Abstract

**Purpose:** Since 1947, India and Pakistan have been at war, competing for nuclear weapons, and at odds with terrorism. The cause of the conflict between the two countries begins with the recognition of the substance of Muslims due to the British separation of the Indian subcontinent. The Indian government’s political discrimination against Muslims led by the National Congress has resulted in Pakistan’s independence promoted by the Islamic League, and since the independence of Pakistan, the two countries have maintained a conflict at the expense of many people.

**Method:** There were four wars between the two countries. The war provocation was by Pakistan. Among them, we will look at the three wars that Pakistan started, and analyze the results of the Indo-Pakistan war and international relations. It also looks at how state-sponsored terrorism and nuclear development are affecting both countries in situations of military and economic asymmetry.

**Results:** In the 20th century, the people of the Indian continent united to escape British colonial rule. However, as the political conflict between Hindus and Muslims was expressed, it was divided into two countries during the independence of independence. The fact that the territory was divided and no clear border was drawn for the Kashmir region became the seed of conflict. In addition, as India developed nuclear weapons due to security concerns about neighboring countries, Pakistan also attempted to develop nuclear weapons, and the conflict between the two countries reached its peak. The interested countries of the two countries adopt diplomatic and military policies of support and acquiescence according to their calculation methods.

**Conclusion:** The conflict in the Indian continent is a typical legacy of colonial rule. The great powers used ethnic confrontation to rule the colonies, and the borders were drawn by compromise between the great powers without the consent of the local indigenous people, causing conflict in the future conflicts. The Indian continent has not deviated from this formula either. At this point, the intervention of the great powers could induce a temporary ceasefire rather than coordinating a lasting peace. The problem of ethnic, cultural, and religious discrimination that is not resolved domestically is bound to be a long-term task.

**Keywords:** Kashmir Conflict, Nuclear Development, Terrorism, National Congress, Muslim League

1. Introduction

India and Pakistan, which were born as two independent states in 1947 from British rule, have been sharply divided over the conflict on the brink of independence, a distinct religious background, and border issues in Kashmir that arose after independence. Therefore, these two countries have been enough to attract the attention of the two pillars of the Cold War, the United States and the former Soviet Union. In particular, Pakistan is said to be a buffer for Afghanistan, but it has been in a position to feel threatened by the former Soviet Union’s expansion strategy, and has continued its uncomfortable relationship with neighboring India since its
foundation. Pakistan, which is relatively inferior to India in terms of overall national power as well as national defense, had to resolve its national defense through an alliance with a foreign country, which motivated the U.S. and China to compete with Pakistan today[1].

The two countries had four military conflicts in 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1991. The causes of the war are the Kashmir conflict and the East Pakistan conflict. Pakistan was defeated in the war against India in December 1971, and East Pakistan was humiliated by its separation from Bangladesh, which led to the construction of nuclear weapons.

The international community's image of Pakistan is largely negative. A failed state, a terrorist-infested state of Islamist extremists, a political disorder, has become a hotbed for Islamic extremists and fundamentalists as they continue to conflict with the nuclear-armed state, bordering Afghanistan and India[2]. The Indian-Pakistan Kashmir dispute is unlikely to be resolved in an extreme way, but there is no sign of a resolution, and the 1999 summit(Lahore Declaration) provided an opportunity for peace stability and mutual cooperation, but there was no follow-up[3]. Since 2000, the conflict between India and Pakistan has entered a long-term phase with numerous terrorist attacks, including New Delhi Capitol bombings.

In this paper, we examine the separation process, war, nuclear weapons competition, and terrorism between the two countries to examine the causes and aspects of the conflict between India and Pakistan.

2. Separation of India-Pakistan and Political Functions

After the introduction of Islam to India, until British colonial rule, there was little confrontation between Hinduism and Islam. However, through colonial rule, Britain used a split-governance strategy by turning the Islamic and Hindu cultures of the Indian continent into a confrontation. Initially, the British government indirectly ruled Muslim rulers, but in 1857 it began to dominate directly in the wake of the Sepoy revolt. Muslims were feeling a double conflict between Britain and Hindus for treating them differently. The Indian National Congress(National Congress) was established in 1885, but Muslims were excluded, and Muslims formed the All-India Muslim League(Muslim League) in 1906. Muslims cooperated with Britain in World War I and World War II, in which Britain tried to continue its Hindu-Muslim division-governance strategy by implementing friendly policies against Muslims. However, the independence decision of the Muslim League was made in 1940, as the British strategy was dominated by Muslims.

The Indian National Congress(Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and Central Provinces) formed a state cabinet in July 1937. Meanwhile, M.A. Jinah of the Muslim League, who had no majority in any state, was greatly angered by Nehru's claim to "stand in line behind the National Assembly," and had to ask for M.K. Gandhi's help to discuss ways to participate in the relatively Muslim rule of United Provinces, Punjab, and Bengal. The National Congress excluded the Muslim League from all government posts and appointed Muslims as ministers from among its members. This political move by Gandhi was the starting point for a direct separation between Hindus and Muslims, India and Pakistan. Nehru had an antipathy to Jinnah, and the cooperative atmosphere between the National Congress and the Muslim League disappeared and a coalition government was not formed[4][5].

Muslims living in India began to oppose the Hindu-led political agenda, claiming to be politically marginalized, and this conflict created riots. A series of events occurred in Bengal and Bihar, killing each other between Hindus and Muslims.

Meanwhile, Gandhi opposed the participation of Indian troops in World War II in Europe, arguing that India should become an independent country. More than 50 Indian political leaders, including Gandhi, expressed their opinion that the British government could not cooperate in
the war, which resulted in the resignation of the six-state cabinet. Taking advantage of the weakening influence of the National Assembly, the Muslim League and Jinnah declared the construction of a Pakistani state (Pakistan Resolution or Lahore Resolution) at the Muslim League Conference in Lahore in March 1940.

Lahore's resolution was against the federal plan stipulated in the Indian Governing Law (1935), in which Muslim-majority areas should be divided into independent states, each unit should have autonomy and sovereignty, and in Muslim-majority areas, religious, cultural, economic, and political rights and interests should be protected. The Muslim League's claim to establish an independent state (Pakistan-Land of Pure) with a large number of Muslims in the northwestern and eastern regions was implemented seven years later. The basis of the identity of Pakistan's national state was Islam [6].

Born on 31 December 1906 in Dhaka, East Bengal, the Muslim League started as a cooperative group with the British government, but maintained a confrontational relationship with the National Assembly [7].

Britain implemented secessionary policies from the outset to dominate India. The British government enacted the Indian Council Act in 1909 to ensure Muslim participation in politics. The British colonial strategy was to weaken India's resistance to Britain by providing political space for Muslim groups opposing Hindus in India [8].

The Muslim League did not insist only on the National Congress and the conflicting fruits. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, also attended the National Assembly for reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims. However, another Muslim organization (Indian Musalman Association) was formed, which maintained a cooperative relationship with the National Congress. Since then, due to the disagreement between Jinnah and the National Assembly, the Muslim League has chosen its own path.

During the 1916-1922 period, Indians united in the independence movement from England, regardless of sectarian interests. Due to the cancellation of the Bengal division in the United Kingdom, Muslims were affiliated with Hinduism. Jinnah abandoned sectarian separatism and maintained close ties with the National Assembly. As a result, the politically majority National Assembly allowed a separate election system claimed by Muslims, but the Muslim League complained about the high proportion of participation in the National Assembly in Muslim-majority areas. The incident triggered by the conflict between Hindus and Muslims is the 'Moplas' Rebellion'. Moplas attacked government agencies with discontent with the Hindu ruling class and the British government, but was subdued. The attack on Moplas, who declared the caliphate, would have been an indignity for Muslims.

Conflicts between Hindu and Muslim camps, which began in earnest after the 1937 local elections, began to sharpen in the wake of the declaration of "Redemption Day" in 1939 and the resolution of the Muslim League in Pakistan in 1940. After formalizing the separation of Pakistan, Jinnah began to organize India's Muslims more politically and pay keen attention to economic plans for the region that would become Pakistan in the future. After the announcement of the Pakistan resolution, Jinnah understood the economic situation of Muslims. In addition, the All India Muslim League established Pakistan as a country at its annual meeting in 1943 to promote economic development plans. Although this strategy failed in the early stages, it led to the cooperation of Muslim merchant groups, further strengthening Muslim unity and independence [9].

Muslim capitalists in India have cooperated with Jinnah and the All-India Muslim League in full support. They were aware of falling behind in competition with Hindu capitalists, and were afraid that Muslim capitalists' position in India would be further narrowed if Indian National Congress and non-Muslim capitalists colluded in the future. As Hindu capitalists grew to the
point where they could no longer deal with each other, they exerted enormous influence in politics and economics, and in the process, the intensity of rejecting Muslim capitalists was also increasing. In addition, as non-Muslim capitalists, who initially opposed the separation of India-Pakistan, actively supported the separation of India-Pakistan along with the formation of a strong central government led by the Indian National Congress over time, the stance on the separation of Muslim capitalists became stronger.

The British government played a mediating role in the conflict between the National Congress and the Muslim League - more precisely, between Muslims and Hindus - but did not take an active stance and returned to the UK with the conflict between the two camps sharpened. By the time the plan to divide India and Pakistan was announced, the Punjab region was already experiencing great violence. The March 1947 Rawalpindi riots killed thousands of people through looting, arson, destruction, and violence against women. This soon became an example of divisional violence.

Figure 1. The territory of India and Pakistan at the time of independence.

On 3 June 1947, he drew a line between what is now Pakistan and Bangladesh, and became independent under the name of India. Pakistan was founded on August 14, 1947. Muslims living in India were forced to move to Pakistan and Hindus living in Pakistan because the subjects of the separate state construction were based on religion. In just three months from August to November 1947, refugee trains moved about 2.8 million refugees across the border to India on a total of 673 occasions. Poor people were forced to move on foot. More than 12 million refugees were forced across Punjab to Pakistan and India, where their property rights were forfeited, slaughtered, looted, and raped during the migration, and more than a million people died in mutual violence. The refugees were forced to live as neighbors after the migration[10].
The biggest challenge occurred in the process of independence of India and Pakistan. Smaller Raja kingdoms in Kashmir were concerned about whether to belong to India or Pakistan, and the British left it to the autonomous will of the Raja kingdom. Seventy percent of the population was Muslim, and the king was Hindu. The king's choice was India, which led to a resident uprising. India emphasizes that the king's choice should be respected, and Pakistan's logic of protecting its people clashed, and eventually war breaks out. In the case of the Junagarden Kingdom in Gujarat, the king was Muslim and the people were predominantly Hindu. India incorporated the kingdom of Junagarden into India by force.

The separation of India and Pakistan is a legacy of British colonial rule and is the result of political confrontation and discrimination between religious factions within India. The conflict that emerged during the process of independence has not been resolved, especially in Kashmir, which has led to nuclear competition.

3. Indo-Pakistan War

3.1. Poonch rebellion and Kashmir conflict

The Indo-Pakistan War of 1947-1948, or the first Kashmiri War, was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan between 1947 and 1948 over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir[11]. Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir was facing an uprising by Muslims in Poonch and lost control of the western part of the kingdom. On 22 October 1947, Pakistan's Pashtun tribal militia crossed the border. The war was initially a battle between Jammu-Kashmir's forces and militias in border tribal areas adjacent to the Northwest Frontier region. On 26 October 1947, after the incorporation of the Jammu and Kashmir regions into India, Indian forces were airlifted to the state capital, Srinagar. British commanders initially refused to intervene in the conflict, citing Pakistani troops joining India.

Prior to 1815, the region, now known as "Jammu and Kashmir", consisted of 22 small independent states (16 Hindus and 6 Muslims) carved out of Afghanistan's Amir-controlled territory, combined with the territory of small local rulers. They were collectively called "Punjab Hill States". On 3 June 1947, it was decided that British India would be divided into two separate countries, the Pakistan Autonomous Region comprising a Muslim majority and the Indian Autonomous Region comprising the rest. Two provinces, Punjab and Bengal, which have a large Muslim majority, had to be divided into two governments.

In the Pakistan-India First War, both armies had British commanders. The two commanders were in contact during the battle, and during the war, the British commander of the Indian Army declared surrender to the Pakistani army. Hari Singh is determined not to join either Indian or Pakistani rule. The Punjab area consisted of five districts, each with a different religious distribution, so Hari Singh did not want to be incorporated into one country.

In fact, Muslims in Kashmir supported the Muslim conference, while Hindus in Jammu preferred to merge with India. It was concluded that it is desirable to maintain an independent system rather than follow either view on the two views. Although Muslims who fought in World War II returned, most of the soldiers were unemployed, and the high tax on the residents of Mahajara caused discontent among the Puntis. Rumors of Pakistan's establishment were also spreading, and the government ordered Muslims to abandon their weapons. Discontent was also building as no remuneration was given for the disarmed soldiers.

In August 1947, when India and Pakistan were about to become independent, Maharaja preferred to become independent of the new territory. All major political groups in the country
supported Maharaja's decision, except for the Muslim Conference, which declared its membership in Pakistan on 19 July 1947. The Muslim Conference formed a close alliance with the All India Muslim League.

It was during Operation Gulmarg that Pakistani forces formally intervened in Jammu and Kashmir. With the implementation of the operation, on October 3, Muslim leaders declared the interim government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir in Rawalpindi.

On 6 October 1947, an uprising against the Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir broke out in the Poonch jagir, an area bordering the Rawalpindi district of West Punjab and the Hazara district of the North-West Frontier Province in the future Pakistan.

On or around 6 October, the armed rebellion started in the Poonch district. The fighting elements consisted of bands of deserters from the State Army, serving soldiers of the Pakistan Army on leave, ex-servicemen, and other volunteers who had risen spontaneously. The rebels quickly gained control of almost the entire Poonch district. The State Forces garrison at Poonch came under heavy siege[12].

Facing an impending collapse, the Maharaja acceded to the Indian Union, following which India air-lifted troops to defend Srinagar on 27 October. From this point on the tribal invasion and the Poonch rebellion proceeded in parallel. On 27 October, a Kashmir Liberation Committee was established, headed by the Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. By the committee’s decision, Pakistan's cavalry attacked government forces in rebel areas with armored vehicles.

Maharaja called for military support from India. India has set conditions that Kashmir can receive support only when it joins India. Maharaja responded, and the Indian government admitted that the princely state would join India. Indian troops were sent to the state to defend it. Pakistan refused to recognize Kashmir’s accession to India, claiming it was acquired by “fraud and violence.”

The Indian army launched a counterattack and gradually expanded the occupied territories. In 1948, Indian forces began to gain an upper hand over Pakistani forces. Poonch was occupied by Indian troops, and India and Pakistan agreed to abide by the terms of the ceasefire set out in the United Nations resolution, and Pakistani troops withdrew. India emerged victorious as it successfully defended most of the contested territory, including the Kashmir valley, Jammu, and Ladakh.

### 3.2. War of 1965 – second Kashmir conflict

The Kashmir region consists of seven regions, which are predominantly Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist, except for Aksai Chin and Shaksgam Valley, which China has virtually ruled and refused to include in Kashmir <Table 1>.

The 1965 Indo-Pakistan War was a skirmish between Pakistan and India between April 1965 and September 1965. The conflict began after Pakistan’s Operation Gibraltar, designed to infiltrate troops in Jammu and Kashmir and trigger a revolt against Indian rule, which immediately contributed to the war. Prior to the war, the United States and Britain were major material allies of India and Pakistan as major suppliers of military hardware and foreign development aid. In the 1960s, Pakistan received $700 million in military aid from the United States by signing a defense agreement in 1954 that greatly modernized its military equipment. During and after the conflict, India and Pakistan felt betrayed by the perception that Western powers lacked support for their positions. This sense of betrayal increased as the embargo on U.S. and British military aid was imposed on the other side. As a result, India and Pakistan formed closer ties with the Soviet Union and China, respectively[13].
Table 1. National stances in Kashmir.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administered by</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% muslim</th>
<th>% hindu</th>
<th>% buddhist</th>
<th>% other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Kashmir valley</td>
<td>4 million</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jammu</td>
<td>3 million</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>0.25 million</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Gilgit-baltistan</td>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Azad Kashmir</td>
<td>2.6 million</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pakistan Patrol began patrolling the Indian-controlled territory in January 1965, and on 8 April 1965, the two countries were attacked by each other's bases. Pakistan believed that Kashmir's population was generally dissatisfied with Indian rule and that the resistance movement could be ignited by a small number of infiltration. Pakistan attempted to ignite the resistance movement through a covert infiltration called Operation Gibraltar in Gibraltar. Operation Gibraltar was the code name for a military operation planned and implemented by Pakistani forces in the disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir in August 1965. The strategy of the operation was to covertly cross the Line of Control (LoC) to support the uprising against the occupation of India by the Muslim majority of Kashmir.

In August 1965, Pakistani troops disguised as local soldiers entered the Indian-controlled Jammu and Indian-controlled Jammu in Pakistan and infiltrated the Kashmir Valley to rebel against the Muslim majority of the Muslim majority. However, the infiltration strategy was discovered by the Indian army. After the invasion of Pakistan and its discovery, India responded by deploying more troops in the Kashmir Valley, and Indian forces launched attacks on infiltrators operating in the region. On 1 September 1965, Pakistan launched a massive offensive called Operation Grand Slam in India-controlled Jammu and Kashmir, triggering the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War. Operation Grand Slam was a key military operation in the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War. This attack is an attack on the important Akhnoor bridge of Jammu and Kashmir, controlled by India. The bridge was intended to cut off the logistics of Indian troops in India. The two operations were unsuccessful due to the presence of Indian troops. The Indian army was sent to a new front across the sensitive state of Punjab, threatening Pakistan, which was forced to retreat by Indian forces.

In this war, both sides mobilized the largest tanks since World War II, and the loss of Pakistani troops was greater than that of Indian troops. In three weeks, the second Indo-Pakistan war ended in a truce due to the U.S. government's embargo on U.S. ammunition and the mediation of Soviet peace negotiations. However, India was in a position to deal serious damage to the Pakistani capital Punjab when the ceasefire broke out and control the expansion of Pakistan in the Pongchi region, a strategic region of Kashmir.

Pakistan determined that the people of Kashmir would rebel against India and cooperate or surrender to Pakistan, but it was a misjudgment. The people of Kashmir rather fought against the Pakistani regular army. During the war, pan-Arab countries supported Pakistan, while China supported Pakistan's position, but the United States and Britain criticized Pakistan, and the Soviet Union took a neutral stance. Through this war, the positions of the great powers and Islamic countries were clearly revealed[14].

Pakistanis in East Bengal also criticized West Pakistan for its reduced finances and inadequate provision of security to East Pakistan to mobilize war funds. East Pakistan's political leaders...
demanded greater autonomy for East Pakistan, which led to the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War and the Bangladesh Liberation War.

### 3.3. War of 1971 - East Bengal conflict

On December 3, 1971, India and Pakistan were involved in the Third War. The war lasted 13 days, and as a result of the war, Bangladesh became independent.[15] This war originated from the conflict between West and East Pakistan. Conflicts between West and East Pakistan arose in 1950 with the Popular Language Movement, 1964 with mass protests in East Bengal, East Bengal, East Bengal, 1969. There is India in the middle of the two areas, and the distance between them is more than 1,600 km. From the beginning, cultural integration between the two regions was difficult. East Bengal was a territory of India after 1858, but after 1947 it was incorporated as a state of Pakistan.

West Pakistan was a multi-ethnic society, and East Pakistan was a major Bengali society. It had religious differences as well as racial differences. Despite the distance problems, West Pakistanis enjoyed control of East Bengal.[16]

In early March 1971, approximately 300 Biharis were slaughtered in riots by Bengali mobs in Chittagong alone. The Government of Pakistan used the "Bihari massacre" to justify its deployment of the military in East Pakistan on 25 March, when it initiated its military crackdown. President Yahya Khan called on the military – which was overwhelmingly led by West Pakistanis – to suppress dissent in the East, after accepting the resignation of Lieutenant-General Yaqub Ali Khan, the chief of staff of the East-Pakistani military.[17]

Mass arrests of dissidents began and, after several days of strikes and non-cooperation, the Pakistani military, led by Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan, cracked down on Dhaka on the night of 25 March 1971. The government outlawed the Awami League, which forced many of its members and sympathisers into refuge in Eastern India. Mujib was arrested on the night of 25/26 March 1971 at about 1:30 am (as per Radio Pakistan's news on 29 March 1971) and taken to West Pakistan. Operation Searchlight, followed by Operation Barisal, attempted to kill the intellectual elite of the east.

On 26 March 1971, Major Ziaur Rahman of Pakistan Army declared the independence of Bangladesh on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

In November 1971, the Indo-Pakistan War seemed inevitable. In November 1971, thousands of people, led by conservative Pakistani politicians, marched through Lahore and across Pakistan demanding "destroy India." India responded by initiating a massive build-up of the Indian Army on the western border. On the evening of December 3, Pakistan's Air Force launched a surprise pre-emptive strike on 11 airfields in northwestern India, including Agra, 480 kilometers from the border. The air strikes officially began the Indo-Pakistani War in 1971. Indian forces launched large-scale air, sea and land attacks on Pakistan on all fronts. Prior to the start of the war, the Indian Army was well organized on both fronts and had a numerical advantage over the Pakistani Army.

When the conflict began, the war immediately shifted to the military and diplomatic advantage of India and its Bengal rebel allies. On 23 November 1971, the Indian Army infiltrated the Eastern Front and crossed the East Pakistan border to join the Bengal Nationalist Alliance. Faced with insurmountable losses, Pakistani troops surrendered in less than two weeks, and psychological fears spread to the military leadership of the Eastern Command. The Indian Army surrounded Dhaka and issued an ultimatum to surrender on 16 December 1971. Pakistan called for a unilateral ceasefire, and the Indo-Pakistani war ended. The end of the war was Pakistan's greater loss of troops and East Pakistan's independence - the birth of Bangladesh.
4. India and Pakistan Competition for Nuclear Development

The decisive background behind India's nuclear development drive was its defeat in the 1962 China-India war. He opened nuclear departments at universities in India and sent many students to study nuclear power, and conducted the first nuclear test on May 15, 1974. The Soviet Union and the United States responded to India's nuclear test with acquiescence and weak sanctions. The Soviet Union wanted to keep China in check, and the United States wanted to maintain smooth relations with India, the big third world country. Meanwhile, the Indian government experienced the deterrence of nuclear weapons during the war with Pakistan. In the Indo-Pakistan war, the United States deployed an aircraft carrier combat team led by the USS Enterprise(CVN-65) to the Bay of Bengal. The Soviet Union responded by sending a nuclear-armed submarine from Vladivostok, Vladivostok, to track the US task force. Stimulated by the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons program, India has rapidly realized the need for nuclear development[18].

Indira Gandhi authorised the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre(BARC) to manufacture a nuclear device and prepare it for a test. The 1974 nuclear test was given the operational name Smiling Budha. The experiment was carried out in strict secrecy, and Gandhi ordered government ministers and military commanders to keep it secret. The Indian government has declared that Smiling Budha is a peaceful nuclear test and has no intention of using the nuclear program for military purposes. As India's nuclear test succeeded, the nuclear dice in South Asia was thrown. The NSG was formed in response to India's nuclear test, which decided to require IAEA safeguards to regulate India's international nuclear trade[19].

In response to India's nuclear test in April 1998, Pakistan conducted an underground nuclear test. The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Summary is in effect, preventing a regulated range of nuclear tests[20]. India refused to join the treaty, saying the nuclear club wanted to monopolize nuclear weapons. India and Pakistan are also developing missiles to carry nuclear weapons[21]. Pakistan began developing nuclear weapons after India conducted nuclear tests in 1974 after losing the Kashmir conflict in 1965 and the Bangladesh War in 1971. The United States opposed the development of nuclear weapons, but did not take any action against Pakistan's nuclear development in the wake of the Soviet-Afghan War.

When Israel conducted a nuclear test in 1979, the United States signed a nuclear technology sharing agreement with Pakistan and declared a joint nuclear warhead in 1982. Under these circumstances, Saudi Arabia funded Pakistan to conduct a nuclear test. The U.S. imposed economic sanctions on Pakistan for its nuclear test, but lifted them under the pretext of the war in Afghanistan. Pakistan's nuclear development was led by Abdul Qadir Khan, who attempted nuclear technology cooperation with Libya, Iran and North Korea after its success[22][23].

From the late 1980s, uranium enrichment technology and centrifuge designs and parts were transferred to Iran, and in the 1990s, the same technology was delivered to North Korea and Libya. Khan worked as a researcher FDO in Amsterdam, Netherlands, and learned the core technology of nuclear weapons, and returned to Pakistan in 1976 to become the director of the nuclear research institute. On 28 May 1998, Khan's public nuclear test was successful. Investigation, surveillance and sanctions pressure from the United States and Britain forced the Pakistani government to put him under house arrest until 2009. Khan is said to have frequently visited China to obtain missile technology to carry nuclear warheads. North Korea also provided uranium enrichment technology in exchange for the provision of Rodong missile technology, which had a significant impact on North Korea's nuclear development. The uranium enrichment technology connection provided the cause of North Korea's second nuclear test by allowing North Korea, which previously had only plutonium reprocessing capabilities frozen by the 1994 Geneva Agreement, to secretly develop uranium-based nuclear weapons[24][25].
There is also an opinion that reconstruction of the nuclear test treaty should be carried out because the nuclear test in India and Pakistan has been carried out despite the threat of economic sanctions by advanced countries. On the other hand, it is argued that nuclear test competition may be a strategy to deter war in the region where rival countries exist, but this will only lead to continued arms competition rather than resolving the conflict[26][27].

In particular, it will cause security instability in areas where disputes continue, and will be used to maintain the authoritarian system instead of reducing interest in economic development in poor countries.

5. The Growth of Terrorist Groups in Pakistan and the Outbreak of Islamic Terrorism in India

5.1. Causes and trends of terrorism

The main background for the growth of terrorists in Pakistan is the influx of Wahhabism, which developed in Saudi Arabia. The failure of the Pakistani government’s economic growth has affected the people’s fascination with Islamism, creating an environment where the government does not have an exclusive status in arms management and where ordinary citizens can easily acquire and use weapons. In addition, the state of national tension that emerged through independence from India and separation from Bangladesh had sufficient elements of terrorism in that the conflict had continued without a clue to resolution.

Until the 1980s, terrorism in India by Pakistan’s Salafi group was not a common occurrence, but events began to mark the beginning of terrorism in the 1990s and have increased rapidly since 2000. From 2000 to 2021, 108 terrorist incidents occurred. The major terrorist attacks that drew international attention were 277 people killed and 975 wounded in the 2005 Delhi attacks, the 2006 Varanasi attacks, the Mumbai train bombings and the Margaon bombings. In India as a whole, numerous terrorist incidents occurred, resulting in 260 to 800 deaths every year, and 500 to 2,100 injuries.

Terrorism in India poses a grave threat to the Indian people. Compared to other countries, India faces a wide range of terrorist groups. Terrorism found in India includes Islamic terrorism, separatist terrorism, and left-wing terrorism. Islamic terrorism is believed to be linked to Pakistan.

5.2. Terrorist attacks by Islamic terrorist groups in Pakistan

There have been more than 108 terrorist incidents in India since 2000, of which many were killed and wounded, mainly by the Pakistani Islamic terrorist group.

First of all, the 2001 terrorist attacks in India’s parliament began when gunmen entered the National Assembly using cars and exchanged gunfire with police. Two Pakistani-based militant groups (Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed) were blamed for the attack. The Indian government demanded that the Pakistani government freeze financial assets for the two groups and arrest the ringleader. Although the Pakistani government rejected the demand, Indian troops moved near the Pakistani border from December 20 to January of the Daeun year, raising tensions and sporadic clashes between the two countries. 400,000 Pakistani troops and 700,000 Indian troops confronted the border before gradually moving troops to the rear in June 2002. In 2001, more than 10 Pakistani gunmen infiltrated the port of Mumbai in small boats and attacked Indian citizens in downtown Mumbai, killing more than 200 people and wounding more than 300 others. All but one of the gunmen was killed, who were members of the suicide attack. Similar to this incident, the Mumbai terrorist attacks occurred again in November 2008. Ten
members of Lashkar-e-Taiba attacked in southern Mumbai for four days, killing 175 people and injuring 300 others.

All but one of the gunmen was killed, who were members of the suicide attack. Similar to this incident, the Mumbai terrorist attacks occurred again in November 2008. Ten members of Lashkar-e-Taiba attacked in southern Mumbai for four days, killing 175 people and injuring 300 others. India’s National Security Guard (NSG) wiped them out with Operation Black Tornado. Unlike the 2001 incident, the Pakistani government condemned the 2008 attack and promised to cooperate with the Indian government. But, contrary to the promise of the Pakistani government, arresting the ringleaders has not been amicably resolved. Indian and U.S. intelligence agencies also suspected that Pakistan’s military and intelligence agencies had sponsored terrorists. Pakistan’s Foreign Ministry, on the other hand, claimed that more than 40 Indians were involved in the attack. It was later revealed that several Indians cooperated in the 2008 Mumbai attack.

Mumbai terrorism also occurred in 2003. On August 25, a car bomb killed 70 people and injured 250. A taxi bomb exploded at a jewelry market near Mumbai Devi Temple in central Mumbai. The attackers were recruited from the UAE by a Pakistani terrorist group.

On 29 October 2005, a bomb exploded in New Delhi on a market and a bus. The terrorist attacks in New Delhi were believed to have been caused by members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba, but the Islamic Revolutionary Front (Islamic Inquilab Mahaz) claimed responsibility. Mahaz is one of the organizations involved in terrorist attacks against France, Americans, and other citizens in Karachi, southern Pakistan.

Pressure cooker bombs were placed on trains on the Western Line of the suburban ("local") train network, which forms the backbone of the city’s transport network. The Pressure cooker bomb was designed to improve the performance of the explosion.

Terrorism occurring in India is classified as Islamic terrorism, separatist terrorism, and left-wing terrorism, but especially terrorism related to Pakistan is Islamic terrorism. The international community’s assessment of the Pakistani government is very negative because of terrorism in India, which is tolerated or sponsored by the Pakistani government [28]. This is especially true because the means and targets of terrorism are indiscriminate attacks against an unspecified majority. Terrorism is also occurring in Pakistan, and anti-Christian terrorism spread in the early 2000s [29]. Pakistani officials claim these incidents occurred under the auspices of Afghanistan and India. However, the Indian government has denied the allegations, and the Afghan government has admitted to supporting the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) [30].

The Pakistani government has released a document that could refute India’s denial of terrorism sponsorship. The data provided that there was Indian support for Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, Balochistan Liberation Army and Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan.

6. Conclusion

The long-term conflict between India and Pakistan emerged from the process of separation by the strategic interests of the great powers [31] domestically, it is the result of the failure of Hindu-centered politicians to embrace Muslims.

In the 21st century, India and Pakistan are avoiding full-scale war [32]. However, on 14 February 2019, more than 40 Indian police officers were killed in a suicide bombing in the Srinagar region of Indian Kashmir. Chinese intervention followed an attack by the Indian Air Force on 26 February and an attack by Pakistani forces the following day. As time went by, international opinion became unfavorable to China, Pakistan, and Russia. China was eventually forced to take a step back. After the war, India’s Prime Minister Modi realized that it was difficult to stop China,
Pakistan, China, and Russia in Pakistan with only the existing Indian military forces, so he decided to keep the U.S. troops in India.

The Kashmir region is not only a confrontation between the two government forces, but also an infiltration area between al Qaeda and the Taliban. Al Qaeda is believed to have intensified the Kashmir conflict and expected the United States to look elsewhere. According to the U.S. Department of Defense, al-Qaida plotted to cause instability in the Kashmir region between India and Pakistan, leading to a nuclear war. Al Qaeda has been constantly involved in conflicts in Afghanistan and neighboring countries, and has used the support of extreme Muslims in the conflict zone to expand their power.

The 2019 conflict heightened nuclear tensions between India and Pakistan after India's defense minister announced that India may withdraw its so-called "no first use" policy that its nuclear weapons are used only in retaliation for nuclear attacks. Experts believe that conventional war or nuclear conflict will not occur just by fighting a war of words between India and Pakistan in a strong tone.

Behind India’s declaration of non-use of nuclear wires was Pakistan’s intention to ease tensions raised by a surprise hydrogen bomb test conducted shortly after India’s hydrogen bomb test. But if India abandons its nuclear non-pre-use principle, Pakistan will see that India could attack Pakistan’s nuclear facilities without warning, and in fact, if this situation is deemed imminent, Pakistan will use nuclear weapons first.

It would be seen as possible to attack, and in fact, if this situation is deemed imminent, Pakistan will use nuclear weapons first.

Even if the two countries use the word war and expand the war of words, it will not be easy to actually move it to military action. Even so, if tensions continue to escalate with the two sides continuing to mention nuclear conflict, the two countries could eventually change their nuclear weapons from normal to critical.

The conflict between India and Pakistan is not a dispute over Kashmir’s jurisdiction, but a series of more than 70 years of accumulated ethnic clashes, and a series of unyielding confrontations between the two countries despite international mediation.

7. References

7.1. Journal articles


7.2. Books

8. Appendix

8.1. Author’s contribution

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<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>- Set of concepts ☑</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Design ☑</td>
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<td>- Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data ☑</td>
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<td>- Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑</td>
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<td>- Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑</td>
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