

REGIONAL SECURITY AND STATE IDENTITY : A HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN'S FIGHT WITH FANATICISM AND RADICALISM

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ABSTRACT

This paper narrates the contemporary state of affairs of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Its focal point is about few fundamental domains: Pakistan's national character, its fight against radicalism and the Pakistan's territorial safety. It explains how the country's existing issues related to fanaticism, radicalism and unpredictability are essentially the outcome of its uncertainty about National character. Due to this contrasting National character of Pakistan which resulted its breaking, by way of few demanding for a liberal democracy while the so called fundamentalists wishing for a state based on rigid Islamic ideology. The current research work will analyze, that such misunderstanding leads to negative consequences as the Nation turns out to be the focus of an additional degree of dangerous violence, categorically the north-western region of Pakistan. The strength of the nation has undoubtedly jolted by this caliber of fundamentalism and resulted to a shift in various aspects of the country's affiliation with its neighbors. With all the political heads keep on playing the religious cards. We hope to show that the existing issues and uncertainties in the country are in the long run covering up Pakistan's national character, which in return has exaggerated the country's present-day national and foreign strategies. And keeping in mind the new Global trends for prosperity and development, what must be the more feasible and only way of action in order to put the Nation on the track of sustainable development without harming relationships with the neighboring countries with whom Pakistan have ever-lasting hostile relations.

KEYWORDS: *Islam, radicalism, regional security, Pakistan's Inter Services Intelligence, state identity, geo-political importance, future course of action*

INTRODUCTION

This paper addresses the issues of Pakistan's struggle with fundamentalism, regional security and state identity. It shows the role played by the national army, which in turn breeding its present unstable situation. The current research article discussed Pakistan's state identity through the lens of fanaticism and uncertain geo-political situation; we argue that Pakistan's core dilemma lie in its eternal unreliability of the State's religion with public life; and as one of the collapsing factor due to which the State of Pakistan is unable to work properly. To mention few other factors along with this are the rising wave of fanaticism and Eastern hostile neighboring state of India, we additionally emphasize that owing to this embedded self-doubt, Pakistani state is depicting as an 'incomplete state'.

Pakistan's ambiguous connection with Islam has immensely threatened the country's potential to deal with what has been explained by way of 'the empirical risk' (Shaikh, 2009) created through fundamentalist breeds within the state, as they always act while using the most sacred and pious "Islam card". Basically it is the dubious attitude of the state towards the role of Islam in social life without realizing its

more dangerous consequences at the later stage, by granting these fundamental groups the license to control it through more rigid Islamic principles (Shaikh, 2009).

PAKISTAN'S STATE IDENTITY: TURBULENCE THROUGH HISTORY

The country's continuing claims of being a modest, open-minded and enlightened state on one side, while the vision of country's founding father Muhammad Ali on the other side simply confused the National identity of Pakistan (Mukarram, 2010). Although the Muslim League's leadership based the partition of India on the ground of Muslim's unique way of life from those of Hindus, yet Jinnah, as the first Governor General of Pakistan declared that Pakistanis were

"Free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State"

(National Assembly of Pakistan. (n.d.) Address of the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad ali Jinnah on 11th august, 1947 to 1st constituent assembly).

Due to the above mentioned very open contradictory statement by the country founding father's words for a free country established on theological basis along with his idea of a system in which two or more states, groups, principles, sources of authority, etc., coexist. Resulted one of its main problem related to its National's character. It is easy to understand that Jinnah's vision was almost fundamental for setting up both radical and moderate forces for the (un)making of Pakistani 'nation' and the central stage occupied by the religion of Islam (Chari, Cheema & Cohen, 2007). One common perception which explains that there were two variants of Islam at the time of Pakistan's independence back in 1947, namely the rigid and progressive, but as the rigid version of Islam gained more popularity due to geo-political circumstances, which ultimately leads to confusions about the relationship of state and religion on the one hand and state and nation-building on the other hand (Gupta, 2010). In contrast to India, which had an intensely-rooted historical sense of national identity (Synott, 2009), Pakistan seriously needed a unique legislative framework along with all the basic components. Synott (2009) further elaborated this point as to what degree and by whose help these conservative groups penetrated into state politics by introducing rigid Islamic laws. (Synott, 2009) expresses that throughout all the previous elections, these religious parties were caressed in order to lock their help in state's legislative assembly for political gains. Sayeed (1965) has explained further that traditional ideas have been mixed with Western ideas to produce "a soothing syrup of compromise". For instance, Pakistan's constitution blends Islamic injunction, Allah as the ultimate authority, with Western notion of popular sovereignty thus producing a formula wherein it is stated that ultimate sovereignty of the Universe lies with Allah, but the people of Pakistan would exercise it inside the boundaries recommended through Him.

It is generally accepted fact that there is popular democratic form of government in Pakistan where majority ruled the country, though majority of the population believed that such democratic form of government is inclined towards *Islamic* democracy. Currently this statement is still echoed through the delivery of basic Islamic provision for the Muslims population. For instance, by sponsoring and constructing of mosques and madrassas (Sayeed, 1965).

It might stand accurate that the religious scholars did not gain the executive chain of command, but then again these religious scholars have tremendous impact on the masses. While battling for Autonomous state, these political groups notably the Muslim League depended massively on these spiritual parties to gather assistance from general public. Once Pakistan came into existence, the Muslim League was not really in the position to make an enlightened explanation of state religion in their programme for the general public. Consequently, the religious leaders, explicitly who are

supposedly 'fundamentalists', such as Maulana Maudoodi, have often been successful in impressing upon the people the fact that the promised Islamic State has not been established and that political leaders merely call upon the name of Islam to win political support. Apparently that is one solid justification as to how most regimes have intentionally back down to the religious scholar's request that the legislative Establishment must define in clear terms that one of the goals of national strategy is to produce the basic requirements intended for the creation of an Islamic system in the country.

What is more interesting yet ironic is that the Ulama and the religious fanatics have regularly disagreed among themselves in their opinion by way of what actions the regime required to follow in order to attain the perception of creating an ideal Islamic state. The mental and rational levels of the conservative religious scholars are limited to more conventional and strict explanation of Islamic law. Consequently, these *ulema* remotely do not know by what methods modern state machinery functions, i.e., its administrative machinery or the kind of pace of social change occurs within Islamic world (Sayeed, 1965). Renowned religious scholar Maudoodi is said to have accepted such stance as well as followed the perception that more Muslim scholars needed to work hard as well as maintain the idea for attaining a true Islamic country.

Yet, these very approaches of Maudoodi, are not align to the views of orthodox Islamic religious scholars. Islam is a doctrine of flawlessness for the conservative religious scholars and that can be applied on legislative as well as national domains with their recommended rules and values. Yet, one religious turn political group (Jamaat-i-Islami) insists that Muslim doctrine not really include entire regions of cutting edge legislation. Therefore, the legislation is alienated into few distinct types by the aforementioned – the affirmative, the compulsory along with the acceptable. As far as the knowledge of Maudoodi is concern, the compulsory component is actually those rules that the Holy Quran rigorously instructed, for example liquor prohibition, wagering as well as profit plus the laws of hereditaments (Maudoodi, 1955). The affirmative component consists of those Islamic rules which favour Muslims to follow. Moreover, few these rules are authorized clearly, whereas the rest endorsed by implicative insinuations as well as inferences via the preaching's of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) (Maudoodi, 1955). Out of the three, Authorized quarter belongs to that domain where state legislators could establish conferring to their circumspection to ensemble the necessity of time. Because of their softness this one "*consumes the potentialities of meeting the ever-incrementing requisites of every age*" (Maudoodi, 1955). Come along the Maudoodi's ability on this, it is easy to understand through what medium these vision and ideas penetrated at political level and spread

in general public. Though there was massive support by the country's religious scholars and intellectuals, the national government was able to ward off the commands of religious scholars and fanatics.

Though these radical religious groups do not have gathered strong political power, they were in a position to propagate their intentions and plans through Masjid (Muslim's house of worship). Masjids (Muslim's houses of worship) subsist throughout the country. As all the religious sermons are delivered in Arabic language at mosques and other religious gatherings as well as prayers at mosques, which most of the people living in this country never comprehend and it ultimately provides most conservatives religious scholars real upper hand and that provides a soft playing ground for them to counter any change in the society for better or against Islam (Sayeed, 1965).

Till now, as there is a never-ending contest between the so called liberals and the more fundamental sections of society and it stops us to understand of which dream of the country's founding father (Muhammad Ali Jinnah) to embrace; a culturally diverse society or the country ruled by pure Islamic laws? Basically the problem is not with liberals and conservatives but even with the one's following Islam are in persistent puzzle as to what version and which course to follow in order to accomplish that idea.

Adding to the above mentioned actual deadlock between the liberals and conservatives, Pakistan's surrendering to armed forces control throughout its history and thus made it democratically less developed at various fields of life. The list is too long and too muddy as well as dodgy, but together it all constituted almost half of its history ruled by Military dictators. All these coups and military take-overs made it possible for the military heads to explain and interpret the ideology of Pakistan to be achieved via thoroughly military terms.

Majority of individuals serving for country's military supports founding father Muhammad Ali's vision, nonetheless think non-military political figures are incompetent towards attaining that vision and consequently these men in uniform jump-in the politics to save their country. General Zia once expressed that the military basically is here to bring back on track the derailed political leaders (Chari, Cheema & Cohen, 2007). It strengthens the military's notion that their involvement is unfortunate though compulsory (ibid). Army tenure at its latest form, the one headed by General Musharraf was more secular in his approach and had far more liberal compared to Zia's tenure. Interesting enough due to their central role in politics, the state's army by and large economically profited substantially and subsequently they feel as if they are the saviours even in political field. Similar views were presented by (Jaffrelot, 2015) that on the pretext of

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There are more than few justifications of their claim that the state's military is one among the few remaining well-founded organisations but as they keep on meddling in the rest of the state's affairs with ultimate vigour and power, which eventually brings even more turbulence for the country over all. Basically it is hard to conclude as at which side of the goal we are playing and for whom, while keeping in mind the mid-1980s General Zia's Islam laden transformation of the society and later on during General Musharraf's regime, taking a 180 degree U-turn in order to make it presentable as a more enlightened one. Consequently all these zigzag turns made no good as far as presenting and forming a real and required state character of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is concern but take it for worse in that way.

Resorting to Islam made Pakistan military to be against India. Similarly all the hardliners armed bands were directed towards our neighboring states (India, Afghanistan), primarily encouraged by Pakistan's military. And the state's military utilized National religion for interventionist spirit (Gupta, 2009). Similarly Zia Ul Haq's regime: on taking power he announced the obligation of Sharia rules with the ultimate objective to create and inject Muslim values in the life of the nation, as it was engendered for that purpose. Zia ul Haq basically intended to make each and every state organization with adherence to pure Muslim ideologies, standards and mores. And soon after grabbing the power by force, he endeavored for the elimination of all against the Sharia activities across Pakistan, to list a few the fixation of an annual tax system on Muslims, agriculture and non-agriculture produce lands levy and all other rules related to regularize the conduct of Muslims living in Pakistan. In order to organize rules related to Muslim banking, the services of renowned intellectuals were hired. Actually the General wants to bring each and every action of the people living in the country under the strict and authoritative instructions of the Muslim laws.

The Armed forces Top General happily presented his assistance for religious armed groups with the sole purpose of bring the country under the strict command of sharia law, thus allowing all such groups to operate freely under his legitimate command, later on that situation will be utilized for raising radicalism. The state's direct involvement in Afghanistan-Russian war of 1979-1989 was resulted in the setting up of large numbers of madrassas, both no-official plus overseas-funded, for the sole purpose of preparing Jihadi groups to fight against Russians beyond their western borders. Eventually, when Soviets cleared-out Afghanistan, the tremendous foundation created the Taliban, strengthened further due to Pakistan's military assistance (Shaikh, 2009).

General Musharraf, with difference of opinion, on taking the power made his liberal and progressive ideas exceptionally clear. It turns out to be more obvious when back in 2001; he acted against the infamous blasphemy act. Whereas his Predecessor tactfully uses the army status and power to bring about staunch Muslim laws.

In spite of the fact that he later on steps back from this statement due to overwhelming agitation from the religious groups, the General kept on showing his dislike for radical Islam. The same idea was reproduced in 2001, while delivering a lecture to Muslim scholars in whom he contended

"How does the world look at us? The world sees us backward and constantly going under. Is there any doubt that we have been left behind although we claim Islam will carry us forward in every age, every circumstance and every land? How does the world judge our claim? It looks upon us as terrorists. We have been killing each other. And now we want to spread violence and terror abroad. Naturally the world regards us as terrorists. Our claim of tolerance is phony. We never tire of talking about the status that Islam accords to women. We only pay lip-service to its teachings. We do not act upon it. This is hypocrisy" (Jones, 2007: 21).

These wordings were regarding as the utmost obvious as well as unmediated expression ever done by the country's chief related to Muslim enlightenment.

Though both Musharraf and Zia professionally belongs to the same organization, any non-professional can easily find huge contrast the way they both ruled the country as for as their administrative style was concerned. As the country's military rulers were busy in their fluctuated ideas related to the very nature of the state, and it consequently leads to the state instability in the long run. Furthermore, however General Zia ul Haq's endeavor in transforming the country accordingly with Sharia Law indicated that religious radicals got the opportunity to strengthen their muscles, which now by way of few demanding for a liberal democracy while the so called

fundamentalists wishing for a state based on rigid Islamic ideology. During 1980s for the purpose of geo-political supremacy, General Zia strengthened religious radical groups throughout the country unopposed, which later on revolved against their own creators in retaliation.

Additionally, the prime reason behind the state's army involvement in legislative issues of the country is due to the very serious threat posed by our Hindu dominant eastern neighbor. This Indian threat is so much exaggerated ever since, that it is generally assumed across Pakistan that the sole reason behind the military's meddling in legislative issues is due to the fact, that the Indians might attack Pakistan if the political vacuum is not filling by the state military. That negative assumption to a greater extend is the most powerful instrument for the military to cement their strength inside the nation. Fascinatingly it is the state's Armed forces that have time and time again succeeded almost all authority, making a legitimate cushion for them in order to work freely outside their jurisdiction.

Keeping this point crystal clear, the military threat from our eastern neighbor is not that gigantic as it is presented by the military establishment. Many questions needed to answer in case the issue of Kashmir is abstracted in this calculation as it might leads to no rigidity stuck among the two atomic powers. And staying with the same argument, one can easily assume that the fight inside Kashmir is not for just upholding Muslims supremacy but to continue the state's army upper hand in every institution within Pakistan. There is this strong likelihood that the people of Pakistan will prefer a military ruled government rather than a more balanced people's elected democracy, conditioned that the tenseness remains high among India and Pakistan. It would be favorable for the Armed forces since their competence as well as grip would continue unharmed inside the state's political domain. Subsequently it is worth saying that the armed force has played a massive part in a few of the variables that have encouraged insecurity inside the country. Though it did not even encourage as well as sustain intense combativeness, it also utilize the eternal risk lies on our eastern borders as the most favorable excuse in order to subdue the people's elected regime without the fear of some sort of responsibility or else explanation.

A ZOOM-IN INTO THE PRESENT EXTRMISM, REGIONAL RELATIONSHIP AND SECURITY

As it is obvious from the circumstances of the last four decades, turbulence along with insurgency is not a novel idea designed for Pakistan. Bloodshed ever remained present in Pakistan, categorically the coastal town and capital of Sindh province and the area bordering with Afghanistan (Synott, 2009). Though it was in 2005-06 where one can notice a huge shift of terrorist activities all over the country, especially a

massive increase in the number of suicide attacks. As (Synott, 2009: 39) pointed out that till the above mentioned date these types of violent activities used to be very rare in the country but all of a sudden there was a surge in that sort of violence. And that era marked the start of extreme violent acts where the radical violent groups became active around Pakistan including the principal metropolitan.

One of the greatest issues of the country is related to emerging radicalism and violence. As is evident from discussion in the preceding pages, previously the Pakistani State has openly offered assistance for radical bunches within our eastern and western neighbouring states, which is responsible for activating the flow of fanaticism and violence inside Pakistan (Rashid, 2010). It is explained in the later part of this paper, that it was basically the state's armed forces as well as secret military agencies that trained all the radical groups for Kashmir expedition. And later on all such militant bunches directly related to all violent activities within the country's principal metropolises. All that official assistance aimed for armed bands brings the state's overall security situation to a contrasting state of affairs, one which has led to the on-going problem of fundamentalism within the country.

As the United States started their attack for the so-called 9/11 culprits in Afghanistan, majority of the militant groups moved to Pakistan for safe heavens, where they used to live in more peace and security for some time. Consequently it leads to enhance the flow of violence to a greater level within Pakistan. As time follows, we witnessed their division into Afghan Taliban and Pakistani Taliban and though there are nuanced differences in their socio-economic background and lethality, which can be discussed at length elsewhere, in any case, it ought to be adequate to state that whereas the previous version of these groups are overwhelmingly an armed force of ignorant or semi-illiterate laborers and workers, their Pakistani counter is more young, and radicalised owing to their education in religious academic institutions settled within the areas bordering with Afghanistan (Rashid, 2010).

Research based findings suggested that only outside financial assistance and military backing leads to the development of militant groups across the world. Investigation conducted by RAND enterprise of more than 90 militancy operations from the time of Second World War revealed about militant groups' success stories only if they accepted plus maintained official aid. While the success rate of militants operations without official assistance, stood 17% of the time (Fair and Jones, 2009). Whatever the case, one thing is evident that Pakistan owes its current problems to its rivalry with India. The main reason of assisting religious groups within the country is due to its war against the Hindu

dominant state, resulted from the dispute over the Himalaya region (Haqqani, n.d.).

In spite of the fact that Pakistani military and elected government are very much cooperating and supporting the war against terrorism across the country and to achieve that objectives have launched multiple military operations with full scale, though at times the International community find flaws on Pakistan's side as far as its intentions are concerned but Pakistan is still busy in eliminating the militant groups as operation *Zarb e Azb* is the evidence.

It is obvious from these discussions that Pakistan's issue with fundamentalism and insurgency is very much active. It is reasonable to express as the responsibility lies on the government of Pakistan for frailty of not constraining the militant ventures within its borders. And it is just the sheer backing and support of various states' run organizations that the issue of radicalism and fundamentalism is by no mean decreasing in velocity.

INTER-SERVICES INTELLIGENCE: A BURDENSOME POSSESSION OR MORE TROUBLE THAN IT'S WORTH

While it is not hard to discover the Inter-Services Intelligence's actual enterprise and precise involution at various operations as far as the neighboring hostile states are concern, though one can find ample documents which demonstrates who much the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has distorted the politics inside the country.

Inter Services Intelligence's (ISI), came into existence in 1948, and was at first anticipated to tackle problems associated with country's safety for example analyzing outside warnings as well as sharing intelligence with friendly countries on mutual interest (BBC, 2011). And after that, various Military heads of the states through one way or another and by hood or by crook during their regimes tried purposefully to stretched out the power of Armed forces to almost all the sections of civilian branches of government as the country is rules by various Military heads for full 31 years (Gregory, 2007), (Synott, 2009).

During the 1990s general election, the then country's head of Armed forces ordered Pakistan's spy agency Chief General Asad Durrani to distribute Millions of Dollars among rival political parties in order to defeat the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) government of Ms. Benazir Bhutto, the claim categorically accepted by Mr. Asad Durrani during the Supreme court hearing (The Guardian, 2012), (Dawn, October 30, 2012).

It's not just Pakistan's ruling class but very much the common men who really believe now that the country's military is behind manipulating the general elections for their

own gains and for that purpose the ISI really don't mind to threatened the political figures in order to make them available for defection and support their already chosen's political party (Abi-habib and Masood, 2018).

The activities of Inter-Services Intelligence agency changed drastically following the Russians incursion on Afghanistan, once the Soviets got possession of the whole country, the Inter-Services Intelligence confirmed relations with the Saudi regime and connected stake holders which resulted into Pakistan huge reserves transportation via non-official particular banks, along with *hawala*, a non-formal, accolade-based system for transporting cash. A direct partnership within director's Central Intelligence Agency along with Inter-Services Intelligence chief emerged, consequently the USA's national spy organization Central Intelligence Agency transferred every year more than \$200 million to the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). These reserves were similarly coordinated by the Saudis. Such financial altruism undoubtedly granted the Inter-Services Intelligence further additional dominance, capacity as well as authority inside the politics of Pakistan (Gregory, 2007). Ms. Benazir, on one occasion as the country's premier though tried to curb the powers of Inter-Services Intelligence, though without any success. Once the popular representative government was form in 1988, the state's spy agency deliberately instigated to start guerrilla war in Kashmir, which helped them not to mature democracy within the country, later on Nawaz Sharif after becoming the premier for the first time even attempted like Ms. Benazir to halt the emerging authority of the agency. And he changed the head of state's spy agency by means of appointing a relatively naïve and staunch Islamic Lt General. It was such decisions at the top political level that badly hurt equally the reputation of Inter-Services Intelligence as well as the country over all. (Synott, 2009: 30).

This can be a priceless reflection; as it was this overwhelming support for religious parties that first these religious groups tried to work for the state of Pakistan, that turns out to be the one's trying to take over the full control of the state via politically accepted manners and ultimately the Islamist groups actually fighting against the state. There is lack of clarity on behalf of Pakistan's government as far as dealing with the matter of militant Islamism. The media, state's politicians and various related factors made it easy for religious groups to flourish and that ultimately leads to weaken the writ of the state (Haqqani, 2013).

To summarize it is hence reasonable to mention that Inter-Services Intelligence wing of the military was primarily responsible for not only creating but maintaining the basic system related to civil administration for hegemony inside Afghanistan, which proved to be effecting negatively the relations with Afghanistan. Gilliard (2018) pointed out on the

same lines that though ISI did supervise activities beyond the borders of the state but at the expense of internal peace. It is generally assumed that the Taliban specifically and some relevant military groups were not even funded by the Inter-Services Intelligence, yet formed by them. The same opinion was categorically accepted by Prime Minister Imran Khan during his state's visit for United Nations General Assembly's (UNGA) Session (Farmer, 2019). Recognizing such features of ISI that it is the dominant department of army, which is pivotal for making and maintaining aggression in and around Pakistan. And providing support for religious groups. Ironically these religious groups currently targeting on Pakistan to unleash their fear as well as civil agitation. In socio-political terms and more specifically related to achieving regional goals as mentioned by Gilliard (2018) it can be up to the state to supervise and control its activities or otherwise it turned out to be as a burdensome possession for peace, stability and democratisation in Pakistan.

PAKISTAN AND REGIONAL POLITICS

Following the partition in 1947, both the opposing neighboring states ever remain in very hostile relationships and in that sense Pakistan formed its National character due to their rivalry with India (Synott, 2009). This hostile environment consequently led to quite a few very important combating exercises amongst the two countries. It is obvious from the preceding discussions; almost all the secret military operations in the region were sponsored by ISI against its neighboring states, propagated them as 'liberation endeavours'. It also created as well as helped in the proliferation of atomic arsenals, just as to make itself aligned on liminary terms with its hostile and dominant Hindu neighboring country. Pakistan also utilized their connections among neighboring states for the purpose of developing 'an anti-Indian' plotting.

In spite of the fact that in the National political affairs, the Kashmir dispute is something no one can ignore and all the important debates, contradictions as well as confrontations amongst the two hostile countries resulted due to that one issue, and in the near future no one can even predict for its peaceful settlement. Apart from the aforementioned long-lasting issue, all other resulting problems just get deteriorated the relationship amongst the two states and even the dismantling of the country, which leads to the independence of Bangladesh (Chari et al., 2007). There are even more brutal clashes amongst the two states happened at either one side of the boarder or another, and religion played a big role in all such clashes. It was under such hostile environment that the heads of both states feel it deemed necessary to tell the World in general and their hostile neighbors in particular about both having the most destructive kind of arsenals including atomic bombs.

In spite of the fact that efforts were done through both head of the states to continue dialogues in Pakistan after 1999, but all such efforts were made useless once a pro-Islamabad based militant group strike the Indian cities respectively in 2001 and later on in 2008, which leads to an eternal stand-off not going to resolve in the near future.

PAKISTAN AND INDIA: FIGHTING FOR SUPREMACY IN AFGHAN ARENA

Pakistan till recent past have used the soil of Afghanistan to groom non-state Islamic militant groups as part time soldiers in case of any potential warnings or skirmishes from their eastern neighboring state and this playing field was only possible due to Afghanistan anti-India stance. Pakistan's worries on its Western borders gained a fresh height, once Pakistan became a partner with United States' war on terror to hunt-down Pashtun dominant Al-Qaida terrorists in Afghanistan. The anti-Taliban forces, officially known as the United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (UIFSA) which has harmonious relationship with Indian government joined hands with United States in order to wipe out the terror network across Afghanistan (Symon, 2001). Due to this new development, India further enhanced their presence in Afghanistan for geo-political dominance and consequently Pakistan concentrated further funds and resources, whereas on the other hand India have gifted well above \$700m as assistance and thousands of its civilian as well as military staff busy at various developmental ventures within Afghanistan. All this leads to incremented Pakistanis reservations plus psychosis. India after finding the ground more favourable to intervene in Afghanistan tried every way to secure that frontier in order to engulf Pakistan tactfully via its eastern and western borders. It requested Pakistan in order to have a more convenient, economically viable and safe passage for their large vehicles in order to distribute food items on compassionate basis.

Though all such efforts by India was seen with lots of suspension by Pakistan however few seen the Indian large scale activities by way of an entirely humanitarian interest, Pakistan have been for more doubtful and equally judgmental. The 2008 India government office bombarding which murdered dozens of their individuals stood viewed to be the effort of authorized components belongs to Pakistan (Gopal, 2009).

In Afghanistan One or the other hostile South Asian atomic powers have actual securities concerns. And all the previous misadventures that both the countries created and developed have already led to incredible doubts against one another. In such circumstances one cannot deny the assumption that basically the state's army (ISI) led operations and planning in Afghanistan is due to Pakistan's hostile and doubt-ridden relations with India.

Whereas its relation with China is concern, Pakistan has a comparatively pleasant and cordial partnership. Keeping in mind the hostile relations and little border skirmishes amongst the Indian army and People's Republic of China promptly led Pakistan to build everlasting relations and the settling of boarder disputes somehow in favor of China basically meant to send all positive messages towards Chinese. Chinese government on the other hand equally responded through political as well as financial help. And such generous partnership from Chinese side and that of trust from the Pakistan side is always present till date with the introduction and development of various projects worth Billions of Dollars covering almost all important dimensions from economy to military strengthening including the most recent and all important China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Some political analysts went even further to point out that it is due to their close association that compelled Chinese authorities to show their strength against the Hindu-dominant state. And as both China and India have their own issues to resolve, former though do not want to have peaceful settlement for the Kashmir issue in order to keep engage most of their military strength towards Pakistan. China always show their diplomatic support to Pakistan as far as the issue over Himalaya region is concern and Pakistan reciprocated by offering a more easy and less costly route to China via Gwadar port, which development is thoroughly funded by the Chinese government. Such partnership helped Pakistan to get maximum advantage as more specifically related to its defense, which proved priceless for the development of Pakistan military.

Apart from the aforementioned countries, its association related to Arab countries also remained noteworthy. As these countries are connected with Pakistan through united social and spiritual ties, which made these connection very much priceless due to Pakistan as member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference alongside Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states (Johnson, 2010). All these associations turn out to be extremely supportive for Pakistan on economic terms with trade deals worth Billions of Dollars (Malik, 2007). Though the support came from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries in the past at times of natural calamities and disasters, The most important of such support one cannot miss was that after the 2018 general election when Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates have presented Pakistan various loans and investments worth more than \$30 Billion, basically it was indispensable to maintain the economy afloat, with this Pakistan's Premier Imran Khan has opened a new chapter in Pakistan's long history of using its strategic position to win foreign support. This investment also include a plan of \$10 billion Saudi investment to build an oil refinery and petrochemicals complex—a move that appears to

come at the expense of Saudi's long standing rival Iran, a neighbor of Pakistan that had hoped to become a major energy supplier (Shah, 2019).

It is not only the Indian hostile connection that forced Pakistan to form as well as affect its association with territorial countries. The Saudi's fund and financial support definitely going to effect and change the regional dynamics as Shi'ites dominant Iran have their own reservations against the Saudi government via Pakistan (Hincks, 2019). Afghanistan always have a tactical position for Pakistan, on the other hand, countries with strong economic firmness as of particularly Saudi Arabia and China, Pakistan proceeded to win over a financial back, guaranteeing that within the occasion of strife with India (*a 'obsession' that has ended up a standard for the nation*), Pakistan is well prepared. Its atomic program and China's official help on the road to construct cutting edge arms and ammunition clearly indicates that the never ending strain relationship towards India might leads Pakistan to a full-fledged battle in the near future.

CONCLUSION: FUTURE PROSPECTS

In Pakistan, the state religion (Islam) turns out to be regularly as well as consistently abused and politicized by a variety of political leaders and heads of state. General Zia was the most prominent among them, someone who politicized and additionally nurtured it on war footings. Although Pakistan came into existence with Islam deeply rooted in its ideology however holy radicalism certainly not part of that parcel. Religion card is used to get political gains and settled private and political materialistic disputes and consequently led to a rise in sectarian violence and clashes across Pakistan. As in the beginning religion was never bring into contention in settling regional and national affairs but once these bunches were well armed for various reasons, things turn out to be more violent. It was during the long and hard tenure of General Zia that the outside assistance to Pakistan literally crippled every segment of society by militarizing the non-state actors with geo-political gains to achieve and consequently granted promotion in the direction of radicalism, which turns the country into a state of the art playing ground for these extremist groups. In spite of the fact that outside elements have caused the country to change its overall strategy, but unfortunately it is Pakistan's dismay performance at multi-disciplinary field that caused national decay. As Najam mentioned it that *"First, however, an important distinction needs to be highlighted: this is not a list of the key challenges (or opportunities) that Pakistan will confront; it is, instead, a selection of the most significant global trends that are likely to define the context in which Pakistan will have to operate"* (Najam, 2019).

These concerns have done nothing better than worsen the cracks among various aspects of individual and collective distress, containing the country's security and substructure. This dubiousness has had a massive impact over the country's external strategy that pays off for Pakistan's poor logic of state character.

Keeping in mind the aforementioned statistics the country's battle of radicalism, national character as well as the ongoing administrative agitation on a very basic level rests in its trouble to its neighboring countries and instability due to people's faith and belief system. While keeping in mind the ongoing national affairs it might look quite immature to think that the country is almost fall down to disorder though once can suggest that it might be simply going by a serious stage, as inner problems have the potential to drag the nation towards different headings. How Pakistan concerns to break these shortcomings is an element that ought to be figured with. From a pragmatic point of view, structural improvements are likely amongst the paramount components which are destined to offer Pakistan 'agenda' for rebuild as well as reconsider her disturbed problems. Further, public leaders have the ability to support security; significantly it depend about understanding of ruling class's approach along with policy-making process. Current research work talked about broadly in what way the country's past, national legislative issues plus outside control engagement performed an important part while forming national character and policies.

For the purpose to "reunite" the divided country there is the necessity on the way towards solving the basic problems of the people, offering reasonable depiction as well as uniform well-being of all. Pakistan has to finance state resources in societal change, particularly financing as well as maintaining a methodical learning structure, the one that can abolish ignorance along with uplifting, zealous plus enlightened sensible folks. The country with massive prospects in agriculture, minerals and even energy sectors to provide better living standard but all this is conditioned to an environment free from all sorts of disturbance and insecurities engulfed Pakistan. Eventually, unless the country didn't explain as well as describes the actual position state's religion (Islam) would perform, it will maintain its position of a non-functional administrative entity.

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