easily acoomplished task or the cakewalk which is economically preferable and privileged for both the countries.

Because of the shortest distance between the two countries both Pakistan and India could easily go for economic low-price and affordable transformation of goods and items toward each other without paying many costs on the travelling and transaction of the products and which also increased the potential for the advancement of the investment.
Challenges, Provocations to Amicable and Normalization of Relations

The main provocations and challenges to peaceful and cooperative relations is Kashmir the territorial dispute and Terrorism, if the obstructive issues would resolve between these two states then Pakistan and India relations would definitely improve and these challenges would prevail over and triumph over.

Kashmir Issue

Pakistan-India relations right after the independence are going through rivalries, conflictual-

Based, tensed and distrust-ship lies between each other. Almost about six decennary the bilateral relations between Pakistan and India have been envelop in shadow

Because of the Kashmir dispute. The UN set forth and prescribed that on the basis of the constitutional reforms the will of the people living in Jammu and Kashmir would also be taken into account. The government of India was unsuccessful to contrivance and apparatus the UN proposal and commendation. There was a number or border confrontation and battle between the two countries. Other than this Pakistan has a number of issues with India, such as trade issue, transportation and communication barriers also that of the water-dispute. Kashmir issue is also
taken as the political as well as a domestic issue between the two antagonistic states.

Even though Pakistan and Indian administrators and leaders have much subscribed and acquiesce in conjointly and reciprocally engaged in settling the Kashmir dispute but it remained unresolved ad uncertain to panner and basket relations. The struggled region has separated and divided the two states since many years which are highly a vulnerable and sensitized issue. The long based issue faces many political roadblocks and barriers and a large scale public and civilian discontentment. “As on 1st October 2012, the two states were engaged in a war of words over the issue at the United Nations General Assembly.” (Manners, 4:2012)

**India’s interests in Afghanistan**

- Keep Afghanistan from being used as a base for Pakistan to train and coordinate terror attacks against Indian cities.
- Weaken and limit Pakistani and Taliban/Pashtun influence over Afghan politics.
- Establish a network to access oil-rich regions of Central Asia via Afghanistan for pipeline projects and assure energy security.
India is seeking great power status, thus the Indian government should foster its sphere of influence across South Asia to promote regional stability.

- Maintain a certain level of political influence in Afghan politics.
- Deliver financial aid in order to maintain some sort of economic influence over the Afghan economy.

INTERNATIONAL CONNOTATIONS

- Terrorism, War on Terror

The second disparate and contrastive issue is terrorism and terrorist attacks that have created a bloodiest destruction in the country. The term terrorism and war on terror made the media propaganda for the powerful elite of USA. For example, this term was extensively used by the world media especially after US invasion in Afghanistan in 2011.

However on 26th September 2012, Asif Ali Zardari presented his views to the leaders at the 67th United Nations General Assembly that in the long history no any other nation or a country’s people suffered from such terrorism or the terrorist attacks as Pakistan suffered from this destructive non-humanitarian violation. The altercation and shouting match between Pakistan and India over the supremacy of
Kashmir has had a undeviating stance on the dispute of terrorism both in terms of regional level and international level.

The three wars between Pakistan and India in the historical context that is of 1947 war, 1965 as well as of 1971 war was the outcome of the conflict and terrorism in the region. After getting demean and brought down in the war from India, Pakistan perceived its frailty in militarism defense. The war of 1947 and 1965 were totally fought for having control over the Kashmir territory. The war of 1971 was fought in the eastern section between the two countries in which the enemy state wanted to attain the eastern wing of Pakistan which became the independent state of Bangladesh from the western main area. The war was considered as erode Pakistan’s profess and avow on Kashmir which has its foundation on religion. Both Kashmir and East Pakistan has a large number of Muslim populations. It became quite obvious and apparent that Pakistan must seek for new allies to fight against India’s enigma and conundrum. Later on a new inclination and drift of exterior revolution originated in the Kashmir, visibly with the implicit and unspoken brace and shore up of the Intelligence Agency (ISI) of Pakistan right after the end of the Cold war. The rebel and revolutionary groups such as Harakat-ul- Mujahideen (HUM), Jaish-e-Mohammad (JEM) and Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) which were the former members of Afghan Mujahideen group, muslims involved in the Holy War i.e. Jihad, presupposed ,perceptible and predominant group individuality and
peculiarity, actively and efficiently contributed as the freedom fighters in the
fighting of Kashmir.

However, in 1990s there was a string and train of terrorist attacks in India which
inaugurated in Kashmir and then reached other regions by the 2000 year like the
parliamentary bombard in Delhi in 2001, Banglore attack in 2006 and the most
latest bombing in Mumbai in 2008.

The western bloc was embroiled and exposed of grueling to take sway and
domination of the Gulf region and was also condemned and denounce for
transgress Muslim trust by deploying and locating the soldiers from the west in the
Muslim territory. Resultantly, Mujahideen group, Al-Qaeda planned and organized
a sequence of bombings and attacks against the western bloc on the western land
and also on western whereabouts global wide. Here comes a number of examples
such as attack on the World Trade Centre in 1993, in Kenya and Tanzania strike on
the US embassy, US Cole, 2001 9/11 attack, Madrid train bombard in
2004, London below the surface train attacks in 2005 were all the aftermath and
issue of the turgidity. The Mujahideen groups played the role as the chief and hub
of these attacks. Even though all these groups performed activities with distinct
titles, and they all have usually worked in connivance with each other. At the
international level, the potency and operations of all these groups and the attacks
and strikes under their consideration has had really appeared as an irksome and annoying as well as irritating upshot and repercussion.

- **Pakistan As a Focal Point of the Terror Grid**

Apart from the nuclear arms race, the terrorist attacks have broadly shaped beyond the territories of Pakistan and India. The terrorist groups at the helm of terrorist attacks and also those entangled and mixed up in the attacks on the western land have performed activities collectively and synergetically and Pakistan has become the head office and main station of all their activities. From the origin of these groups i.e. HUM, JEM and LeT have been working from Pakistan. After the 9/11 incident, when Al-Qaeda and Taliban were scattered and put to route from Afghanistan by the US and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops and armed forces, they also push towards as asylum and place of shelter from neighboring Pakistan.

The Pakistani sovereignty was believed to have been fully aware and apprise of the operations of these groups. Al-Qaeda, Taliban and jihadi groups were reinforced and underpin by the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) but also stimulated and fostered insurrection and revolt as well as constitutional and excessiveness in Kashmir through HUM, JEM and LeT, Pakistan has become the fulcrum and axis
of these ordinary and frequent operations of these terrorist groups which has clear the way among these groups.

In Osama bin Ladin’s proclamation of war or Fatwa, HUM contributed against the Israel, USA and the western bloc. Whereas Fatwa spotlighted and focused attention on anguish and hardships of the people of Islam, inequality and despotism obtrude and urged on them by the Crusaders and the Zeonists and hence the essential to organize and brought into being Islamic World Front for grapple and spar against the Crusaders and Jews.

- **Pakistan Switching Away from War in Afghanistan**

Another connotation of the bilateral conflict between Pakistan and India and the consequences of the terrorism has been the US agitation of depriving of Pakistan as an accomplice in terms of USA’s war in Afghanistan. After all every terrorist strike on India, Pakistan’s main emphasis transpose towards the Eastern bloc, with India changing and reverting its armed forces on its boundary line with Pakistan. Wherefore, the western supporters especially the USA have been persisting on the two countries to reconcile and find the answer for the bilateral disputes tranquilly so that Pakistan can reshape and wheel up its war endeavor in the western territories.
Mumbai Attacks on 26 November, 2008 were the only most dangerous attack in India. By means of various investigations, it was observed that ten terrorists were involved in the attacks in which nine were killed in this military operations whereas only one was arrested alive with a name Muhammad Ajmal Kasab, the Pakistani militant belong to the Lashkar-e-Taiba Islamist group and the son of Muhammad Amir Kasab, belong to the province of Punjab, specifically the occupant of the village Faridkot the domain of Okara. In Indian political and strategic policy, Mumbai attacks or the 26/11 attacks considered as another 9/11 incident.

After while the 2001 terrorist attack on the parliament of India, when the former President of Pakistan General Pervaiz Musharraf shifted its armed forces from the western borders towards the eastern side and by that endangered and threaten the US’s operations in Afghanistan. In addition, former president George Bush of USA’s secretary of state Colin Powell fly and bustle towards the region in order to send out the stress between the two countries. Similarly aftermath of the Mumbai attacks in 2008, when former President George Bush was elected for the second time, the secretary of state Condoleezza Rice put on the payroll the diplomatic means to demise and epilogue the tensions between the two countries. When Condoleezza Rice visited the region she stated and affirmed that no military standstill between two countries and that the governments were performing their
actions to penetrate and understand the soldiers of the act. This was just because USA, in order to preserve and prevent its engrossment and attentiveness in Afghanistan, has had to deal in quite evaluating, tactful and diplomatic measures. After the Cold war USA did not focused her surveillance towards the exterior mutiny and insurrection in Kashmir. On the other hand the latest outbreak and epidemic of terrorist attack in India, outward of Kashmir cannot be turned a blind eye by the USA, principally, because of her own cruel experience of impact and pressure of these bombings on September 11, 2001. “In Pakistan each region and province has its own power base, ethnicities and political trends. Coherence is absolutely absent from the system. In such a situation no decision can be received and analyzed in a rational way. Afghan issue was received under the same conditions. Society bore the divergent views regarding the issue.” (Khalid, 2013:31)

- **Nuclear Proliferation**

The year as earlier than 1950s, the nuclear great game was initiated between Pakistan and India. The former Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru disclosed and demonstrates a four year plan to develop beginning a nuclear program. Initially, the Indian nuclear infrastructure was mapped out and depicted nuclear energy for the civilian and peaceful purposes. Later on, Indian nuclear program strategy was
changed due to its loss of territory in the Indian-China war of 1962. Additionally, China put through its paces nuclear weapons in 1964 and in the very year India placed in order for reclaimed and converted the means and provision in Trombay, which is northeastern outlying district or a dormitory area in Mumbai.

Thus this nuclear arms race between both the countries created an open-door policy for the international implications and also raised its rate of tempting superiority in their nuclear capability a nuclear proficiency.

**USA, Pakistan and Afghanistan**

Simultaneously, the USA also has to identify as an essential requirement to clutch and grasp Pakistan as a helper in USA’s war in Afghanistan along with its war against global terrorism. Highlighting the significance of issue, President Barack Obama’s government within one month into office allotted and designated Richard Holbrooke, as a special representative to Pakistan and Afghanistan. The greatest role played by the Richard Holbrooke was that as he gave the instructions to smooth the way for the talk with Pakistan in assistance of US’s mainspring in Afghanistan. The main and foremost contribution of both George Bush and Barack Obama had has been to resolve the conflicts between Pakistan and India, as USA want that Pakistan throughout be an efficient and active military fellow of USA in
war with Afghanistan, regardless being perplexed and abstracted by the confrontation on its borders with India.

Red Mosque incident during the Musharraf regime is one of the main factors from the impact on Pakistan from USA as well as Afghanistan.

The Probable Commination of Wrecking Afghanistan

The India and Pakistan tension and the deriving magnification of terrorism have also browbeaten the solidity and sturdiness of Afghanistan. This conflict created imputation for the global influence and forces fighting in Afghanistan. Afghanistan has been always appeared as the feral and ferocious card that Pakistan used to stand in need of in order to camber and bevel the regional equilibrium in its goodwill. Right from the independence, Pakistan in terms of Afghan’s policy has been moved towards establishing friendly relations with Afghanistan and excavates any probable and embryonic alliance between Afghanistan and India in order to ward off Pakistan’s surroundings by India. “With the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan, the collapse of the USSR, and the rise in the shape of al-Qaida of a new enemy raised and fed from within its own bank and embassies, US imperialism found itself in the humiliating position of having to depend upon a despised and universally derided military dictator who finally had to hope of clinging even to the
last trappings of power for more than a matter of weeks; on a military machine incapable of even encountering, let alone defeating, its enemies; and on an intelligence apparatus half of which continues to support the other side.” (Tariq, 2009:17)

The era 1996-2001, which is basically the Taliban ruling era in Afghanistan, where the shrewd and politic relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan outstretched its zenith and climax. However, Afghanistan under the control of Taliban shake hands with Pakistan later on in the cross swords against India on the issue of Kashmir. This was the era when Mujahideen groups from Afghanistan averted and turn aside their attempts towards Kashmir in India. Hence the era 1990s percept the efflux of the terrorist commotion in Kashmir as well as in the other parts of India. Later Taliban was put to flight from Afghanistan and was substituted by the Northern Alliance of Hamid Karzai, the association and the fellowship between Pakistan and Afghanistan was also tumble down. The new and modern Afghanistan saw with keen eyes towards India for further co-partnership and reinforcement. On the hand ,India then warm welcomed Afghanistan proffer because India’ state-national scrutiny resided in approachable Afghanistan which would come up to pressurized Pakistan through the western side whereas India lay hold of eastern part. Pakistan has been generally alarmed and agitated of this latest alliance between India and Afghanistan. “A neighbor, also a former ally, forging a
partnership with India is not in the national interest of Pakistan which was evidenced in the bombing of the Indian embassy in Kabul in which senior ISI members were known to have been involved.” (Jauhari,2012:48) Furthermore, Pakistan’s fearfulness grappler crush in the middle of the eastern and the westerns blocs has an outcome of its clear way encouragement of Taliban which has been undertaking and prosecuting war against the abroad troops to recoup its hold in Afghanistan. This has had a wider anti inference on the venture of the US and NATO troops in order to form secureness and certainty in Afghanistan.

**Inclusion of Foreign Powers in Pakistan’s Nuclear program**

Pakistan is likely to have been confidentially and covertly bewildering in relation with Iran and Lybia under any circumstances after all began its nuclear venture in the 1970s. Abdul Qadir Khan the architect and organizer of Pakistan’s nuclear program and also called as the founding father of the Pakistani bomb, had has been the inventor and engineer behind these relations. Abdul Qadir Khan’s expedition and tour towards Pakistan initiated with an endeavor to checkout and counter nuclear supremacy of its enemy India. His major aim and goal for the proliferation of the nuclear weapons was based on the political movement of establishing the unity of the Muslims under one state i.e. Pan Islamism and the bitterness and antagonism of the western influence on the nuclear technology and mechanization.
By nuclear association A.Q. Khan supported and keep an eye on Libya, Iran and North Korea. Furthermore, his attempts for the Pakistan nuclear proliferation band and circle emerged and emanated in shared and combining campaign by Pakistan like with Iran on the basis of having extended and cooperative relations in terms of oil resources and for the missile technology for the nuclear capability reciprocated and swap marshaling with North Korea.

Pakistan’s nuclear fraternization and cooperation with other countries of the world under the enlightenment of A.Q. Khan who widen and broaden the nuclear warning from the bilateral to the vast global elevation. Insipte of eloquent and explicit manifestation and lucid signal and self-accessed of sprinting and racing a proliferation circle and he was then exoneration by former president General Pervaiz Musharraf and was placed underneath house arrest. In the year 2008, he exposed and incriminates General Musharraf of being acquainted of all the dealings and transactions undertaken by him. His contention and proclamation disparage General Musharraf’s inculpation in his nuclear game plant which is a comprehensible and intelligible verification and affirmation that Pakistan’s leadership has not only tangled in the burgeoning of the nuclear program but also in the multiplication of the nuclear peril.
The Indo-US Nuclear Collaboration has galvanized the Nuclear Race

In the previous few years, another major characteristic of the dangerous capacity in the nuclear race between Pakistan and India is that of the understood acceptance by the US of the India nuclear design and nuclear status. The avidity and keenness of US for maintaining Beijing’s power in South Asian region and more interestingly its realization and cognizance of India’s nuclear power as a superintend and organized nuclear power obsessed the US policy in the region. Moreover, Pakistan’s identification of building its widen links with terrorism along with its cloak-and-dagger nuclear plan has enabled the US to evade and sidestep Pakistan’s nuclear aspiration and objectives. The nuclear bestow scribble between USA and India in 2006 was a factual and undoubted consequence of the US’S new prelude. While the agreement between India and USA was finalized on the basis of nuclear technology for the peaceful objectives and India calmly welcomed USA’s support.

“In other words, Delfem suggests that though post-9/11 policies have tended to be highly politicized, local police units are likely to operate independently from national politics as their activities are governed by logics of professionalism and know-how.” (Rodriguez, 2008:387)

India has a fundamental and cardinal aspiration and preference to increase nuclear influence for establishing its regional exceptional and unsurpassed and USA has
confer on and granted India’s wish via nuclear allocation. The share out between India and USA came to an end without being affected by that India has pronounced not to open its nuclear equipment and pre-requisites for international investigation and assessment. The US delightedly accepted and defer to India’s status. Succeeding to the ratification of the nuclear deal between India and USA, Pakistan’s former president General Pervaiz Musharraf visit to China was an assurance and pronouncement of nuclear coo petition and unity between the two countries.

Accordingly, China also did not greet Indo-US nuclear deal with much fervor and eagerness because the deal chip away China’s own bureaucratic and political aspiration and mission in the region. Consequently China willingly and earnestly concur to assuage and mollify Pakistan’s fear about the alteration regional nuclear stability. China’s government owned China National Nuclear Corp (CNNC) get knotty in framing and structuring nuclear activators and nuclear catalysts for Pakistan. CCNC scrawl and underwrite a deal between the two countries nuclear activators with a capacity of 300 megawatt in 2011.

Interestingly, recently China has put forward and lodged to manufacture one gigawatt nuclear plant in Pakistan which is much more powerful and substantial than the previous one. As such supported by the USA and China to India and Pakistan, the nuclear arms race between the two hostile states Pakistan and India has had a bubble over reverberations and culmination on the decline and collapse
of the relations between USA and China. It has somehow stoked up and charges with fuel a cold war between USA and China. China has been getting involved in opposition with USA to excel US’s geopolitical domination and has in the subsequent time making strive for compressing and squash China’s missions and targets. Moreover, USA showed aggression and challenging attitudes for China when she seeks China’s great keenness and involvement for Pakistan, on the other side USA was anxious and impatient to build a nuclear coordination with India. USA and China’s have lead-in with the fact to decrease and slacken off the liability of any warm and calmness of the disputed and conflicted state of affairs between India and Pakistan. In the actual way, it has had become a villainous and remorseless cycle. India’s nuclear participation with USA was an outcome in terms of Pakistan re-shaping its nuclear amalgamation with China. All this resulted in a way that USA and China were getting more ensnare and enmesh in the India-Pakistan conflict.

The emancipate of A.Q. Khan from home apprehend, in 2009 has created a sense of more horror taking into consideration that the engineer is inclined to think and surmised to proceed its nuclear tests towards Al-Qaeda in the time of Taliban authority in Afghanistan. After the liberty from house arrest, US state department revealed to be involved at the backstage with the belief that Al-Qaida converged on and focused on the designer A.Q. Khan to acquire nuclear weapons medium. While
the governmental sector of Pakistan guaranteed and self-possessed the USA that he will be placed under the compact and unyielding inspection.

**Pakistan and Indian Conflict Or Cooperation In Afghanistan**

In terms of national heed and inquisitiveness in Afghanistan’s economic, political, cultural and bureaucratic strength and durability, both Pakistan and India are as an eye seeker in this neighboring region. From various facets and slants specifically by means of approaching population inside Afghanistan, Pakistan and India are challengers and contestants. But it is also deprecatory and censorious to have an effect on how Pakistan and India are collaborating and work side by side in Afghanistan and the anticipation for the upcoming partnership and coordination.

- Firstly, Pakistan and India are the gigantic nemesis and antagonists in this territory due to which Afghanistan has been endure agony from this rivalry.
- Secondly without the collaboration and cooperative measures from Pakistan and India, Afghanistan cannot reach to fulfill its efforts for the enhancement of its security, economically as well politically developed state.
- Thirdly, the notion of India and Pakistan’s cooperation with cynicism, on the conventional grounds, governance, economic, political trump card and dominance for both Pakistan and India.
However, many observed that India would show interest, very likely and taking all things into consideration be inclined and ready to side openly and aboveboard with Pakistan in any variance and controversy atop the Durand Line. “As far as Afghanistan is concerned, it is strategically important for both the regional power, Pakistan and India. India’s growing influence in Afghanistan and its covert and overt operations creating disturbance in military and politically leadership of Pakistan.” (Khalid, 2011:252). Thus owing to the fact that India’s tactical partnership with Afghanistan and extending joint action and working together with Pakistan, as the case may be credible to follow the unbiased and non-discriminatory steps towards the Duran frontier. In an ideal world India would stipulate its complete buttress in order to resolve the enduring and abiding conflict rather she would not overlooked and accept belligerent and quarrelsome attacks from any other side. Moreover, after the independence and sovereignty of Pakistan, with the name of Pashtuns land was very famous and prominent on dual sides of the Durand border.

Afghanistan was totally against the Pakistan’s inclusion and intervening in the United Nations. This also lead in way that due to the Afghanistan’s support for this movement had created majors affects in the bilateral relationships between the two countries in other ways for example although the trading relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has never terminated and ceased as Pakistan took a great
benefit from this landlocked region Afghanistan on sea harbor ingress or seaport means of ways by slacking off transforming trade, breaking and contravention of International law. In reaction Afghanistan searched other ways and perspectives for sea ingress counting Iran.

For a number of decades, on geographical adjacent basis, Afghanistan has been the main one to Pakistan’s security archetype, in terms of the drop down of Taliban in 2001, this is only significant from the Indian policy. Afghanistan was already quite familiar with all this political dynamic and political game. For instance, in eastern part of Afghanistan, the governor of Khost province described its review and analysis about the management the way in which the US Agency for the International Development (USAID) was hiring out job to an Indian erection and fabrication organization and company in the formation and construction of the Gardez-Khost road-way and avenue. Cautious of a Pakistani counterblast or a adverse reaction the governor allegedly asked Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan to halt and block the plan and operation from being assigning and granting to the Indian company. On the other hand, President Hamid Karzai also confessed and accepted the close cultural debilitation and cultural weakness between Pakistan and Afghanistan. In 2011, when President Hamid Karzai visited India described his views somehow like in a way Pakistan is like a twin brother on one side so as the India is a significant and great frend.
Reasons For Pakistan Vigilant In terms Of Afghanistan

- First and foremost are that since the 1970s, Afghanistan’s great protection and supporting of the Baloch nationalist.

- Strengthening Baloch insurrection with the aim and target of a separate homeland was very much tensed situation for Pakistan.

- Although there were indication and symptoms of the security tensions and security pressure even before 2001, Pakistan and Afghanistan both were not in skirmish and brush in military terms.

- Earlier as in 1955, because of the USA intercession and arbitration, a military tension between the two countries wards off and turned away.

Apart from this, Afghanistan has also sound reasons for cynicism in terms of cooperative relations with Pakistan. The interest of Pakistan in bargaining chip with Afghanistan in terms of historical hollow-cheeked relations. However, during the Soviet control in Afghanistan, Pakistan supported Mujahideen movement. This created Afghanistan’s edginess and instability when former US-Pakistan’s confederations and treaties came up in terms of military assistance deals which
were resistant and hostile by Afghanistan and India. After the demise of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, Pakistan used the network that had evolved and progressed Islamic fundamentalists to gain more influence and a frequenter regime. Hence in 1996, the government of Pakistan came into existence with the support and assistance of Pakistan. Pakistan has followed the strategies to reinforce the Islamic militant’s organization in part to lend a hand in order to neutralize the Pashtun and Baloch nationalists warning. On the other hand, notably, Pakistan is also exerting pressure on the USA to captivate and hold in talks with the Haqqani connection and Afghanistan government see eye to eye with the evaluation, by the prior director of the US Joint Chief of Staff, Mike Allen described his somewhat views as that Haqqani connection act as a factual arm of Pakistan’s Inter-services Intelligence agency.

Relationships between India and Afghanistan have chiefly and predominantly cast back either India’s foreign policy or its economic and trade necessities. During the 1960s and 1970s, when the Soviet influence was at its highest peak in Afghanistan, India and Afghanistan both established connections with Soviet Union and on other side China developed its ties with Pakistan.

Backing the Taliban coup and acquisition, they remove their political diplomatic employees and fasten their embassies in Kabul. Interestingly, by reason of dropping down Taliban regime in 2001, India had an outstanding and remarkable
relations with Afghanistan spend money for its economic demand as well as India became a greater benefactor and donator for Afghanistan’s regional growth and manufacture. India had also initiated its efforts with Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and established various below the surface level inventiveness to authorized regional and district level groups and communities.

**Major Powers Intervention in Afghanistan**

The intervention of major powers into Afghanistan has made a great impact on the Afghan groups. Afghanistan's internal strife has had a negative impact on Pakistani security.

Since the end of the Taliban regime and then war between the Afghan groups during NATO's supervision, the situation has begun to change. Land-locked Afghanistan has new major players, somewhat mirroring the different interests among the neighboring states on the question of organizing political power in that country and its future role in the region. The United States, NATO, and a larger international coalition has a United Nations mandate to reconstruct the Afghan state. The international presence and interest in reviving Afghanistan has pushed its neighbors back in the power struggle, but as they are now a nearly permanent part of Afghani stan's political system, they are
waiting to see how Afghanistan rebuilds itself, how power can be shared, and what kind of role it will play among its neighbors.

In light of such practical considerations, there are major strategic and political reasons why Obama is unlikely to reduce the U.S. commitment dramatically. Since his presidential campaign began, he has declared the Afghan-Pakistani theater his top national security priority. Because he has gained full ownership of this war by now, to accelerate the U.S. departure prematurely before the insurgency was weakened and Afghan forces adequately improved would risk being seen as conceding defeat in a war that he chose and led. And although an anxious Congress may push him to withdraw, the fear of seeming weak on national security will probably pull at least as firmly in the other direction.

There is no more a political solution in Afghanistan alone than there is a military solution in Afghanistan alone. Unless the decision makers in Pakistan decide to make stabilizing the Afghan government a higher priority than countering the Indian threat, the insurgency conducted from bases in Pakistan will continue. Pakistan's strategic goals in Afghanistan place Pakistan at odds not just with Afghanistan and India, and with U.S. objectives in the region, but with the entire international community. Yet there is no multilateral framework for confronting this challenge, and the U.S.-Afghan bilateral framework has relied excessively on the military-supply relationship. NATO, whose troops in Afghanistan are daily
losing their lives to Pakistan-based insurgents, has no Pakistan policy. The UN Security Council has hardly discussed Pakistan's role in Afghanistan, even though three of the permanent members (France, the United Kingdom, and the United States) have troops in Afghanistan, the other two are threatened by movements (in the North Caucasus and in Xinjiang) with links to the fata, and China, Pakistan's largest investor, is poised to become the largest investor in Afghanistan as well, with a $3.5 billion stake in the Aynak copper mine, south of Kabul. China, both an ally of Pakistan and potentially the largest investor in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, could play a particularly significant role, as could Saudi Arabia, a serious investor in and ally of Pakistan, former supporter of the Taliban, and custodian of the two holiest Islamic shrines.

The international community would have to provide transparent reassurances and aid to Pakistan, pledge that no state is interested in its dismemberment, and guarantee open borders between Pakistan and both Afghanistan and India. The United States and the European Union would have to open up their markets to Pakistan's critical exports, especially textiles, and to Afghan products. And the United States would need to offer a road map to Pakistan to achieving the same kind of nuclear deal that was reached with India, once Pakistan has transparent and internationally monitored guarantees about the nonproliferation of its nuclear weapons technology.
Summary

India and Pakistan have had a history of conflict with each other ever since the independence of the Indian subcontinent, and its partition into India and Pakistan in 1947. The India-Pakistan conflict, which began as a bilateral conflict. India and Pakistan have shared a feeling of “mutual distrust” ever since the partition of India and the eventual creation of Pakistan as an independent state. This distrust was an outcome of the colonial legacy of “divide and rule.”

Pakistan, India and Afghanistan are the most vital states in the South Asian region, from multiple perspectives such as in terms of economic contexts, military aspects, geopolitical connotations, geo-strategically, in socio-cultural matters as well as in religious area. Pakistan and India are the two antagonistic states right from the initial settings on many issues either on the territorial issue, water issue, or in terms of terrorism one of the most prominent conflict. Afghanistan being the landlocked region, closer neighboring state to both these hostile countries. Each of these wants to have the peace in their territories. In the last 65 years, India and Pakistan have been unable to resolve their differences and develop a normal good neighborly relationship, which could have benefitted people on both sides of the border.

Findings
• On the regional level, the relations between Pakistan and India directly have an impact on regional security and stability, this relationship is considered to be one of the most important ones in the world.

• At the systematic level, Pakistan and India have faced conflict of interests at the geo-strategic and geo-political levels.

• Pakistan and India have historically suffered from a security dilemma regarding each other’s military strength.

• Afghanistan's internal strife has had a negative impact on Pakistani security.

• In Pakistan and India relations, Afghan factor is the main issue from the multiple aspects such as terrorism, war on terror, in terms of military, economic as well as political aspects.

• Both Pakistan and India are trying their best attempts to find ways in order to reach their goals either from the economic or for the political aspect in the global political system.

**Recommendations**

• There is a need to embrace an overarching strategic stability regime and to shun aggressive security doctrines to reduce the possibility of a nuclear conflict.
The problems of terrorism and Non-State Actors need to be addressed jointly through institutionalised mechanisms.

Water issues should be resolved through the mechanisms provided by the Indus Basin Treaty and should not be allowed to degenerate into a serious source of conflict.

Confidence-building measures should be pursued to alleviate the “trust deficit” but should not be used as a substitute for the resolution of disputes.

Economic co-operation and trade should be facilitated to develop mutuality of interest.

India and Pakistan need to understand each other’s legitimate interests in Afghanistan and pursue them without coming into conflict with each other.

Pakistan and India need to maintain transparency in their policies with each other in order to bridge the gap of distrust and hostility and to maintain regional peace and trust-worthy bilateral relations.

There is a need to hold constant dialogue and debate on the basis of equality between the two countries to not only maintain regional stability, but also for peace and prosperity of both the countries.

It is concluded that Pakistan and India’s relationship are quite intricate and convoluted. Due to the ups and down also vicissitudes between India and Pakistan along with the sporadic and fragmentary seizing up and malfunction the future
relations might be anything or is undeniable or irrefutable. Two major issues that is of Kashmir and terrorism would ever persist and exigent which would frequently appeared as the obstacle and stumbling block instead of formation of the normalization of relations among the two countries. Apart from all the complications and disputes both the countries could find the right set of circumstances in maintaining the friendly connections among each other for the longer term. If both the states would amalgamate in building the warmer relations among themselves then that would be very advantageous in terms of economic, trade matters as well as it would bring stability and firmness at the regional level and additionally as the United States of America draw out its troops from in Afghanistan. Considering the growing trend towards regionalism in international relations, it would be appropriate for India to initiate a range of co-operative measures with its neighbours, in the hope of building the SAARC as a viable forum for regional co-operation. However, problems posed by ethno-nationalities as well as interstate bordres within the region are stumbling blocks in promoting any co-operative venture. Perhaps, it is possible for India to form relations with all its neighbours except Pakistan. In fact, the continued tensions between India and Pakistan have persistently marred the prospects of co-operation within the region. What is more, the Kashmir question has not merely attracted international attention but has brought intrusive powers like the US, China and the erstwhile USSR as
important actors in determining the landscape of interstate ties within South Asia. In a way, a continued deadlock over the Kashmir issue is aggravating the arms race between India and Pakistan. Such a race, unfortunately, has also acquired a nuclear dimension now. Even though these two countries have fought three wars in the past, they are still not convinced of the need to divert available scarce resources towards developmental purposes. Being geographically contiguous states, India and Pakistan will have to live with each other. Hence they will have to work out modes of peaceful and co-operative coexistence instead facing the choice of co-destruction. In this context, the significance of bilateral dialogues and negotiations, at different governmental and non-governmental levels, can hardly be underestimated. The process of fruitful negotiations would inevitably brighten up prospects of cooperation between the two countries. Thus, Pakistan has been a very important neighbor to Afghanistan. Both countries have direct interests in each other. Not only Pakistan, but all the neighbors of Afghanistan, wants to see the reconstruction of Afghanistan as a normal state, country, society and nation. War in Afghanistan has adversely affected all their economies, societies and the security environment of the entire region. Building a safe society, functional state institutions and reviving the economy of Afghanistan would bring tremendous benefit to all its neighbors, but perhaps Pakistan is likely to gain more because of greater integration of economies of the bordering provinces and the extensive
transit trade network. In a nutshell, Pakistan, India and Afghanistan are in their attempts to achieve their objectives in terms of their national interests in order to have the influential prestige in the international system. My idea in terms of the future perspective of the India and Pakistan relations is that both these states must focus on the stability of their own territory. Pakistan must concentrate on the development of its own economic development and to remove the issue of terrorism which has now become a global issue. On the other hand, both these states must focus on the cooperative measures and negotiations to resolve the issues rather than violent use of words between each other in order to become stable and peaceful regions in South Asia.

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