

# Two Angry-Birds Of South Asia & Balance Of Power: (An Appraisal)

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## ABSTRACT

A balancing contrivance, also acknowledged as an symmetry of power, is wished-for to assurance the actuality of the nation-state in the global scheme. This contrivance has been existing in the political scenery of Europe for the bygone four-hundred years, notwithstanding in innumerable embodiments. The starter of nuclear-powered arms transformed the forces at work of the structure of balance of power. The prominence of the power balance has augmented as a consequence of this dynamic, favouring political forces at the price of military might. The realist school of thought, conversely, cope that the physiognomies of the nation state's balancing methodology vis-à-vis the prevailing player in the structure are the interfaces of the soldierly and partisan apparatuses of the balance of power. The preponderance of forte amid major nations, rather than a balance of power, is what uphold long-lasting immovability and edict in global affairs. In the global scheme, moderately weak players engross in skirmish with authoritative ones to decrease the soldierly perils modelled by those adversaries, and they may agree to use pre-emption maneuvers. Strategic equilibrium then takes place as a result. The presnt study does assessment of imbalance ties of two (nuclear) rivals in South Asia since independence and their top zones of conflict shorty with realistic lenses. The article also illustrates the futuristic view of Pakistan & India ties as well. The study is qualitative in nature along with descriptive and historical.

**Keywords:** South Asia, Pakistan, India, Balance of Power

## 1. PROLOGUE

From partition to this day, the military and diplomatic front between Pakistan and India have always been hot, mainly because pro-Hindus have never recognised the existence of Pakistan. Still, they considered Pakistan's demand invalid and impractical, but under the high headship of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the determination of Muslims of India never compromised on establishing a new state. That is why India was divided unfairly by the bad

intentions of the British and the conspiracies of Hindus at the time of partition- the Muslim majority areas and the royal states which were independent to join Pakistan, India occupied them with strong arms, including prominent areas of Punjab with Muslim, Junagarh and Jammu and Kashmir-The Junagarh State formally enacted the Independence of India Act on September 15, 1947. In 1947, Pakistan was legally annexed while the majority Muslim population of Kashmir demanded the Maharaja annex Pakistan. India captured these Muslim-majority areas and royal states in a fraudulent, illegal manner. Indian forces also deliberately targeted Pakistan's civilian population with heavy weapons and mortar shells in 2020, and during the same year, 28 innocent civilians were martyred and 253 seriously injured in Indian shelling. Indian shelling also caused irreparable damage to civilian property - Indian forces shot at a UN military observer group vehicle on the LoC (Naveed, 2020). According to the Global Firepower website, India ranks fourth among 136 countries on the list of most powerful forces, and Pakistan ranks 10th. There is also a huge difference between the defence budgets of India and Pakistan. India invests \$47 billion in its defence (Sudhi, R.S, 2020) while Pakistan's defence spending is 7 billion (Ayesha, S 2020). India's defence budget grew by more than 5.5 per cent (PRS, 2021) annually on average. India spends a lot on the military, So India is always maximising its power in an offensive sense. At that point, it is also essential for Pakistan to increase its power for its survival.

## **2. BYGONE SHORT OUTLOOK**

In 1947 Britain divided the subcontinent into two parts before leaving the subcontinent: India and Pakistan. India's Independence Day is August 15, and Pakistan's Day is August 14. Population exchange at the time of distribution can also be called a river of fire and blood. There has been no such large-scale population exchange in the history of the world, and rarely has there been so much violence. In 1947-48, the first Indo-Pak war took place on the issue of Kashmir. In October 1948, the Pakhtun tribes attacked Kashmir to make Kashmir a part of Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh appealed to India for help to avoid this attack and internal Muslim majority insurgency. In return, he handed over his defence, communication, and foreign affairs to India. It was also decided that a referendum would be held in the state on the agreement signed by Maharaja Hari Singh with India. Historians say that the Maharaja did not request India to intervene, but the intervention of the Indian Army was India's own decision. However, the war continued, while the Pakistani Army confined itself only to preserving its borders. This war continued till January 1, 1949. United Nations formed a force to bring peace and decided to hold on a plebiscite on the accession of Kashmir, the answer could not be reached, and it may never happen. At the UN, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promised a poll in Kashmir that Kashmiris would be asked whether they wanted to be a part of India or Pakistan (Sarvepalli, 1979, p.185). Azad Kashmir is one-third of Kashmir. The other side is Jammu and Kashmir. India controls it. In 1954 the Assembly of occupied Kashmir accepted the state's accession to India. In 1957 the Assembly of occupied Kashmir decided to run the system under the Constitution of India from 1954 and decoded occupied Kashmir as the "integral part" of India. During the Indo-China war of 1963, 1962 Britain and the United States held talks between The Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and India, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Suran Singh (Luv, P 2011). Still, these talks were part of this hypocrisy when President Kennedy assured

Ayub Khan that India should not invade Pakistan Kashmir during the China War. These negotiations remained futile, but neither Pakistan nor India has released the details. Still, the Declassified Papers of the United States indicate that Pakistan agreed to options other than the poll. There must be a change in the boundaries that would end the conflict, and the formulas that have been heard so far were probably proposed at that time, such as the Chenab formula. After the failure of these talks, the Kashmir issue was presented to the UNO by Pakistan in 1964. The second war took place between Pakistan and India in 1965. At that time, there was cross-border firing between the border troops. On August 5, Pakistan was confident that the matter would be confined to Kashmir. 25,000 to 30,000 mujahids were sent to Kashmir, but India invaded Lahore on September 6 to ease pressure on occupied Kashmir. The war was fought on the Sialkot front, the largest battle in the military history of tanks, involving 500/600 tanks. On September 22, a ceasefire was held on UN intervention. During this time, part of India and part of Pakistan went under each other's control. On January 10, 1966, talks were held between Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) (Manavi, K 2019), which was then part of the Soviet Union. The following picture highlights the meeting among Ayub and Shastri.

**Figure 2**



**Source:** <https://uzbek-travel.com/about-uzbekistan/monuments/shastri-monument/>

It was decided that the armies on both sides would move to the pre-August position and diplomatic trade relations would be restored (the then Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto resigned from his post, saying that Ayub Khan had also given India some assurances in Tashkent that were against Pakistan's interests and positions and in due course, they would take the nation into confidence But that time never came. After national protests, Ayub Khan gave over power to General Yahya Khan in March 1969. Sheikh Mujib fought the 70 elections based on the six points he had earlier presented at the Conference of Opposition Parties of Lahore. India worked as an oilman on the flames. The Pakistani Army tried to crush him hard.

In December, India also jumped into it; bad air troops entered the war. The war continued for 13 days. At last, on December 16, 1971, East Pakistan became Bangladesh. In 1972 Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed an agreement in Shimla to resolve disputes peacefully, to have normal relations so that political stability and a peaceful atmosphere are established in the subcontinent. In 1974 occupied Kashmir Assembly re-approved the implementation of the Indian Constitution in the state, but Pakistan rejected it. On May 18, India joined the nuclear powers by detonating nuclear but keeping it confidential. It was codenamed "Smiling Budha" and described as a means of acquiring nuclear energy for peaceful use. In the middle of 1986, when Pakistan was embroiled in internal problems, reports started pouring in from across the border that India conducted a huge military exercise in Rajasthan. Is Pakistan in danger? This question was asked seriously in the responsible circles. Apart from the Army, the Air Force and Navy were also part of the exercise, called "Operation Brasstecks". According to the plan, the exercise started from 1986 till 1987. Six lakh soldiers were brought to the Border of Pakistan armed with all kinds of weapons. It was the biggest "exercise" project since World War II. According to one of his generals, it was not an "exercise". There was a plan for a fourth and decisive war with Pakistan, but an Indian journalist met Dr Qadeer in which Dr Qadeer told him that we had prepared everything. If our security were threatened, it would not be too late for firecrackers, and the entire subcontinent would be reduced to ashes, after which the Indian Army's "exercise" was called off. In 1988 agreement was reached between the two countries that each other's nuclear installations would not be attacked and each other would be informed in case of any new experiment. The agreement is re-signed on January 1 every year. In 1989 armed struggle against Indian occupation in occupied Kashmir started. India blamed Pakistan for receiving weapons and training from Pakistan, while Pakistan said that we are only giving "moral and diplomatic" help. The Afghan jihad-trained mujahideen were helping the Muslims of Kashmir; for them, it was also a jihad. In 1991 a new agreement was reached between the two countries that military exercises would also be reported to each other. In 1992 another agreement was signed in New Delhi that chemical weapons would not be used against each other in case of war. In 1996 army officers of both countries met to prevent continuous violations of the Line of Control. In 1998 India carried out five nuclear blasts, these blasts were carried out at Pokhran, Pakistan responded by carrying out six blasts at Chaghi, and it was a response to India, after which the race to build far-reaching missiles started between the two countries, which is still going on. In 1999 the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif met in Lahore when the Indian Prime Minister visited Lahore and Minar Pakistan. This was the first important meeting since the Shimla Conference in 1972. It was committed to following the Agreement of the Shimla Conference in its spirit and decided to take very important steps in restoring confidence. Confidence Building Measures. That is, "CBM." It was an important achievement to normalise relations between the two countries, but tensions on the Line of Control increased greatly after the Kargil incident in May. Gone, and the confidence-building process suffered irreparable damage. Kargil could have created the first armed war situation after the nuclear blasts. In October 1999, General Pervez Musharraf captured the government. The Prime Minister was ousted. Several months later, the President was also sent off. In 2001 Kashmir Assembly was attacked, and 36 people were killed. In July of that year, General

Pervez Musharraf and Atal Bihari Vajpayee met in Agra. The talks lasted two days, but no declaration was issued. On December 13 of the same year, the Indian Parliament was attacked, and 14 people were killed. It was a serious matter, and India blamed Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed for it. After that, a huge gathering of troops on both sides of the border was fully prepared. In 2002, the situation improved, and the forces returned to their cantonments, during which even a bullet would have gone on. It could have reached the use of an atomic bomb. Because of this threat, global pressure played an important role. In 2002: General Pervez Musharraf reiterated the promise that Pakistan's territory would not be allowed to be used by terrorists, but the Kashmir issue should also be solved. In 2003 General Pervez Musharraf signed various agreements with India in September on the shelves of the UN General Assembly meeting that tensions on the Line of Control would not be allowed. In 2004 at the 12th meeting of SAARC in January, which took place in Islamabad, talks were held between General Pervez Musharraf and the Indian Prime Minister, which resulted in talks between several delegations on various issues besides meeting foreign secretaries of the two countries, including foreign ministers, foreign secretaries, military officers, and border officials, i.e., Rangers and Border Security Force officers, as well as counter-drug and nuclear affairs experts. In November, the new Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced during his visit to occupied Kashmir that troops in the area would be reduced. In 2006 India withdrew 5,000 troops from occupied Kashmir but refused to reduce the Army in Siachen. In September, it was decided to take stringent measures against terrorism between General Pervaiz Musharraf and Manmohan Singh. In 2007, the railway service between the two countries, which started as Samjhauta Express, was set on fire near Panipat on February 18, killing 68 people and injuring numerous others, in the same year, comprehensive talks between the two countries were held "Composite Dialogue", which discussed nuclear weapons, intercontinental missiles and confidence building, as well as a joint strategy against terrorism. A decision was also taken.

In 2008 projects worth \$7.6 billion for a gas pipeline between India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan were decided to start every work. It was also part of advancing the confidence-building measure on the Kashmir issue, India blamed the ISI for the attack on the Indian Embassy in Kabul in July, in which 58 people were killed. In October, president Asif Ali Zardari and Manmohan Singh decided to start direct trade between the two countries. In addition, 21 items were traded through the Line of Control, but only for two days. On November 26 of the same year, a major accident occurred. A group of terrorists attacked the Taj Mahal hotel, Oberoi hotel, Shivaji temple, a college, Jewish synagogue in Mumbai, killing 160 people. Terrorists were also killed in the Indian Army's retaliation. Only Ajmal Kasab was arrested, was sentenced to death, after which the process of Indo-Pak talks came to a halt. In 2009 the Pakistani government accepted that the project might have been developed in Karachi, but it did not include any government institution or individual. Prime Minister of Pakistan Yousuf Raza Gilani and Manmohan Singh met at Sharm ul Sheikh (Egypt). The meeting took place in the pastime of the "NAM" meeting. The joint declaration, though not specific, did not make much of a point. Manmohan Singh urged that Pakistan should take the first step and that the alleged terrorist training bases in Pakistan should be eliminated. In August, India demanded Pakistan arrest Hafiz Saeed, the leader of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, associated with Lashkar-e-Taiba, and prosecute him for the Mumbai attack. January 2010: Exchange of fire on both sides on the

Line of Control was held in Delhi in February when the foreign ministers of the two countries met in Islamabad in July. In January 2011, the Indian Home Minister said India would share an investigation into the attack on Samjhauta express with Pakistan. The Foreign Secretaries of the two countries met in Nepal and it was decided that the talks would be resumed and discussed "all disputes and issues seeking resolution". 2012: Ajmal Kasab was hanged in November.

In January 2013 Firing was exchanged on both sides on the Line of Control, the two countries declared their respective casualties and financial losses. 2014: General Raheel Sharif reiterated his commitment that Kashmir is the vein of Pakistan and that the issue should be resolved in the light of Kashmiris' intention and UN resolutions to create peace and stability in the region. Nawaz Sharif and Narendra Modi met in May. The meeting in Delhi announced the start of fresh talks. In 2015 Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and Narendra Modi met during the Paris Conference on The Environment of the United Nations in December, which resulted in the meeting of the security advisors of the two countries in Bangkok. Earlier, the two leaders also met at the Shanghai Cooperation Conference in Ufa, Russia. Indian Foreign Minister Sushma Swaraj came to attend the Islamabad conference and the talks were announced to be restored but could not begin in practice. The date of the talks was fixed that the Pathankot incident took place on which Pakistan formed the JIT, and an FIR was also registered in Gujranwala. There was no significant progress after that. Only the two countries have been and are exchanging allegations of terrorism against each other. So this long history of India and Pakistan has no specific progress. If both countries try to negotiate their difference and come to the same point, unfortunately, some forces don't let this happen.

### **3. KASHMIR MATTER**

After independence from Britain, two sovereign states, Pakistan and India came into existence. Princely states were given the power to join any country as per the wishes of their people. Kashmir had a majority of Muslims, but its Hindu king did not make any decision on time. Tribal troops from Pakistan joined the ongoing internal civil war in Kashmir in October 1947. On October 26, 1947, Maharaja signed a document for Kashmir's accession to India, seeking help from India (Pervaiz.1992, p.103). But the accession was conditional that as soon as things returned to normal, Kashmir would go to the polls. India landed its troops in Srinagar by air to crush the revolt in Kashmir, which preceded to the first war between Pakistan and India on October 27, 1947. India seek out help from the UN on the Kashmir issue on January 1, 1948. On February 5, 1948, United Nations called for an immediate ceasefire through a resolution to hold a vote there. On January 1, 1949, the United Nations declared a ceasefire, and the two countries' armies respected the ceasefire line and held a vote there. On January 26, 1950, Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gave the State of Jammu and Kashmir sovereign status in addition to defence, foreign, and communication. On August 17-20, 1953, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan met in Delhi in which by the end of April 1954, they agreed to appoint administrators for the polls in Kashmir. However, as strategic relations between Pakistan and the US deepened, India refused to vote, calling the issue part of the Cold War. In March 1965, the Indian Parliament passed a bill that empowered India to appoint governors there, dismiss the government in Kashmir and prevent it from making a constitution, declaring Kashmir as a

province. The second war broke out between Pakistan and India from August 23 to September 1965, which ended the 1949 ceasefire agreement. On January 10, 1966, the Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan, under which the two countries agreed to bring their forces to pre-war positions. The violation of human rights were on peak and 23 women faced gang-rape (Asia Watch 1993). On February 21, 1999, Indian Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif signed the Lahore Declaration reiterating the resolution of all settlement issues including Kashmir through mutual dialogue. Kargil war broke out between Pakistan and India in May - July 1999. In July 2016 curfew was imposed in Kashmir following protests following the martyrdom of leading Hizbul Mujahideen commander Burhan Wani. In August 2016 50-day curfew in the Valley relaxed after the death of Burhan Wani, 68 civilians were killed and 9,000 injured due to a wave of protests and violence in the Valley (PTI, 2016). In May 2017, thousands of people broke curfew to attend the funeral of Hurriyat Commander Sabzar Ahmad Bhatt. On February 14, 2019, 40 Indian soldiers were killed in a suicide attack in Pulwama. India threatened to shut down Pakistan's water on February 21, 2019. On February 26, 2019, India launched an airstrike on a mujahideen camp in Balakot and claimed to have killed several mujahideen. Pakistan shot down two Indian planes and arrested an Indian pilot on February 27, 2019 (Xinhua, 2019). The Indian government abolished Article 370 from the Constitution, giving Kashmir special status on August 5, 2019. Thus Kashmir was merged with the Indian Union. On August 16, 2019, for the first time since 1965, the UN Security Council met on the Kashmir issue partielaur after J&K reorganization act and annocemnet of the policy of issuing domicile certificates (Ahmar 2020).. The Kashmir issue was discussed in the UN Security Council for the first time in decades. Several leaders and journalists worldwide condemned India's human rights violations in occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir issue is a cornerstone of good relations between Pakistan and India. Especially in the last few years, the Kashmir issue has recognised its potential as an international issue due to the ongoing war in Kashmir. In this regard, especially the effective cooperation of the new and India's aggression also drew attention to the issue to the world powers. A new voice for resolving the Kashmir crisis has emerged. So the only solution to the Kashmir issue is self-determination which should be given to Kashmiris to give them the right to whom they want.

#### **4. HYDRO-POLITICS VIS-À-VIS INDIA-PAKISTAN**

It's a fact that Pakistan can face water threatened by near 2025 (Uzair, S & Atrey B, 2019). India's Minister for Water Resources Nitin Gadkari has said that the water of the Indian portion, which used to go to Pakistan, will no longer be allowed to go, and the water will be diverted to Jammu and Kashmir (The Wire, 2019). After Indus Waters Treaty, three wars were fought between Pakistan and India and disputes over various matters, but this agreement is something between the two countries that is in force despite various complaints. The Indus Waters Treaty is primarily a treaty among the two states for water distribution. The water source is in China, which passes over Indian-controlled Kashmir, Punjab and Sindh and into the Arabian Sea. In this canal system, there are six rivers; three are Western and three are Eastern. The western rivers consist of Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, while the eastern rivers consist of Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej. These rivers' geography is such that they flow in Pakistan but come out of India. In 1947

after the partition, the debate between Pakistan and India on the distribution of resources broke out; an agreement was signed between India and Pakistan on May 4, 1948, that India would supply Pakistan with water as needed while Pakistan would pay Compensation to India for this water. The following picture can explain widely the division of rivers.

**Figure 1**



Source: <http://yris.vira.org/essays/3101>

This was a temporary agreement, and negotiations for a solution among both states continued, and finally, the talks were delayed. Because of these circumstances, the World Bank started to meditate on the issue. After the effort, the World Bank entered into an Indus water treaty between Pakistan and India in 1960 (Michael, G., and Igor, Z, 1997, p. 285). Under the Indus water treaty, although Pakistan has a right to the waters of the western rivers, India can also use this water under strict conditions which do not affect the access of water to Pakistan. Two of India's projects, the Kishan Ganga dam and Ratle dam are both on the Jhelum River and Chenab river, respectively Pakistan has approached the World Bank against both these projects, and the World Bank has asked Pakistan to accept 'neutral experts' to resolve the dispute (Chaturvedi, A.K., 2013). Kishan Ganga Dam is located in Indian-administered Kashmir, just near the Line of Control, which was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi last year. India started work on the dam in 2007, but in 2010, the International Court of The Hague blocked the project for three years. In 2013, the International Court of Law ruled that since the dam's construction would not affect the access of water to Pakistan, a dam could be built on it.



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated about Pakistan's water that he would be bringing Indus water back to India in 2016 (Varinder. S, 2016). Narendra Modi had said that blood and water could not flow commitment to stop together after the Uri attack (Dipanjan. R.C, 2016). Apart from western rivers, Pakistan also uses water from eastern rivers. Pakistan gets 2 million acres of water from the Eastern Rivers, especially Ravi, from India, which India is trying to stop. To prevent this water, India is working on Shahpur Kandi Project on River Ravi, Ojh dam, and Ravi Beas link on Ojh itself which may affect water access to Pakistan (PTI, 2018). Pakistan's agriculture depends on western rivers as an agricultural country. Since these rivers pass through Indian-controlled Kashmir, the importance of this water for Pakistan is even greater. But with the Indus Water Treaty in place, it does not seem possible for India to hold back Pakistan's share of water.

## **5. U.S.-INDIA STRATEGIC BONHOMIE**

Pakistan and India have no competition in the conventional war, as New Delhi is far ahead of Islamabad on this front due to its numerical superiority. However, there is a fear of a mutual disaster between Islamabad and New Delhi in the unconventional war, which makes India averse to challenging Pakistan. Still, now after this agreement, it seems that India will get an edge as the Indian Air Force will have the satellite data with the Indian Air Force due to the US agreement, which can make its targets more authentic and better. "The US and India are working together on so many of the most important challenges of our time and ones that are having a profound impact on the lives of our citizens. The partnership between the United States and India is vital, and it's strong and increasingly productive (US State department, 2021)." Defence cooperation between the US and India is scaling new peaks, including complex exercises in Malabar, liaison officers, information sharing, and defence agreements, the Secure Communication COMCASA. By 2020, the United States had approved more than \$20 billion in defence deals to India and its not anew deal but the military exercises are four decades old (Verma, 2019).

## **6. RAMIFICATIONS FOR LAND OF PURE**

Kashmir has been the focus of Pakistan's foreign and defence policies since 1947, After losing East Pakistan (today's Bangladesh), Pakistan was determined not to allow Kashmir to go publicly. Even the Shimla Agreement signed between India and Pakistan in 1972 prevents both sides from unilaterally changing the status of Kashmir. Despite the limited war of 1999 and the repeated crisis related to Kashmir over the past two decades, Kashmir's status remained intact. From a Pakistani point of view, the end of Jammu and Kashmir's special status has transformed India's occupation and the status of Kashmir and Ladakh areas. Islamabad cannot accept these new changes as it would practically mean recognising the Line of Control (LoC) as an international border in Kashmir. So, through this decision, New Delhi has indicated to Pakistan that it does not accept The Pakistani claim on the Indian-controlled Kashmir region. Pakistan has no choice but to respond with the assumption that Modi aims to pull Pakistan out of the Kashmir issue. There is a widespread debate in Islamabad about how to respond to India's move, its hands and feet are tied due to the Taliban's focus on reaching a peace deal in Afghanistan and continued Us pressure for legal and disciplinary actions against armed groups.

For the past two years, Pakistan has been engaged with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on the issue of stopping terrorist financing and improving the financial corruption situation. Failure to reach the targets set by FATF will result in withholding the quarterly instalment of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), for which negotiations were held under the June 2019 relief package due to the country's economic crisis. Thus, Pakistan has very limited routes to Kashmir. Due to economic pressure and the need for continued economic support from the IMF and multilateral lending, the use of force is unsuitable. But Pakistan may consider using force to resolve its intention and problem in the next few weeks, such as simultaneous bad and air force-based military exercises along the eastern borders and test-launch of ballistic and cruise missiles. Pakistan has reduced diplomatic links with India and intensified links with the UN and the international community. After India described the developments in Kashmir as an internal matter, Pakistan was worried that most of the international community would accept these Indian initiatives. That is why the focus has been on establishing links with foreign governments and sending a message that Kashmir is a disputed area in the light of UN Security Council resolutions. Internal politics is also forcing the PTI government to fuel anti-India rhetoric and highlight the human rights situation in Kashmir. The immediate purpose of Pakistani diplomatic activities is to create global pressure on India to reverse its actions in Kashmir, i.e. to bring back the past status of Kashmir and lift restrictions on communication, movement, and political activities for the Kashmiri people. In the coming months, Pakistan will see how Kashmiris react as the Indian move is creating discontent and anger in the Valley. Kashmir may be hit by a political storm and will determine Pakistan's next move, which could be the support of local Kashmiris in political and all other forms.

## **7. REALISTIC PARADIGM & BALANCE OF POWER IN THE REGION VIS-À-VIS INDIA-PAKISTAN**

Pakistan has been expressing its goodwill and messages to live in peace and security like good neighbours several times. But unfortunately, India never expressed positive lying on such efforts but tried to promote all kinds of conflicts against Pakistan further. It is unfortunate for this region that India is trying to disrupt relations further instead of building better relations with neighbouring countries. Preparing to make matters worse in Ladakh with China. Not only has false propaganda against Pakistan continued, but it is also striving to create terrorism, sabotage, and religious and sectarian hatred within Pakistan. When both countries have been taken to military conflict in the past, and still the dangers of war are looming all the time, the only solution to the Kashmir issue is the Kashmiris' right to freedom, and Indo-Pak relations will remain strained. The question is: Are India's relations with other neighbouring countries around it friendly and normal? If so, why did Indian tensions with China take the form of war in 1962? Indian historians, however, note that China would not have retaliated if India had not made the mistake of occupying the territory controlled by China despite being a disputed territory. Although China is not a part of South Asia, it has hugely influenced the South Asia. Nevertheless, relations with India have improved over the past decade. Many factors in India's power can't be neglected. It is the only state in South Asia with strategic strength, resulting in immense security during the war. It also has an active industrial complex with many essential

components for real self-sufficiency. India's vast unused natural resources are much higher than other states of South Asia. Briefly, India's supremacy in South Asia is safe. Pakistan's strategic gain in nuclear weapons is entirely based on counterbalancing against India. Pakistan also adopts a credible prevention strategy but has not officially announced it. According to realism, states want to pursue power for their survival. Realism is the predominant theory in global politics; the power struggle, the national interest of states, and anarchy in international politics are the basic ideas of realism. Realists believe there is no universal power or authority to dictate foreign policies and sovereign states. States are independent while formulating their policies to achieve their goals. The study of realism is appropriate for defining the relationship between states. In the case of Pakistan and India, both states are enhancing their capabilities for their survival. While no state is a permanent friend in global politics, there is no permanent enemy, but national interest is primary. International anarchy mandates the state's foreign policy. It affects vulnerable countries towards a security dilemma and is final for their existence. So, according to this dilemma, both states are increasing their military capabilities.

## **8. FUTURISTIC OUTLOOK OF INDIA-PAKISTAN KINDRED**

Modi's Futureistic decision has further imbalanced the already cumbersome relations between India and Pakistan. Even before the Pulwama crisis and elections in India, Prime Minister Imran Khan was optimistic that Pakistan could hold talks with the Modi-led government on any important issue with India. However, positive progress in India-Pakistan relations may be lost in the mid-term. As tensions escalate and the LoC and the two forces are engaged in clashes, the nationalist narrative is expanding in both countries. Both Khan and Modi are "popular" leaders following the wishes of their supporters in their respective areas. Khan has painted a picture of Modi according to which he is a modern Hitler. In contrast, the Indian Defence Minister has warned that only Pakistan-controlled Kashmir will be discussed from Islamabad. Pakistan has also linked the review of its decision to cut ties with India with the return of recent measures taken by New Delhi in Kashmir. It also linked the return of recent measures taken in Kashmir.

For Islamabad, the immediate future of relations with New Delhi depends on India's treatment of Kashmir. Tensions have increased after India's recent actions, including a ban on movement in the name of security and eliminating communication contacts. Pakistan cannot relax these sanctions. India's responsibility is to review, act and work to reduce tensions in Kashmir. Until then, the crisis between India and Pakistan relations will persist.

## **9. CONCLUDING ANALYSIS**

New Delhi and Islamabad both have had long-strained relationships since their independence. Islamabad always tried to balance its power against New Delhi, as India is strong enough in conventional warfare compared to Pakistan. Therefore Pakistan is achieving nuclear technology from other countries. But still, power can not be balanced due to Indian superiority. After Indo US nuclear deal, Indian hegemony is clear. From the realist perspective, both states are enhancing their capabilities for survival but the disturbing thing is that India is advancing her power in the offensive sense while Pakistan is increasing in the defensive sense. In this case, sometimes power can not be balanced for a long time. Also, their long-term conflicts,

such as the water dispute and Kashmir issue, prevent them from having cordial relations. Water issues can be resolved quickly, but the Kashmir dispute became the bone of contention stuck between Pakistan and India. Their connections can not be friendly without a solution to the Kashmir issue. Kashmir.

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