



INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: CONFLICT AND COOPERATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CONSTRUCTIVISM

Nisar Ahmed Chandio

Ph D Scholar, Department of International Relations, University of Sindh, Jamshoro. nis.quaidian84@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Rivalry between India and Pakistan has been a major cause of concern regarding peace in the two states from 1947. There are different theories that explain the approach towards peaceful resolution of such conflicts. Initially, the post-colonial theories took center stage, but the development of constructivism has made the peace-making process easy. Pakistan, being a small state as compared to India, has always tried to maintain peaceful relationship with India for the security of region. But because of India's' desire to become hegemon in the region of South Asia both countries had to fight three wars but could not be settled major issues between both peacefully, besides, India has the largest geographical area in the whole of South Asia and borders with all states in the region but has not been able maintain peaceful relationship with the other countries too other than Pakistan. A review of the historical connection between Pakistan and India reveals that the animosity is caused by deeply ingrained differences in beliefs, values, and customs, rather than by tangible things (such as territorial disputes or nuclear weapons). The constructivism theory, therefore, acts to motivate all actors towards profitable and constructive relations that are



practically peaceful conflict resolution methods. Hence, constructivism theory presents the best approach to India-Pakistan conflict on Kashmir.

Keywords: Constructivism theory, Tangible issues, norms and beliefs Territoriality, Sovereignty, Treaty, Kashmir, Indus water treaty.

INTRODUCTION

India and Pakistan got independence from British empire on August 14th and 15th 1947, respectively by internal freedom movements. India, which was under British raj, was populated of two nations one Hindus and second was Muslims between them was a controversy had started from 1861 it was called language controversy later Sir Syed Ahmed Khan viewed during a speech in Patna in January 1883 in which he said in sub-continent there two major nations are living under British raj Hindus and Muslims, and both are distant from each other in many ways.

Since then, the concept of two nations started on which two major countries of sub-continent gained independence from their colonial master. Pakistan having Muslim majority population and India having Hindu majority and this way their enmity started since their inception. These two unmatched state Ideologies of Pakistan (Islamic republic) and India (secular) very soon after Independence dragged into war over the control of Jammu & Kashmir¹ (Hussain, 2013, pp.109-120) princely state left by Britain in doldrums.

In addition, because of some reasons like financial heritage, distribution, assessment, and division of the civil-military and military bureaucracy two countries fought with each other after the independence. Thereafter, Pakistan and India also fought on the disputed tertiary known as Kashmir in 1965, latter after few years again both countries fought in 1971. During the war of 1971 India helped management and rebels of East Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh. Nevertheless, the quest for strategic equivalence with Pakistan's nuclear response India³ continued

for decades to come.

The Siachen problem (1984), Brass tacks (1987), and zarb e momin (1989) further confirmed the deterioration of bilateral relation. Top of Form In 1989 the PM of India's Mr. Rajiv Gandhi came on official visit to Pakistan but in the 1990s both sides were unable to normalize bilateral relations. “Driven by their security concerns and fear of each other's intentions, the two states fought again in 1999 over the border town of Kargil in Kashmir. The Agra Summit, which was widely promoted in July 2001, provided the opportunity for leaders from both countries to sit down and talk to each other”.

However, the embedded concerns and distrust were not undermined. Currently, India-Pakistan relations are territorial disputes (Kashmir, Sir Creek), security challenges such as terrorism, energy issues and resource related problems like water were main concern. Apart from that strategic unrest was also there like the competition of military expansion, geopolitical related issues like issue of Afghanistan. (It is full of examples of proxy wars). This competition is backed by generally disastrous human development in both states. About 30 percent of Pakistanis are lining their lives below the poverty line, while a similar proportion of neighboring state live in terrible poverty.

The history of the conflict between these both countries raise some significant issues. First, if the socio-economic indicators are very bad in both India and Pakistan, why not at least financially cooperate? If the four wars (1947-48, 1965, 1971, 1999) failed to resolve Jammu and Kashmir, why would the two nuclear-armed nations still prefer military means over political and diplomatic means? If both sides have energy shortages, there is no collaborative effort to build trust, such as solving the hydropower problems that arise from the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) signed by India and Pakistan in September 1960. “What are the dangers of the nuclear weapons possessed by both countries and the possibility of a nuclear reversal? Finally, can India and Pakistan speak

meaningfully about terrorism?

These are the lasting but important questions at the heart of the three recently published books described in this article". One of the first book of Daniel Haines' River Division: Water in the Indus Basin in the Creation of India and Pakistan, and as the name implies, how the two states have a common river and water. Examine the complex relationship of what is used. "The second book is Mario Caranza's Indo-Pakistan Nuclear Diplomacy: A Perspective on Arms Control and Disarmament in South Asia, providing an alternative approach to the traditional story surrounding India and Pakistan's nuclear weapons. Finally, in his book Faith, Unity, Discipline: Pakistan's ISI, Hein Kissling is central to the Pakistan Army and its Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in Pakistan's diplomatic policy". It considers their role and their interests in the protection of Pakistan. Politics has a living hostility to India.

MAJOR ISSUES (LAND, WATERS, AND DISPUTED SOVEREIGNTY):

"The current literature at the Partition and the postcolonial South Asian states takes a unilineal view of the countries of territory, warfare, and sovereignty". "Scholars together with Arthur Michel (1967, pp.10- 35), Undala Alam (1998), Majed Akhter (2015), Sarah Ansari (2005, pp.18-45) and David Gilmartin (2015, pp.1-14, pp.182-98) have explored unique components of decolonization, democracy, civil-navy members of the family and territorial warfare among India and Pakistan".

"In so doing, the writer has invoked the overpowering effect of the Cold War geopolitics at the home politics, country wide management and desire formation in India and Pakistan, in conceptualizing `territory` with inside the pre-Partition period, Haines, who implicitly applies a constructivist view to the data, conducts a discursive survey of nationalist concept being popularized through each the Hindu and the Muslim management". The connections between all

India National congress and RSS played their role in different like non secular establishments together (Haines, 2016, p.22).

In contrast, the Muslim vision of the territory was not given much priority and it was more diverse, while some leaders from the Muslim community had joined parliament and started to work for complex all-Indian nationalism, the Muslim congress challenged India's vision as a single territorial state of parliament and Hindu nationalists. Apart from cultural and spiritual uniqueness, Islamic political consciousness has united around the separate representatives that the colonial government has given to Muslims in councils and assemblies. Lahori poet Muhammad Iqbal, as President of the Islamic Parliament in 1930, Muslims should not have been considered part of the Indian state in India, alongside Hindus and others. Allama Iqbal was of internationalism seen all Muslims as one and coined word (ummah). He emphasized the unification of Umma (the community of believers) in the world.

In contrast, Mohammad Ali Jinnah claims that India is not a nation, but a geographical space with two nations (Haines, 2016, p. 23). "As the above remarks show, the concept of territorial nationalism lacks consensus within Muslims, and to make it a problem, Haines brought into discussion a recent academic debate on this subject, Muslims in India were diverse and divided for linguistic, sectarian, and economic reasons therefore, the Muslim Elite, formed by the Muslim League, rejected "nationalism," which relies on the localization of identities". Rather, Jinnah described Pakistan in purely political terms, with most Muslim regions being claimed against all Muslims, regardless of location or socio-economic status (Devji, 2013, p. .89122).

However, Dhulipala (2014, p. 194278) emphasizes the overwhelming importance of Islamic elders in certain areas, at least in US states. "Contrary to such a story, Haynes argues that the challenge of sovereignty is a post-independence phenomenon, but its origins are rooted in the complexity of

the division plan, especially the integration of the princely state with India or Pakistan. Both India and Pakistan were able to fully integrate most of the princely states through cooperation or coercion". In any case, Jammu and Kashmir has been an important issue between the two countries since autonomy.

The 1947 and 48 wars in Kashmir shaped the lines of design and change that continue to this day. However, the conflict in Kashmir does not have to be as patriotic as it is usually depicted. Or, in terms of influence, both India and Pakistan may make up Jammu & Kashmir. At the event, the Government of India insisted on "unlimited influence" on Kashmir's national construction, as the Haynes document was outlined. On the contrary, Pakistan has accepted Kashmir as a "regional enthusiasm" for federalizing the country. It consisted of two parts, East Pakistan, and West Pakistan, and was surrounded by India (Haines, 2016, p.4355). The Radcliffe grant has established the border between India and Pakistan. This is not as perfect as it is generally accepted, but it has caused problems because the streams and adjacent mountains are not clearly isolated. When the water of the Indus River flowed into Pakistan from Kashmir under Indian control sides developed competing concepts of territory linked to the subjective notion of sovereignty. When India stopped the glide of water to Pakistan in May 1948, Pakistan now no longer handiest protested, however additionally claimed possession of the Indus River basin on the premise of "assumed diversion."

In different views, the pre-independence areas that make up Pakistan have used the waters of the Indus River for plenty years, giving Pakistan topographical and topographical get right of entry to India without invading the basin. Claim to have moral rights (Haines, 2016, p.49). Interestingly, India and Pakistan cooperated on many troubles with inside the early tiers of this decolonization. For example, refugee rehabilitation. Therefore, Prime Minister Nehru, who laboured on socialism and led the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), did now no longer take a strict diplomatic role on

Kashmir in general, with inside the Indus waters. The Pakistani elite followed transnationalism towards Kashmir with inside the Fifties, however in addition they agreed to behave rationally and percentage water with India.

However, the April 1948 water disaster drew global interest to the talk over Kashmir's territory and sovereignty. The United States have become worried in each India and Pakistan withinside the early Fifties to save you communism in South Asia. In the midst of the Cold War on this heated region, distinguished American technocrat and water supervisor David E. Lillienthal visited the subcontinent in a personal position, albeit with legitimate blessings (Haines), 2016, p.10710). After gazing the Indus River basin, Rilienthal (1951) supplied a technical approach to this conundrum instead of a felony or political solution.) And "West" (Chenab, Geram, Ravi). Neither India nor Pakistan believed on this argument due to their respective notions of territory and sovereignty. Here, the writer gives a completely unique angle at the records of decolonization with the aid of using making structural connections among nation formation, territorial sovereignty, and Cold War geopolitics (p.12027).

“As a result, in 1957, with the support of Western nations, the World Bank urged leaders of India and Pakistan to seek solutions to conflicts over the waters of the Indus River basin. Therefore, the water departments of both countries held several meetings. In addition, the Supreme Leaders Nehru of India and Ayub Khan of Pakistan have been restricted domestically since 195860. Although Nehru's economic policy was unsuccessful, Ayub lacked broad legitimacy for his military regime (Haines, 2016, p.138)”. This hyperlink among home and international politics isn't best the management of the subcontinent, however additionally the United States, Canada, West Germany, etc., that have made economic contributions to the \$ 893.five million Indus Basin Development Fund (S.14450).

It is likewise a western country. It additionally presents strategic space. As a result, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) in September 1960, letting them clear up water disputes, albeit strategically in place of technically. In different words, inland water delivery went past Linienthal's cooperative framework and as an alternative became a "divided" river, so with inside the first decade, the waters of the 3 jap rivers were beneath Indian sovereignty, however Pakistan was beneath the manager of. Over the subsequent 3 years, this water must be used for irrigation purposes. "Western rivers were under Pakistani control, but India could use these waters for hydroelectric purposes as long as the water flow was not interrupted in addition, with funding from the fund, Pakistan began construction of the Mangla Dam and connected the canals, the signature of the IWT and the cooperation and common sense of the leaders of India and Pakistan have been highly acclaimed worldwide. However, domestically, inland water shipping has skilled numerous reactions. In India, competition accused Nehru of being "offered out" with the aid of using dispensing cymbals to Pakistan.

This truth in addition insulted competition figures and proper-wing nationalists, as India additionally needed to pay Pakistan about \$ 173.eight million. A comparable tale passed off in Pakistan, wherein fighters led with the aid of using Fatima Zinner criticized the Ayub authorities for treason, believing that Pakistan had misplaced 3 rivers and gave India the proper to apply the western waters of India. (Haines, 2016, p. 15558). Nevertheless, the treaty survived. However, the wider Kashmir battle couldn't be resolved. Moreover, in particular withinside the cut up Punjab, it did now no longer assist resolve the associated border problems. For example, the Suleimani Headwork Union become in a non-separated area. Engineers and paramilitaries in India and Pakistan regularly violated every other's sovereignty till the difficulty turned into in the end resolved in 1960 (Haines, 2016, p.859).

However, bilateral cooperation failed withinside the Great Rann of Kutch, in which India and Pakistan confronted a navy strugglefare in 1963 (Haines, 2016, p.101). However, Cold War geopolitics helped remedy the full-scale battle of acquaintances in Kashmir in 1965, by and large because of the ontological variations among territory and sovereignty.

According to the author, the 1965 battle marks the boundaries of inland water delivery in phrases of strugglefare prevention. The incapability of inland delivery to remedy the Kashmir strugglefare, in place of making sure peace and strategic balance in South Asia, perpetuated the strugglefare and exacerbated competing claims for territory and sovereignty. In addition, the Indus River basin to the volume that the reput quo of struggle fare zones has modified and lowland nations were disadvantaged of water, or in this situation each India and Pakistan are actively threatening using nuclear weapons. It is militarily militarized. Total rights.

Finally, the Indus River Basin Treaty set a vulnerable precedent for battle decision in extraordinary conditions with inside the equal region. Haynes (t) noticed a number of the pitfalls of attempting a cooperation version while gazing the concept of the use of the [East] Bengal Indus Waters Treaty as a version for cooperation among India and Pakistan with inside the past due 1960s. I located it. It is shown. One context and some other context that applies to it. The 1971 civil battle invasion of Pakistan and its next separation from Bangladesh obviously complicates the situation. It is uncertain whether or not the negotiations among the Governments of New Delhi and Islamabad had been extra fruitful than the negotiations among the Governments of Delhi and Dhaka (p.174). Therefore, Rivers Divided is mostly pessimistic approximately the potential of inland water shipping to function a precedent for resolving water-associated territorial disputes. Originally contributing to his function in territorial underestimation and water control, this book affords new insights into the records of demonization and the (early) Cold War via way of means of reading

the interactions of territory, battle and sovereignty.

However, this observe persevered to recognition at the politics of the Indus River basin with inside the Nineteen Fifties and partially with inside the 1960s, with early politics with inside the many years that observed on water-associated issues, especially contemporary water control among India. It is left. I cannot take part with inside the discussion. And Pakistan. However, it emphasizes the centrality of the territory (Kashmir), which stays crucial to all negotiations among India and Pakistan to this day. The subsequent phase describes how the Kashmir battle affected the strategic taking into account each country, and the way and to what quantity they contributed to the militarization of the Line of Control (LoC) and the India-Pakistan border. increase.

CAN CONSTRUCTIVISM SOLVE THE RIDDLE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN?

“Theoretically, existing International Relations (IR) literature tends to take a (neo) realistic view of nuclear relations at the regional and global level (Waltz, 1979, p. 8892; Mearsheimer, 1994)”. Scientists and coverage makers have created a safety predicament concerning the development of India's and Pakistan's nuclear packages and guns systems, and feature consequently trusted navy approach to obtain strategic balance in South Asia (Lavoy,). 2009, p.129).

However, because of the overpowering superiority of practical ontology, the theoretical function of options has been in large part overlooked. To hold widespread IR concept, in particular nuclear studies, Mario E. Carranza (2016) turned into capable of obtain foremost goals. Meanwhile, Caranza clarified the empirical limits of (neo) realism and (neo) liberalism as a proof of the moves of IR and nuclear guns. Meanwhile, Caranza proposes a framework for constructivist evaluation to give an explanation for the tensions among India and Pakistan and, nature, nature and, maximum importantly, the destiny of the nuclear fingers race among the two countries.

Criticisms of rational and instrumental theories inclusive of neorealism and neoliberalism are in the main directed on the unpredictability of the disintegrate of the Soviet Union with inside the overdue 1980s. This is particularly due to the fact those theories are static and consequently daunting approximately their ideas, if now no longer the manner of social or country wide change. IR concept and the ensuing international political disarmament are an opportunity to ontological and epistemological positions, as such materialistic views prefer "objects" to "norms" to nuclear weapons and disarmament by ignore views and strategies. Caranza's critique of "neo neo" concept is empirically valid.

However, whilst thinking about IR concept, similarly to the diverse streams of liberalism and realism, different essential IR theories inclusive of crucial concept, postmodernism, post structuralism, feminism, and Green's attitude are absolutely excluded from the discussion. increase. (Steans et al., 2010, p.vivii). Similarly, the overview of literature on South Asian nuclear studies is confined in scope, and via way of means of the usage of constructivist terminology, positive sciences are alienated and alienated. "Nevertheless, the assumption of constructivism (reality is socially constructed) is clear, and in developing a constructivist framework for nuclear weapons and reversal in South Asia, Caranza was Tanenwald (2007)., P.125) and Lovely (2009, p.1)".

"A person who has analysed similar problems in situations other than Asia. But when it comes to the constructivist framework for South Asia's nuclear program, it is a unique contribution, Caranza argues that introducing nuclear weapons into rival relations such as the India-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir "freezes" nuclear weapons by irrationalizing the direct conflict, a structurally embedded realist debate, start by dismantling first, here he shows that the core assumptions of constructivism indicate that this is not always the case. Instead, competition between India and

Pakistan and the resulting nuclearization are the product of social construction on the part of the political and strategic elite (Carranza, 2016, p.379)".

However, the latter produced the corresponding discourse in strategic interactions with the global social environment, and the core norms related to nuclear weapons, called the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Code (NNPN), are from the perspective of threat recognition and securitization. Influenced the behavior of the elite. Towards nuclearization (Kalanza, 2016, p.927). In the early days of the Cold War, NNPN remained flexible and was used by non-core countries such as South Africa, Israel, and even India. Not surprisingly, India tested its nuclear capabilities in 1974 in the face of China's "security dilemma." India's nuclear policy affected Pakistan, which lost half its territory and population in the 1971 war with India. Pakistan, which has a traditional capacity difference with its rival India, launched a nuclear program in the same decade, evoking a realistic position. To counter the threat from India (Waltz, 1995, p.145).

Therefore, by the late 1980s, Pakistan had achieved "existential" deterrence against India's "minimum deterrence" (Carranza, 2016, p.558). However, Delhi tested nuclear weapons again in May 1998 and urged Pakistan to do the same in response to that same month. This nuclear stance has had a disturbing impact on deterrence strategies in all countries. As Kapur (2008) correctly observes, India had a stable deterrent against both China and Pakistan prior to the May 1998 test. Instead of a pure security dilemma, it was a "prestige" factor ranked by India's strategic community and political leadership.

He desired to be general via way of means of the elite golf equipment of the nuclear-weapon states (Frey, 2006, p.12341). To make sure "uneven escalation" (close to the primary strike option) at some point of trying out considering 1998, Pakistan has "minimum" to counter India's "positive retaliation" (second mischievous strike). There is an opportunity. Established "deterrence".

However, the 1999 Kargil War taught all states many lessons. As a part of this, India has advanced what's called the bloodless begin doctrine. This is the capacity usually received to assault suddenly inside enemy territory, particularly at some point of a crisis (Narang, 2014, pp.77-115). In different words, in deterrence and pessimistic terms, nuclear guns militarized the belief of traditional struggle and doubled the chance of escalation in traditional struggle. Pakistan has historically notion that it in all likelihood could not compete with India.

Therefore, it allocates tactical nuclear abilities to counter India's bloodless-begin strategy, growing the probability of unintended or intentional use of nuclear guns in destiny India-Pakistan wars. Therefore, Caranza's evaluation isn't any one of a kind from that of different nuclear deterrence pessimists (Feaver, 1995). He additionally criticizes the Obama management in respects for the 2008 nuclear address India. First, the agreement allowed India to improve its current nuclear regime. Second, and extra importantly, Obama's coverage in the direction of India proved counterproductive to NNPN's nearby emphasis on reaching slow nuclear palms manage and disarmament in South Asia. Paddy field. But if the nuclear records of India and Pakistan is a guide, nuclear reversal looks as if a frightening task.

Therefore, this book summarizes the want for nuclear international relations among the two international sites, with the aid of worldwide social figures who uphold and enact the norms of nonnuclear proliferation. Carranza's paintings on this regard, just like the version at the beginning proposed via way of means of Stephen P. Cohen (2013, p.74114), targeted on nuclear palms manage scenarios, four of normalization among India and Pakistan. Proposed a step version. In addition, this look at provides a positive twist to "normative entrepreneurs" (ie, strategic elites, assume tanks, NGOs, media, etc.) in speaking and disseminating anti norms at a couple of boards and levels.) Is emphasized.

The writer assumes that NNPN is already functioning as India and Pakistan have avoided trying out nuclear guns considering 1998. This can be associated with a nuclear test, however the preferred conduct of each international location well-known shows the shortcomings of this position. First, each India and Pakistan are busy increasing their nuclear arsenals and are displaying no symptoms and symptoms of slowing down. Second, India, like Pakistan, is enhancing its short- and long-variety ballistic missile abilities. The latter additionally equips the Marines with nuclear submarines to counter the Indian triad. To make topics worse, neither India nor Pakistan are events to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In fact, the two are very sceptical approximately the Fissile Material Control Treaty.

How can NNPN make sure nuclear palms manage and disarmament without formal aid from robust international locations consisting of the United States, France, Germany, Russia and China? When an awesome electricity forces a vulnerable US like India or Pakistan to denuclearize, is one of these coverages route the end result of norm-orientated constructivism or electricity-orientated (neo) realism? India-Pakistan's nuclear international relations is ambiguous at excellent on this regard. In fact, there's a sensible solution below the constructivist cloak. For example, Caranza emphasized in relation to nuclear palms manage and the outlook for disarmament.

The United States ought to have a unified non-proliferation and disarmament coverage for the [South Asia] region. India's Blanche clinical document cannot accept to the nuclear weapons program; however, it's far unilaterally geared toward denuclearizing nuclear energy. Pakistan launches first strike ... The exact information is that President Obama's 2009 Prague speech considerably bolstered NNPN with the aid of using formally setting nuclear disarmament at the worldwide agenda (2016, p.147).

Nevertheless, this look at is a thrilling studying for drawing near the nuclear opposition among

India and Pakistan from an unrealistic and non-unfastened perspective. We additionally name on the worldwide strategic groups and coverage makers of India and Pakistan to take the hazard of nuclear struggle fare in South Asia greater seriously. But can India and Pakistan opposite the (nuclear) opposition? What are the events and elements which have hindered peace projects along with the 1999 Lahore Declaration? The subsequent phase of the object has a tendency to bear in mind such questions.

INSTITUTIONS, CONFLICT AND RIVALRY:

“One of the most important, if not the most important, destructive factors for the reconciliation between India and Pakistan is the internal political and institutional struggle of Pakistan. There is no shortage of literature on Pakistan's politics, history, and civil-military relations (Siddiq, 2007, p.120)”. “These reports highlighted the role of national institutions, especially the military, in national political, social, economic and foreign policy. However, there is little research to map reach and at least analysed the role and impact of sub-institutions such as Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) that have become very prominent in India's strategic and intelligence communities. As mentioned earlier, the Kashmir conflict and India-Pakistan (nuclear) relations form the core of a river separated from India-Pakistan nuclear diplomacy”.

Therefore, the function of an everlasting nation enterprise wishes to be puzzled in knowledge the dimensions and quantity of ongoing territorial disputes, the risks of a (nuclear) hands race, and the outlook for strategic balance withinside the South Asian region. First, Lal`s ISI Giant Face (2000, p. 614) and Dahl's Evil Support: ISICI AAl Qaeda Nexus (2006, p. 1545) gives a selected attitude at the function of ISI in Kashmir, northeastern India. To do. Problem, Afghanistan, and the Middle East. This record commonly does now no longer emphasize the inner structure, monetary and institutional capability of an organization. In contrast, Winschel's Pakistani ISI: Invincible

Government (2003) and Pakistan's InterServices Intelligence Agency (2017, p. 1348) shed light on the inner complexity of good sized forces. Keithling books fall into the latter category. Originally a member of the Pakistani navy, Cawthorne noticed the Soviet Union as a strategic danger to Britain's pursuits in South Asia and the Middle East. Therefore, he sought to set up an intelligence enterprise to counter the Soviet application in South Asia (Kiessling, 2016, p.145).

However, in a brief length of time, the Pakistani navy and ISI have become institutionally unique. The Pakistani navy has led the ISI for the reason that July 1948. In addition, the point of interest has shifted from superregional geopolitics to countrywide politics and safety policy. General bureaucrat Iskander Mirza and commanderin chief General Ayub Khan undercover agent at the Prime Minister and the competition at noon (Kiessling, 2016, p.21). This revelation is one of the principal contributions of the study, as preceding reviews of ISI interest at the political elegance had been condemned through Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1971.

Keithling claims that Bhutto reinforced the organization's political function with inside the country's home politics. With regard to Pakistan's security / overseas policy, the abilities and roles of nation establishments have been of little significance below the Ayub management. However, given that 1957, ISI has been concerned in inciting anti-Indian uprisings in north eastern India. Paradoxically, this anti-Indian improvement befell with inside the context of negotiations at the Indus-Pakistan Indus River basin. The book additionally leaves the influence that in the 1965 India-Pakistan War, the function and scope of presidency corporations turned into likely pretty limited. If so, this explains the failure to gather and disseminate statistics at some stage in the 1965 war (p.23).

However, at some stage in the 1971 East Pakistan crisis, ISI turned into very successful and green and exceeded over a duplicate of General Manekshaw's operational commands concerning the

upcoming invasion of India. Despite this storm, army and civilian leaders have been not able to save you the dissolution of Pakistan. Zulfikar Ali Butt has been seeking to rejuvenate army morale given that 1971. To save you Soviet and Afghan factors from coming into Pakistan's border among Afghanistan and Iran, the Bat authorities has employed Inter-Services Intelligence, which has educated and deployed about five,000 effective Afghan guerrilla forces. Colonel Saeed Raza Ali performed a main function in this.

However, because of the complexity of the imbalanced civil-army family members, the Bat authorities turned into brushed off with the aid of using General Ziaulhak in July 1977 (p. , 39). Kiessling used numerous number one reasserts to reveal the complexity of civil-army family members with inside the Eighties and 1990s. In addition, his account of ISI's involvement with inside the Taliban (1994-2001) is primarily based totally at the author's private touch with (original) authorities' officials. Kiessling factors this out below Lieutenant DG. Ehsanul Hak4), who has been in command given that October 2001, appeared Afghanistan because the consumer saint of India and turned into instrumental in guiding Pakistan's South Asian policy. The ISI has been running with the CIA globally given that September 11, 2001, however the former anticipated Pakistan's hobbies with the aid of using noting issues approximately the abuse of drone assaults in Pakistan's tribal areas.

However, such territorial and sovereignty issues are constant with the problems raised with the aid of using River Divided. Relations among America and Pakistan deteriorated at some stage in the post-Musharraf era (200813) while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) -led authorities sought the Obama management to rescue personal centers after Bin Ladin turned into killed in Abbottabad in May 2011. did. In addition, with inside the identical year, Raymond Davis Jr. five and Salalah stopped offering NATO to Kabul thru Pakistan. In addition, the Gilani [Zardari] authorities sought

to manipulate ISI with the aid of using informing India of pleasant gestures. This strained civil-army family members to the volume that Prime Minister Zirani turned into brushed off from the judiciary, which typically works in tandem with army organizations.

The Pakistan Muslim League (2013–2018) below the Nawaz Sharif management additionally tried to put in force a PPP normalization coverage with India. The Sharif authorities additionally tended to intervene with ISI's army and home affairs and control the country's overseas coverage. Importantly, the civilian authorities deliberate to restriction the function of the ISI with the aid of using empowering intelligence businesses which can be normally taken into consideration civilian businesses. Enthusiastic approximately persevering with to intervene with countrywide politics and security / diplomacy, the army and ISI answered to the volume that Prime Minister Sharif became disqualified.

The so-known as Panama Papers gave the important thing to the enterprise of the Supreme Court. function. Moreover, in line with the author, Pakistan's primary intelligence businesses nevertheless have sturdy powers with inside the region. Moreover, as Afghanistan has constructed strong bilateral members of the family with India for decades, the business enterprise appears at Afghanistan from a contradictory perspective (Coll, 2018, p.66669). The electricity of this ee-book became to try and fill the distance in the literature at the inner shape, function, and courting of electricity of presidency businesses. However, this intention is because of the reality that there are nevertheless unanswered questions. Some of them had been diagnosed with the aid of using former spymasters, Dulat and Durrani, in Spike Ronicle, India and Pakistan (2018, p. 155). , Partially achieved.

The book is split into 7 elements and 33 chapters, with a shape of conversational fashion and journalism. The establishing bankruptcy gives facts at the opposition among India and Pakistan

and the function of the two espionage businesses with inside the continuation of the conflict, in right condition. ISI insisted on Dullani in Part 3 (p. 83123) And noticed Kashmir as a possibility to cut back India's post-Cold War army electricity. However, government misjudged the dimensions and duration of Kashmir's anti-Indian militants. According to Dullani, Pakistan have to have supported Amanullah on behalf of Lashkar eTiba (LeT). The preceding Part IV (p. 124180) outlines the essential function of the ISI in helping the Taliban in Afghanistan and its bittersweet courting with the CIA in view that September 1. Dulat believes that media insurance of Pakistani intelligence is the highlight with inside the western world, and Durrani is career-orientated and green due to the fact Indian espionage companies are below civilian control. I think. Flashpoint specializes in Kashmir, the 2002 Standoffs, the Mumbai Attack (26/11), and the embarrassing Surgical Strike (2016) entitled Part V. Of the subcontinent. The New Great Game (Part VI) information activities together with the assassination of Osama bin Laden and the continuing conflict in Afghanistan. Former espionage chiefs have bolstered political and overseas regulations with inside the United States, Pakistan, India, the United States, and broader South Asia, with every espionage business enterprise contributing to countrywide interests. In the very last part (p. 257285), "Looking Ahead," the duo Dulat Durrani isn't always new and descriptions a semi-sovereign recipe from the Mammoham Sharaf technology to remedy the Kashmir conflict. "Overall, this book is peace-oriented and a welcome addition, however, presenting a series of interpersonal dialogues that Aditya Sinha has put together can be annoying to the layperson. Also, the water issue highlighted in Rivers Divided and the nuclear issue outlined in India's -Pakistan Nuclear Diplomacy are not covered in detail. On the contrary, the Spy Chronicles has many resonances with faith, unity, and disciplines".

CONCLUSION

The tests which are analysed, all of them share some common themes like conflict, territory, sovereignty, and last is cooperation which seems very limited. The rivers which are Divided are tuned by emphasizing the hydrological and political importance of Kashmir whereas, both countries fought three wars on the issue of Kashmir. The proud Indus Waters Treaty also failed to resolve or solve the issue of Kashmir and conflict between both countries, gradually losing the importance of conflict resolution in another environment. “For example, Farak Kadam in the Bengal Basin, the conflicting notions of territory and sovereignty, on the one hand, maintained mutual distrust and concern, and on the other hand, influenced the decision-making of the elite, who embedded traditional competition, and underwent a nuclear transformation since the 1970s”. India-Pakistan nuclear diplomacy believes that if the trace the history of last some decades we would come to know that only uncertainty in terms of strategic is increased very rapidly in the region of south Asia.

Importantly, the subcontinent's civilian and military state institutions appear to be less confident in creating peaceful conditions for coexistence. Thus, faith, unity and discipline have provided useful insights into the role, function and reach of ISI, one of Pakistan's powerful national institutions. Finally, the Spy Chronicle details the challenges that hinder the normalization of relations between India and Pakistan, the opportunities missed in the past and the opportunities currently available. If both countries can rethink and revise revisionist policies and attitudes and build bilateral trust, the most difficult problems can be solved. But to do this, both states need to readjust their institutional thinking, reshape their nationalism, and modify their hostile populism. This, by default, requires further research on this subject.

REFERENCES

- Akhter, Majed. 2015. 'The Hydropolitical Cold War: The Indus Waters Treaty and State Formation in Pakistan', *Political Geography* (46):65-75.
- Ansari, Sarah F.D. 2005. *Life after Partition: Migration, Community and Strife in Sindh, 1947-1962*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Alam, Undala Z. 1998. 'Water Rationality: Mediating the Indus Waters Treaty', Doctoral Dissertation, University of Durham.
- Coll, Steve. 2018. *Directorate S: The C.I.A and America's Secret Wars in Afghanistan and Pakistan*. New York: Penguin Press.
- Cohen, Stephen P. 2013. *Shooting for a Century: The India-Pakistan Conundrum*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.
- Dulat, A.S., Asad Durrani and Aditya Sinha. 2018. *The Spy Chronicles: RAW, ISI and the Illusion of Peace*. New Delhi: HarperCollins Publishers.
- Dhulipala, Venkat. 2014. *Creating a New Media: State Power, Islam, and the Quest for Pakistan in Late Colonial North India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Devji, Faisal. 2013. *Muslim Zion: Pakistan as a Political Idea*. London: Hurst.
- Dhar, Maloy Krishna. 2006. *Fulcrum of Evil: ISI-CIA-Al Qaeda Nexus*. New Delhi: Manas Publications.
- Hussain, Ejaz. 2013. *Military Agency, Politics and the State in Pakistan*. New Delhi: Samskriti.
- Frey, Karsten. 2006. *India's Nuclear Bomb and National Security*. New York: Routledge.
- Feaver, Peter. 1995. 'Optimists, Pessimists, and Theories of Nuclear Proliferation Management', *Security Studies* (4)4:754-72.
- Gilmartin, David. 2015. *Blood and Water: The Indus River Basin in Modern History*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

- Joeck, Neil. 1985. 'Strategic Consequences of Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia', *Journal of Strategic Studies* (8)4.
- Kapur, S. Paul. 2008. 'Ten Years of Instability in a Nuclear South Asia', *International Security* (33) 2:71-94.
- Lavoy, Peter. 1995. "Introduction" in Peter Lavoy (ed.), *Asymmetric Warfare in South Asia: The Causes and Consequences of the Kargil Conflict*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Lal, Bhure. 2000. *The Monstrous Face of ISI*. New Delhi: Siddharth Publications.
- Lilienthal, David E. 1951. 'Kashmir: Another "Korea" in the Making', *Collier's* 128:23-58.
- Michel, Aloys Arthur. 1967. *The Indus Rivers: A Study of the Effects of Partition*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Mearsheimer, John. 1994/95. 'The False Promise of International Institutions', *International Security* (19)3:5-49.
- Narang, Vipin. 2014. *Nuclear Strategy in the Modern Era: Regional Powers and International Conflict*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Ruble, Maria Post. 2009. *Nonproliferation Norms: Why States Choose Nuclear Restraint*. Athens: University of Georgia Press. Sirrs, Owen L. 2017. *Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate: Covert Action and Internal Operations*. New York: Routledge.
- Steans, Jill, Lloyd Pettiford, Thomas Diez and Imad El-Anis. 2010. *An Introduction to International Relations Theory: Perspectives and Themes*, 3rd edn. Harlow, England: Pearson Education Limited.
- Siddiq, Ayesha. 2007. *Military Inc.: Inside Pakistan's Military Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Siddiq, Ayesha. 2003. 'Conventional versus Nuclear Balance in South Asia', *The Friday Times* (XV) 41.
- Tannenwald, Nina. 2007. *The Nuclear Taboo: The United States and the Non-Use of nuclear weapons since 1945*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

- Waltz, Kenneth. 2010. ““NO” In the Great Debate: Is Nuclear Zero the Best Option?’ National Interest (September/October):91-94.
- Waltz, Kenneth. 1995. ““More May Be Better””, in Scot D. Sagan and Kenneth Waltz (eds). The Spread of nuclear weapons: A Debate, pp.1-45. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Winchell, Sean P. 2003. ‘Pakistan’s ISI: The Invisible Government’, International Journal of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (16)3:374-388.