

## Relations between India and Pakistan after Mumbai Attack 26/11

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### Abstract

Mumbai is one of the best Indian cities that are easily reachable via Arabian Sea for the Pakistani public. It is also well known because of central point of multiple points for the high class and international tourists. A few years back on 27<sup>th</sup> of November in 2008, there were huge sequential attacks that destroyed many lives and injuries of innocent people. This attack mainly focused the high class people and the international tourists of Mumbai. This attack boosted up the differences between two states that is Pakistan and India. In response to the attack, the Indian Government and other higher authorities raised their voices against Pakistan. They claimed that Pakistan is the central place where terrorism is produced and promoted. In addition to this, India also held responsible Lashkar-e-Tayba for attacking Indian places. This cruel condition affected India-Pakistan relationship very much and raised a serious conflict between both states.

**Keywords:** Political, Trade, Conflicts, India, Pakistan, Relations

### Introduction:

#### Background of India-Pakistan Relations Dents (1947 to 2008)

The relationship between two states Pakistan and India was not enough strong since the day of independence that is 1947. There were many problems that remain the point of dispute between the two states like religious minorities, human bloodbath, physical boundaries, intense migration, water dispute and the major conflict about Jammu and Kashmir. All these problems are the impact of independence. After the Independence Day, India progressed and become successful in stabilizing its nation very rapidly as compared to the Pakistan. Although, Pakistan lefts behind India in many important terms: like reconstruction, terms and conditions of constitution, economical stability and political reliability, but still India has poor approach towards holocaust of patrician as compared to Pakistan. India also posse's great natural resources, the best organized political system and political parties party.

Nehru ruled over the India for seventeen years "(Burke, 1974, p. 117)"

In 1948, the first war between Pakistan and India was on the dispute of Kashmir valley. After that this dispute was taken to the United Nations to find some solutions. On December 1948, both the states were told to stop firing without reaching on some solution. The dispute again rose in 1950 to 1951 and both states decided to have war again. In the same situation, a pact was signed between Pakistan and India that was known as Nehru-Liaquat Pact. This pact was to secure the minorities present in both states.

In 1953 to 1954, the Pakistan-US relationship was established that promised the military assistance. On February 1954, US President Eisenhower announced that "the United States would extend military assistance to Pakistan". This had built the feat and a new impact of high technology of Pakistan in surrounding regions and states. It was thought to be the starting of new phase in Pakistan history.

In that era, the relationship of Pakistan with India was paralyzed. On the other hand, the Pakistan-US relationship destroyed the relationship of Pakistan with Afghanistan and Arab world. Pakistan suffered because of the community blockage that was caused because of the American support and Pak- US relationship. In such condition, the Soviet Union provided strength and support to India to fight with Pakistan on the Kashmir dispute and take a strong step. "The worth Pakistan taken to emolument for coalition with America was much higher than what their country received for it in return, and Indians find it useful for teasing Pakistanis that they let Kashmir slip through their fingers by foolishly alienating India at a critical moment, (Burke, 1974, p 141).

When the Pakistan-US relationship became strong, Nehru felt threat from this alliance so he started "Panchsheel". Panchsheel is the process by which a country establishes its relationship with other states. Doing this, Nehru answered the US President Eisenhower Statement in 1954 in the form of an agreement between the India and China.

Later on, the Prime Minister of India worked hard to augment its International relationship. He traveled to 26 countries in 1954 to 1956 and arranged a meeting for more than 40 states merely for the sake of collective peace. The relationship between Pakistan and Sino were not as strong as the relationship of Pakistan with Soviet. In 1956, the Government of Pakistan and China put forward their hands for friendship relationship. China did not ever stand against Pakistan for the Kashmir and Khaiber Pukhtun khan's destruction by Afghanistan.

In the year 1957, America economically helped India, with the American strategy that it would never

allow the Indian state to give up its social relationship. The India-US relationships were stronger as compared to the Pakistan-US relationships. After that in 1958, the Sino Indian relationship started destroyed.

In 1958, a cold war between China and India started that caused the problems in borders and also the Sino-India war of 1962 also started. From all the aspects the war has directly contributed the winding relationship between India and Pakistan, also as well the disputed between china and Soviet Unions have also arise. The settle down of relationship between Pakistan and United states have also created the relationships on the common interest between and Pakistan and China also. After the war was over with the mutual consent, the agreement between India and Pakistan also signed on the basic of river waters. The Sino-Indian war streamlined the US economical aid and military help to the Indian nation. The United States of America provided this military help to the India to fight Against China rather than Pakistan. This caused Nehru to take some initial steps to resolve the Kashmir problem with Pakistan. The process continued for a long period of time. In 1962 to 1963, the Kashmir issue again became a hot issue and it remains unresolved because both states did not reach to any point. The Kashmir resolution problem became more severe and caused another major dispute that is Rann of Kutch. This dispute was raised on April 1965 that was solved after the British involvement.

The disputed part of Kashmir has also taken the international attention at that time. There are people from the different part of the world the NasruALLAH Emtiaz of Iran (that was nominee by the Pakistan) and the other one was Alex Beler (that was nominated from the side of India). G Lagergren from Sweden has chaired that meeting. The final decision that was given by the Kutch was signed on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1969. The decision was unfair Pakistan has only given by the 350 miles of land while the 90% of the part was given to India “(Khan, 1999, p. 17)”.

All these events caused the worst situation for both India and Pakistan. Indian Government claimed that Pakistan is responsible for the war. She started war by crossing the border line from the area of Azad Kashmir.

At the end of the decision, on the other hand Pakistan claimed that India was responsible for the war. Sheikh Abdullah has also given his stance that India is responsible for the war and defining the situation in such the words that “India have close down all the doors of negotiations.

When the war was ended both the countries claimed the victory of the war, but Pakistan loss was more than that of the Indian loss. On 10<sup>th</sup> of January 1966, there was a Tashkent declaration. “(Burke & Ziring, 1990, p. 330)”. This declaration was all about the peace between two states. Both states agreed on the declaration only because of the invention of strong powers, with the fear of great destruction.

In 1971, east and west part of Pakistan was also facing a kind of Cold War. The people in the East Pakistan claimed that they are not well treated by the people of West Pakistan. It is the reason of existence of Bangladesh. This became possible through the Indian assistance to the people of East Pakistan. On 16<sup>th</sup> of December 1971, the Eastern Pakistani military forces surrender them that affected the country people emotionally. It also caused the Shimla agreement between two great leaders Indira and Bhutto. In this agreement, they focused on the rules of future relationship. It stated that both Pakistan and India have to resolve their issues peacefully with the help of two-sided dialogues. This agreement also proved successful in transforming “Crease-fire Line” in 1949 into Legal International Line of Control (LoC) between two states. This agreement does not have any effect on the status of both countries.

In 1974, India has announced an amazing thing by showing himself as the 1<sup>st</sup> atomic power country of sub-continent. Pakistan did not take it light and worked on the same thing to create a strong defense, and they have shown the equal response. Bhutto claimed “**We shall fight a thousand years to liberate Kashmir and we shall eat grass, but we will make an atomic bomb**” (Sublette, 2002). Later in the era of 1978 to 1984, both countries again had a dispute over the region of Siachen in Kashmir. It is one of the highest points in the Northern areas of Pakistan. It is equally important for China. Siachen was a non disputed area that was achieved by Meghdoot Operation that resulted in getting 1000 sq miles of the region. The Indian military got over Siachen. “Specialized troops of the two armies have been facing each other since 1984 on the highest battlefield the world ever known” (Khan, 1999, p.30), reciprocally countries Pakistan and India have to focus on the safety and security of their peak boarder lines from opposing operations.

According to the leading politicians of that time like Muhammad Ali Jinnah of All India Muslim league and Jawaharlal Nehru have also created the strong and peaceful relationships. In the whole country and in whole part the Hindus and Muslims population was scattered in whole territories. Between India and Pakistan were changed the conditions due to the religious after the partition. It is also have to know that one third of Muslims population was remained in India, they haven’t moved. At the time of move more than one million people has lost their life’s, which are India Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, (Etzioni, 1992).

Was also the disputed between the Indian Government, the insurgents groups of Kashmiris, and the people of Pakistan was also the whole scenario. Since the Indo-Pak division the Kashmir was remaining a major but unsolved issued. On the other hand if the governments of both the countries want to solve the issue, the internal problems and the interest of some insurgents groups with the Kashmir raises every time. The main stance of those insurgents was that some group wants Kashmir as the part of Pakistan, but there are also some

people and the groups who want Kashmir and independent area. History shows that the three wars that were fought between India and Pakistan have shown their roots were from the Kashmir issue that still remains unsolved.

The core issue was also about the water problems, Pakistan claimed that India was stealing the water that was the part of Pakistan that was the issue that becomes the problem towards creating the bilateral problems. Pakistan claimed that India is stealing millions of Cubic feet of water and storing that water in upstream part of the Indian Administrative Kashmir. Water dispute was one of the causes of conflict. Military conflict also took the place between India and Pakistan during the India-Pakistan war of 1971. India played it major role in separating the Bangladesh (Reidel, 2008). US supported to Pakistan but not played the active role in during the war period because India and USSR signed the friendship treaty in 1971. Throughout this war, specific of the East Pakistan people migrated to India.

Also known as the Bombay, Mumbai is the capital of Maharashtra. There are populations that had made it the most populous city of the country, as well as it is the most metropolitan city of India. It is also the eighth most populous city of the world. It has estimated population of more than 20.6 million, there are also major parts of rails and roads are under construction. That will transform Mumbai into the major seaport of Arabian Sea.

### **MUMBAI ATTACK “(26/11)”**

In 2008, there are about ten attacks that were also coordinated with armed terrorists, and hold the place for more than three days that has resulted casualties of more than 170 peoples and leaves 308 peoples injured. Damaging the land and the prestigious the hotels, Also several blasts took place, in opera hours, the Azeri Bazar, and Dada Place, The latest attacks was took place in 2011 July in Mumbai. This attack badly affected on the developing relations between the two states (India and Pakistan). They blamed Pakistan for the attack and symbolized them as the epic-center of terrorism. This act gave a bad effect on Indo-Pak relations. 26/11 attack on Mumbai has left its placements on the city, not only with armored vehicles patrolling tourist hot spots – but also on the psyche of India's "city of dreams". Indian city of dreams have always walked fine between the hope and despair. Repeatedly, but the home of Bollywood has claimed this strategy, major incidents like bomb blasts, flooding are now giving it a major rise. This spirit – the flexibility and soul of India's marketable and entertaining center, was tested like never before five years ago when just 10 extremists turned the world's fourth biggest city into war zone, and they are holding the major landmarks of the city like Taj Mahal hotel unfired for three days and three whole nights. At Tuesday in Mumbai more the 165 people was killed and during the week at public and private memorial services which has shown the highlighted part of security within the city .

At the night of 26<sup>th</sup> November 2008, the physical damage was given to the city and the planned things was started and swept all the things in the way. That has becomes the terrorist gimmick, the five star hotels of the city was now replaced with the new glassed windows.

However, in five years of Mumbai it was the darkest part of the city's history. The psychosomatic marks of 26/11 have not healed at the movements. The remains within the cities are now feeling the insecurities, fear and an overriding sense that the city is defenseless. According to some reports Pakistani intelligence agency ISI was actively involved at every stage in the 26/11 Mumbai terror attack, described as "the most important terror attack since 9/11," according to a top counter-terrorism practiced. This study explored the print coverage of the 2008 Mumbai was attacked by the terrorist. After that in the one newspaper each of India and Pakistan, namely times of India and dawn respectively. the print content was analyzed to see whether the Mumbai attacks had invoked a sense of press nationalism in the newspapers where in the two newspapers would cover the same event to suit their own national interests according their own .the selected nations were India, the site of the attack and Pakistan, the place of origin for the erring terrorists. The attackers came from Karachi in a cargo vessel named Al Husaini by the route of Arabian Sea. On November 23, 2008 they take over an Indian fishing trawler, within Indian waters. The four sailors of the trawler named, the M V Kuber was killed, but the captain was spared. On reaching the Mumbai shores the terrorist killed the captain as well. Then they divided into four teams, one with four men and other with three men. The planning is done by a very sharp mind. They did each and everything according to the plan. This war caused more conflicts between Pakistan and India. It was a diseases event in history which still causes people to shiver when they recall it. It caused so much of the disasters in Mumbai and a great loss as well. After this unexpected event people got frightened. Many innocents died in the incident. This attack was planned to be done on Mumbai because Mumbai was without difficulty accessible by sea from Pakistan, and it is regard as India's commercial hub. It also draws a large number of foreign visitors, and it is the most populous metropolitan of India. Rabasa and others explained this in the lessons of Mumbai from the terrorists' perspective, the Taj Mahal Palace etc. Grenades and automatic weapons were used in this disastrous incident. The entire country was enjoying the Cricket match's series of India and England. No one could have equipped for how considerably their lives were about to change forever. I would still like to take this as an opportunity to apologies to the relatives and families of all the Indians, Americans, Canadians, Europeans, Israelis and other people who have lost their life with in that incident. . The "Spirit of Mumbai" still exists, but

the old bravado has gone. The India media and all the other agencies have claimed that the attacks was organized by the Pakistan , on the other hand they have also shown the security fail of the country that was not more, neither the police, intelligence services, RAW and CBI thinks that they have the prior clue about the attacks . It also highlighted the need to look inward rather than directed on Islamabad only.

“The attack by armed gunmen on 26 November last year could have been preventing by the Indian navy, the coast guard and the Mumbai Police with the existing resources at their command, failing which, had not security been lowered at the hotels, due to misappraisal by the state police, the gunmen could have met some resistance, and entry could have delayed. Even if all this had failed, the 58-hour long stand-off could have cut short, if the commandos had not arrived 12 hours later, due to unavailability of a plane at Delhi ferry the commandos, or if they did not have to wait, for more than an hour at the Mumbai airport, for a bus to take them to the scene of the crime.” (Navlakha, 2009, p. 1)

The higher authorities and the Government of Pakistan claimed that the India should not blame Pakistan for their failures. On 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2008, the Navy Chief of India admitted that the blast was the result of some systematic problems. The presence of communal-fascist groups had a great impact on the Pakistan and Indian rules and policies. In India, there were many hurdles and problems to the Muslim minorities only because of the Hindu majority and Hindu groups and their fascist activities as the Ajmir Sharif 2007, the blast in Samjhutha Express in 2007 and, Mecca Masjid 2007 and Malegaon bomb blast in 2008. “if Mumbai attack attitudes out because of the fact that the armed gunmen happened to be Pakistani, then anywhere do we place the Samjhauta Express blast (February 2007) in which 64 out of 68 were Pakistani, including six adolescents, killed on Indian soil?” (Navlakha, 2009, p. 3) The Hindus got official favor for the Mumbai issue. It ignored the truth and worked against Pakistan.

The higher authorities of the India admitted and highlighted many times that these issues are not done by the currently ruled Government. The Mumbai attacks were the results of the non Government party’s actions. This was assumed by the ISI. It is the best time to know about the truth and to remove the hurdles in the peace of both Pakistan and India.

### **The Indian and Pakistani Stance on ‘26/11’**

All the private and local TV channels supposed and claimed that the Mumbai attacks were done by the terrorists belonging to Deccan Mujahedeen. One of the attackers admitted on the TV channel that they belong to the Islamic groups from India. British newspapers and channels also played a vital role in this issue. One of the British newspapers exposed that attacker “Ajmal Amir Kasab” belongs to the village of Okara in Punjab of Pakistan.

Most of the agencies in India link the Mumbai attack to Pakistan. The Navy representation in India claims that they have record of landing of about 24 terrorists from Pakistan to Mumbai via merchant vessel “The MV Alpha from Karachi”. Later on, the Indian police added to the claim that the group of 24 people reached to the Indian gate through rubber boats.

“Maharashtra Police investigators say they have evidence that operatives of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba carried out the fidayeen-squad attacks in Mumbai—a charge which, if proven, could have far-reaching consequences for India-Pakistan relations. Police sources said an injured terrorist captured during the fighting at the TajMahal hotel was tentatively identified as Ajmal Amir Kamal, a resident of Faridkot, near Multan, in Pakistan’s Punjab province.” (Swami, 28.11.2008 *The Hindu*, p. 1)

On 27<sup>th</sup> of November in 2008, the Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh addressed to his nation “The well-planned and well-orchestrated attacks, probably with external linkages, were intended to create a sense of terror by choosing high-profile targets” He told that New Delhi would “take up strongly” the use of neighbors’ ground to takeoff attacks on India.” (Et al 2008, p. 1)

In addition to this, the Government of India claimed that Pakistani Lashkar-e-Tayba (LeT) is also involved in the Mumbai attacks. They said that Pakistan should take some important actions to stop the emanating terrorists and their activities that are destroying peace in the world. (Horne & Douse; 2012).

In response to the Indian blames, the Pakistani Government in the reign of Asif Ali Zardari strongly refused and condemned. The Government announced that they are not involved in Mumbai attacks and terrorist activities. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani also showed his sadness and sorrow for the offended Pakistani nation. At the time of Mumbai attacks, the foreign Minister of Pakistan Shah Mehmood Qureshi was in New Delhi India. He also shared his sorrowful feelings and expressed it as a dreadful disaster in India.

On December 2008, Indian Government asked Pakistan to take serious steps against the terrorist fundamentals that did not only caused Mumbai attacks, but also destroying the peace of the world. Additionally, the Indian Government required three persons from Pakistan Tiger Memon, Maulana Masood Azhar and Dawood



Ibrahim. In response to the above request, Pakistan denied the expulsion of three persons. Later on January 2009, India found facts and proofs of the Mumbai attacks. On the basis of these evidences, India accused Pakistan and announced it as the global terrorism that supports terrorism in all over the world.

“The 11,280-page charge sheet in the Mumbai terror attack case was filed against the perpetrators of the attack on 25 February that indicated that a conspiracy was hatched in Pakistan and masterminded by the Lashkar-e- Tayba and also included comprehensive evidence, including a confession by one of the perpetrators, to set out an unassailable case. Significantly, the charge sheet did not make any reference to the ISI or suggest that a section of the Pakistan establishment was involved in any way in the attack.” (Zeb, 2009, p. 10)

Pakistan Government and its higher agencies helped India in finding the culprits and bringing peace by resolving the terrorism issue. According to the president of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari, “Let me assure you [that] if any evidence points to any individual or group in my part of the country, I shall take the strictest of action in the light of the evidence and in front of the world.” (Thapar, 2008 ‘Devil’s Advocate’, p.1) At the same time, Pakistan remained firm on its claim that Mumbai attacks were the results of non state actor’s activities. These parties didn’t have any connection with ISI or current Government of Pakistan.

On 29<sup>th</sup> of December 2008, the security forces of Pakistan attacked on Lashkar-e-Tayba and prohibited the activities of organization. In this attack, the security forces arrested Zakiur Rehman Lakhvi who is the leader of the organization. They also arrested 12 other partners of the leader. On 10<sup>th</sup> of December 2008, Jamat-ul-Dawa (JuD), Al-Akhtar Trust and Al-Rashid Trust was banned by UN Security Council Resolution. Pakistani police also took important steps and stopped the operating activities of JuD.

On 7<sup>th</sup> of January 2009, the Information Minister of Pakistan Sherry Rehman accepted that Ajmal Amir Kasab was the Pakistani residential. She also accepted that Mumbai attacks were premeditated in Pakistan. With the important information that Mumbai attacks were planned in Pakistan, the security forces also took six groups of terrorists under attack like “main operator”.

### **The 26/11 impact on India-Pakistan relation**

Since 2003 the Indo-Pak relation are on journey of reconciliations, there are many peach process and dialogs. That were highlighted and the things are made the resources, and some major requirements are maintain from the side of India. Another reason is that India have not find it desire resources is business markets and business operating who wants to access the markets of Pakistan. The energy deficiency are the now over have seen the lot of growth. The reason is that there are many international investors who left the markets including 60,000 American left the India. When the national government has announced to American left the country.

While on the other hand the stance of Pakistan was not the peaceful negotiations of India and Pakistan’s the main problem Kashmir regulation, Pakistan always want the peaceful solution of this problem (Mehmood, 1994:499). On the other hands another thing that happen was that the American was strangle influenced under the Pakistan side, America was also interested in the peace resolutions because they have the strong interested in Pakistan , due to their war on terror investment. According to the US strategy by Richard Lugar was that “war was averted by India and Pakistan both.

How eave in 2004 Pakistan has shown the positive side towards the regulation of India and Pakistan relationships. There are several meetings done, one of them was the successful meeting that was held between the both countries president was in New York under the peace process agendas. Later on, in the month of December the foreigner secretaries of both the states met showed more positive behavior and discuss the agendas of bother the side, (Khan, 2004:177).

There is another major thing, which was the continue menace of terror attacks from the Pakistan. The Indian Prime Minister Man Mohan Singh brought up the issue on the plat form that was the cross border movement and cross border terrorism. The President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf spoke in UN regulation on the topic of Kashmir, but they still rained un address, but both the President remain in the process of peace despite all the impurities President Pervez Musharraf had shown the keen interest towards the resolution and results the logical conclusions among the Kashmiri also aspirations.

The worries of India is remained because the cross border movement is increasing also the threats of India is also increasing and do not let the relation of peace to flourish. While on the other hand the Pakistan stance was remains same, the core issue from Pakistan was to resolve the Kashmir process. Moreover, India has assorted the process of their conflict management but without the results of Kashmir and Pakistani core things.

However, the process is continues but the things sudden change when the attack in Kabul took place in 2008 and the aim was India embassy that has took the life of 54 and left 141 persons wounded. At the same movement the afghan president Hamid Quran has blamed that the attacks was made by the Pakistan support hand, and have the relationships with Pakistani Inter-services-Intelligence.

Another bad thing is that international media have given full support to the stance of India and this had demoralized the Pakistan and increase the terrorist image of Pakistan. Even Parnab Mukherjee once describes Pakistan as the global terrorism Nursery, in Harvard University in Boston.

On the other hand, Pakistan is reminding one of the top allied of US along with the terrorism along its border with Afghanistan. On the other hand, it has done valuable little help to pull to pieces of the structure of terrorism on its eastern border with India. The Mumbai has proved that the sunset of indo-pak relation are now towards the peace dialogues. In addition, on the other hand India has postponed the meeting of secretary levels of talks on the trade, on the issue of sachem and sir creek. It has also canceled the circlet series and it has called the meetings of India and Pakistan Joint Commission on the Environment and tensed the visa issuance process for Pakistan nationals. Moreover, India and Pakistan trade activity started after three years by opening an Integrated Check Post at Attari-Wagah border (Dash, McCleery, 2014).

India has shown the peace process and highlighted its war alertness to encounter the terrorism and keep on motivation the communities that are against the Pakistan and against the Pakistani extremism, and shown the threats of the war. On the other hand, Pakistan had also shown the clear motivation towards the safety of their country. All the political parties and military key plays conducted the joint meeting and have shown the unity to fight for their country. Both the countries are nebular power, and west ran observer do not want to see the wars between the counters. Although this was the main aim of the war, according to India this was also the reason of Mumbai attacks. The things were along the flames both the forces have deployed the forces along with their borders and make them alert and ready for the attack. (2008-MumbaiAttack 22/11, 2008)

However on December 2008, A.K Antony the India Defense Minister declared that we are not going to start the war against the Pakistan. However, he had also warned Pakistan for the suspected attacks and wants to carry the normal relation with India. This sudden change in India stance, showed that the shift in Indian shift change in the internal policies. This was also the result of west ran influence because there are more interest of west ran communities in Pakistan relation with Afghanistan, because they also have more interested in Afghanistan war other than the war between India and Pakistan. There are also many meeting was held that are the game changer for the both counties. One is like the when the White House spokesperson Gordon Jhondroe said that we are in touch with both the countries and urging greater cooperation's investigation in last month, which India based that they are Pakistan based militants;

"The Indian media have made much of President-elect Barak Obama's statement that India has a right to protect itself. Yet Washington and London would hardly appreciate a full-blown crisis that necessitates Pakistan to redeploy its forces from the west to the east. Indeed, this is diametrically opposed to Obama's stated plane for South Asia, which aims at keeping India-Pakistan ties on an even keel so that Pakistan can concentrate on tracking the Taliban and Al Qaida." (Raghavan, 2008, p. 2)

Had also had fear on nuclear retaliation by Pakistan, so India will not able to achieve its objectives that is why India media have adopted the cold war strategies form the start. It was also like that we can say that Indian military is dived in to small military groups for conducting the offensive behavior are the part of their operations. Another reason for these cold attacks from the Indian military was that by this way Pakistan do not show the military tensions. They also say that this strategy of cold war will also punish the Pakistan in batter ways according to their own interest and proved wrong-headed. On the other hand India haven't start the strategy of cold start in from of terrorism, But sometimes this policy work when they are talking about the resources of the place which is more unstable, which "of course, provides an opportunity for a nuanced multilateral effort to nudge Pakistan in the desired direction." (Raghavan, 2008, p. 3)

## Conclusion

From the time of partition of 1947 India and Pakistan are unable to recoiled the relationship, because there are many key issue in that the history have proved that these terms and unsolved commission are remind from the both side and this don't let the counters to harmonize.

In the new century, there are new threats, and the world had seen a new kind of threats of work the India-Pakistan relation are in turmoil. The series if terror acts on India and the Indian, fanatics, assaults on Muslims laid had always make the process more complicated to carry on in longer period. The attacks on Mumbai have proved that the attacks on the biggest cities of India also have some lacking in the securities. These attacks also raised many question on India, security and intelligent agencies. There are not in senses of protect their counties from start and do not have the resources to face the power of attacks like that.

The Mumbai attacks have shown the direct results in the relations of India and Pakistan have direct effects on the peace process as well as on trade relations. The real dilemma is laying in the initial and inherited religious participation from both the countries. Both the counties have the same issue the deep paved Indian reeling do not show the positive attitude towards the Muslims. The relation of India and Pakistan can be feel that they are continues on the war, it may be the straight fire at the borders and can be the hidden wars. If India and Pakistan wants strong relation, they have to control the religious fundamentalism with both states and have to take some brave decision in terms of Kashmir issues.

In addition, India and Pakistan need to work jointly in the trade activities for the tranquil relations in

future so that trust can build perpetually. Both nations can be barter the cultural and social activities, because India and Pakistan are close neighbors and world know as twin brothers, their geographical system, language, cultural, customs, and foods etc. are analogous between them. Therefore, two big South Asian countries necessitate focusing the trade in future for the idyllic relations.

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