CHAPTER-I

THE PRESENT WORLD SCENARIO

More than 16 years of 21st Century have passed. A great change has been seen in the world. The world economic crisis has compelled the whole world to struggle including United States of America and Europe. Now the United States and its western allied countries are ready to end their prolonged war in the countries like Afghanistan and Iraq. During this period, a new form of terrorism has been surfaced in the middle Asia and South Asia. One can’t examine the terrorism independent of Kashmir movement. Where America wants to leave Afghanistan on its own fate in the name of change, the Pakistan, who has remained exporter and promoter of terrorism in South Asia, has itself become the victim of terrorism. Meanwhile an important event happened in South Asia. Sri-Lanka has uprooted the terrorism completely from its land. The Government of Sri-Lanka has succeeded in finishing Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) movement demanding separate Tamil-nation, a movement more than fifty years old. One other significant development took place in the region. The several South Asian Countries including India and Pakistan, have prepared for regional economic cooperation amidst these terrorist incidents. The economy of Pakistan has just reached on the brink of collapse. India also needs regional cooperation and peace for its economic progress. The adequate and proper use of mineral resources in South and central Asia particularly in Afghanistan can make significant contribution in improving the deteriorating economic conditions of South Asia. To achieve this purpose regional cooperation and mutual trust is must. But the conflict as one of the outcome of the regional cooperation can also not be ruled out. There is strong possibility
of a new type of war between India and China on the issue of development in South and West Asia. Western countries are not the only main and important characters of this war but India and China has emerged as new players as well, which are more interested in the development of mineral resources of West Asia and Afghanistan. The area of said war can be considered from Central Asia to South China sea.

Kashmir issue cannot be seen only in the frame work of uncertain Indo-Pak relations. It has to be examined in connection with economic development and mutual cooperation of South and West Asia. Also, the violence spread in Kashmir cannot be discussed without analyzing the growth of Global Terrorism which has taken place from last fifteen years. US, that always stood by its special ally, Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir, today its stand seems different. This is due to global terrorism which has engulfed most of the countries of the World. US and Europe have also become its victim. Today, even Asia's giant economic and military power that is china is not spared. The sun of USSR set in Afghanistan in late nineties. It was victory of capitalist US over communist USSR. But with this victory bad days of US got started and it shakened its economy badly. Later on those Mujahidins who were trained against communist Soviet stood against US itself. In fact the warriors of terrorist organizations like Talibaan and Al-Qiada were the product of joint venture of American Agency CIA and Pakistan’s ISI which opened front against USSR. After eight years of its victory over communist Russia, US realized that the seeds which it had sown against Russia in Afghanistan were now against US itself. An attack by Al-Qaida on American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on 7th of August 1998 made
US understand that the Mujahidins, trained by it, were now after it. 220 people were killed in Al-Qaida’s said attack. (Rashid, 2001, p.134).\textsuperscript{1} Osama Bin laden, son of a rich businessman who owned a construction company in Saudi Arabia, got basic war training of \textit{Jehad} in the surroundings of Peshawar under the supervision of CIA and ISI. Laden, a warrior of such type who was expert to formulate war policy in minimum expenses to harm America economically maximum. America had to face a dangerous attack planned by Laden on 11th of September 2001, known as 9/11 attack. 19 terrorists of Al-Qaida took the forceful possession of four American Airplanes in air and used such jet Airplanes as weapons to destroy the World Trade Tower in New York. The terrorists also attacked Pentagon, the American defense Head Office. About three thousand people were killed in this attack including 227 passengers of airplane and 19 hijackers.(Rashid, 2001,p.vii).\textsuperscript{2} It is very interesting that on that very day of September 11, 2001, when General Mehmood Ahmed, Director General of Pakistan’s ISI, was assuring Porter Goss, Chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee in a meeting for making endless efforts to handover Osama to America then America had to face Laden’s attack. General Mehmood was considered very powerful and influential in his country and deadly supporter of Taliban and Islamic militant groups fighting in Kashmir (Rashid, 2008, p.24).\textsuperscript{3}

Infact this attack was an attack on the economy of America. After this attack, America had to jump once again in Afghanistan for a long


\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Ibid.}

war. This prolonged war was very expensive and America has spent more than hundred billions dollar. America than took ten years to search Osama Bin Laden. It succeeded in its mission in May 2011 and found Laden at Abottabad, adjacent to Islamabad in Pakistan. Laden was killed in operation by American Special Commandos on 2nd May, 2011. (Osama bin Laden killed in US raid, 2011). But America had to pay a heavy cost for this war in Afghanistan. Till 2008 America had to spent more than 1 trillion for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. (Abramowitz, Bush to Request Billions for War, 2007). The circumstances had compelled America to talk again with Taliban for peace in Afghanistan.

An important change is also seen in Pakistan in the first decade of 21st Century. Al-Qiada and Taliban started to give same treatment to Pakistan which it gave America. The terrorists started attacks on the offices of ISI, which had prepared and trained warriors to give air to separate movement in Kashmir. The ISI woke up only when it realized that the warriors were then ready to attack on it instead of its traditional enemies i.e. India and Afghanistan. The warriors, who were trained in the decade of eighties and nineties in the camps situated at Afghanistan-Pakistan border with a responsibility to attack on Kashmir (India), Xinjiang (China) and Afghanistan (then controlled by Russia) had now started to target Pakistan. The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan emerged on the land of Pakistan under the umbrella of Al-Qaida and Taliban. On the

same pattern of Afghanistan, the organization namely Tehrik-e-Taliban was constituted in 2007 in the area of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (North-West frontier State) in Pakistan. Its main area of operation was Waziristan. Within a short span of time the said organization spread its terrorist activities in North West Frontier State and Punjab in Pakistan. Taliban forced the Government of Pakistan to implement *shariat* law in several tribal areas. The Pakistan, who was once the strong supporter of Afghanistani Mujahidins and Kashmiri separatists, it self became a victim of terror attacks. 2007 onwards Pakistan became prone to terror attacks.

During the period from 2007 to 2012 Pakistan witnessed many terror attacks. Infact, Tehrik-e-Taliban, a terrorist organization in Pakistan, is dominated by Pashtoons of seven Federally Administrated Triable Area (FATA) of Pakistan. During the regime of Pervej Mussharaff, in 2007 the Government had to interfere in Lal Maszid at Islamabad through army. After this army operation Pakistani government came to know that Pakistani Taliban has spread its net in the interior of the cities also. The Pakistani agencies, which were supporting terrorist activities in Srinagar, lost their senses when on 22nd of June, 2007 some Chinese citizens were got abducted from a massage parlour by Lal Masjid students. Mr. Parvez Mussaraff came under China's great pressure after this abduction incident. In the compelling circumstances, army operation was carried out at Lal Maszid situated in the center of Islamabad which was patronized strongly by former Military dictator Zia-ul-Haq. The army operation was continuous for eight days. According to spokesperson of Pakistani Army 80 people including 10 elite army commandos were
killed in this army operation. While after 22 months Pervez Musharaff clarified that 94 people were killed.\(^6\) It was revealed later on that Lal Masjid was a big center of production of terrorist for Taliban and Al-Qaida. After this incident the attacks by Taliban increased. After military operation, several Islamic organizations including Al-Qaida and Taliban warned that they would attack other Pakistani cities too. Aman-Al-Zawahiri, second-in-command of Al-Qaida asked Pakistani people in his statement to join *Jehad* against the military operation of Lal Masjid. In 2007, Pakistan witnessed a flood of suicidal attacks. There were 56 suicidal attacks in whole Pakistan in which 419 Security officials and 217 civilians were killed. It is worth while to mention here that in 2006 there were only 6 suicidal attacks.\(^7\)

After the Lal Masjid incident Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan fully spread network in Pakistan. Meantime, an important event took place. In August, 2009, Betullah Mehsood, the Chief of Pakistani Taliban, was killed in American drone attack. Lal Masjid incident and killing of Betullah Mehsood frustrated Pakistani Taliban which further became the cause of several attacks in Pakistan. Pakistani Taliban also attacked the Headquarter of Pakistan Army located at Rawalpindi and kept the same under its control for 18 hours in October, 2009. In this attack a brigadier and a colonel were killed. The interesting aspect is that the terrorists, who entered into Army Head Quarter, either belonged to tribal area or of Punjab and Kashmir.\(^7\)


 Fifty people were killed in a suicidal attack in Peshawar on October 9, 2009. (50 killed and 120 hurts in Peshawar in suicide bombing, 2009). In a car bomb attack 120 people were killed in Peshawar on 28 Oct, 2009. (Clinton arrival in Pakistan met by fatal attacks, 2009). At least 45 peoples were killed at Iqbal Town in Lahore on Dec 7, 2009. In December 2009, the Taliban terrorist attacked on the office of ISI situated at Multan in which 12 people were killed.(Shakeel, TTP claims responsibility: ISI building targeted in Multan, 2009).

Not only Pakistani Authorities, Sufi-Dargahs, the symbols of liberal faith, also became the target of terrorists. In July, 2010 in two suicidal Taliban attacks on Data Darbar, a sufi shrine at Lahore, in which 42 people were killed and more than two hundred got injured.(Deadly blast hit Lahore Shrine, 2010). This famous sufi mazar is visited by thousands of people daily including both Shia and Sunni Muslims. Eight people were killed in a suicidal attack on the mazar of Sayyed Abdullah Shah Gazi situated at Karachi in October, 2010 which is a big center of faith of Pakistani Barelevi Muslims. (Malik says Shrine attack linked to

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South Wazristan, 2010). The terrorists also attacked the mazar of Sheikh Farid at Pak Pattan on 25th October, 2010. (Blast kills five at Baba Farid Shrine in Pak Pattan, 2010). On 28th May, 2010, in a deadly attack on worship place of Ahmadiyya in Lahore in which more than 80 people were killed. (Pakistan Mosque attacks in Lahore kills scores, 2010).

If we see terrorist attack data for the period from 2009 to 2010, then we find that Pakistan has come into the list of most terrorist effected countries. Many centres of ISI became the target of terrorist attacks and a number of army officers were killed.

After the death of Osama Bin Laden, Al-Qaeda and Taliban attacked on the Navy Base at Karachi in May, 2011. In this attack the terrorists kept the navy base under its control for several hours and ten army men were killed and 15 were injured in this attack along with three terrorists. (Troops attack on Karachi Naval air base, 2011).

Pakistan, the victim of terrorist attacks of Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan and Al-Qiada, has also been confronting separatist movement in Baluchistan. Pakistan, which spared no opportunity to accelerate the separate movement in Kashmir, has been failed to tackle the Baluch separatist movement on domestic front. Murder, kidnapping and torture have become matter of routine in Baluchistan. Baluch tribe has been

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demanding separate nation for them from the very beginning. The Baluchis never accepted annexation of Baluch dominance-area under British Rule and four princely states dominated by Baluchs to Pakistan. The Baluch movement which started in 1947 has got momentum in 2012. Though Pakistan put allegation on India, Afghanistan and US to air the separate Baluch movement but it is also a fact that Baluchis never accepted Pakistan Government. (Hasan, 2012).17

Two main tribes of Baluchis, namely Bugti and Mari have always challenged the Pakistani authorities directly and openly. Baluchistan is a Muslim-majority state. The Hindus are mainly centered at Quetta and some other cities of Baluchistan. If we see Muslim population then there is dominance of Baluch tribes in Baluchistan. These tribes have never accepted the authority of Pakistan since independence. They have always demanded to get separate nation or autonomy from the very beginning. No matter who ruled over Pakistan, though it were army dictators or democratic leaders including Ayub Khan, Yahia Khan, Parvez Mushraff and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, none of these left a stone unturned to crush the Baluchis. During the regime of Parvez Mushraff, the Pakistan army killed Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti on August 26, 2006, a big leader of Bugti tribe near Kohlu. (Pakistan says key rebel is dead,2006).18 Mr.. Akbar Bugti also remained Home Minister of Pakistan and also Governor of Baluchistan. He was considered as a great leader of movement for separate Baluch Nation.

18 Pakistan says key rebel is dead. (2006, August 27). Retrieved December 17, 2012 from news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/5289880
Geographically, Baluchistan, is the biggest state of Pakistan, consisting four princely States and some parts of British India. According to the conditions of Clement Attlee princely states had to select either of the country India or Pakistan. It is an interesting fact that during the making of Pakistan, one princely state, Kalat, was not ready for annexation. But other three States namely Makran, Laas Bela and Kharan accepted the annexation with Pakistan. After that Kalaat got ready for annexation and was made part of Baluchistan State. But Nawab of Kalaat kept alive his protesting attitude from time to time. During 1948-50 under the leadership of Prince Abdul Karim Pakistan Army faced the first revolt of Baluchis. Then Nawab Mir Navroj Khan in 1958 challenged the authority of Pakistan Army. The Baluchis revolt was continued during the period of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Baluchi’s also revolted during the period of Pervej Mushraff.

The Baluch leader Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti, who was once the internal Minister of Pakistan Government, and Mir Baloch Mari, both openly challenged the Government of Pakistan. They presented 15 points agenda before the government. They demanded Baluchi’s right on natural resources of the State. Baluch leaders challenged the Chinese interference in Baluch State and protest against the construction of Deep Port at Gwadar. Pakistan’s contention is that that India and US do not tolerate the Gwadar Deep Port and find suspicious and give air to Baluch National Movement, while Gwadar Deep Port would be helpful to eradicate energy and economic crises of country and region and further also stimulate trade. (Hasan, 2012). Baluch revolutionaries also protested against the

exploitation of natural resources, gas, coal, silver and gold found in Baluchistan by the Pakistani Government. Sui Gas Pipe Line was also attacked several times to show protest. Mr. Parvez Mushraff, who is considered as Army Dictator, did not like such protest and he found golden opportunity to crush Balouchi’s protest. When Shujaat Dar, IG Major of Frontiers Corps, was attacked in helicopter on 15 Dec., 2005, an army expedition against Mr. Akbar Khan Bugati was started in which Mr. Khan was killed in August 2006. (FC Balochistan IG, DIG, injured in miscreants attack near Kohlu, 2005). After the death of Akbar Khan Bugati National Movement caught momentum in Baluchistan. As soon as Parvez Mushraff was pushed out from power, a murder case was registered against Parvez Mushraff and still the trial is pending against him in Special Court of Quetta. (Nawab Bugti Murder case – ATC orders arrest for Musharaff and Aziz, 2012).

Nawabzada Bloch Mari, one of the associate of Akbar Khan Bugti in Baluch revolt, was also murdered on Nov. 21, 2007 in Afghanistan. Nawabzada Bloch Mari was the son of Khair Baksh Mari, a Baluch Nationalist leader. Khair Baksh Mari himself attacked Sui Gas Pipe Line several times. Khair Baksh Mari confronted Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Ayub Khan. ISI was also suspected behind the murder of Baloch Mari.

As India held Pakistan responsible for Kashmir problem, similarly Pakistan alleges that India and Afghanistan support Baluch National Movement. Pakistan accelerated such propaganda and held India

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responsible for that. In the decade of 70’s, Pakistan accused Dawood Khan, the ruler of Afghanistan, for giving patronizing Baluch resurgents. It was alleged that a number of training camps had been established near Kabul. Mr. Rahman Malik, the then interior Minister of Pakistan put an allegation that five thousand Baluchis had been trained in Afghanistan. He further alleged that Braham Bugti, a Baluch Nationalist had been running training camps at Afghanistan. Malik also claimed that Bugti owned three houses at Kabul. Though, Mr. Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan had denied all such allegations. In August 2012, Mr. Malik briefed Pakistani senate that 868 people were killed, 619 were kidnapped and 2390 got missing in Baluchistan and held responsible Baluch groups for it and asked Mr. Hamid Karzai to do something in this context. But Karzai expressed its compulsion as the area was under the control of NATO. (BLA, Lej responsible for Balochistan Unrest: Malik, 2012). It is important to mention Wikileaks revelation that Mr. Hamid Karzai in a meeting with Senior U.N. official in February 2009 had admitted that Braham Dagh Bugti, a leader of National Insurgency in Baluchistan, was in Kabul. Besides Afghanistan, Pakistan also put the same allegation against Government of India. Pakistan alleges that India supplies money and weapons to Baluchis. India is also being alleged that it has been providing economic help to Baluchistan Liberation Army.

It is a well known fact that Pakistan army is responsible for missing of thousands of people in Baluchistan. As per an estimate, about eight thousand people have been found missing in Baluchistan during the period from 2003 to 2012 and most of them are Baluchis. In the single

year of 2008, 1100 Baluchis were found missing. Major allegations are put against Pakistan Frontiers Corps. As per the report of Asian Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International at least 900 Baluch citizens have disappeared until January 31, 2012. (Lakdawalla, 2012). The Supreme Court of Pakistan has to interfere sou-moto in this matter. The then Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry gave personal hearing to the case of missing people in Quetta. Annoyed with the situation the Chief Justice Mr. Chaudhry was compelled to state if circumstance did not improve then Army Chief would be summoned in the court. (SC to order arrest of agencies men if missing not recovered: CJ, 2012). As per the report of Provincial Home Department of Baluchistan four hundred people were killed in caste violence in Baluchistan over a period of 4 years. The Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sunni extremist organizations held responsible for these killings. (Gishkori, 2012). The government of Baluchistan itself has accepted that out of 135 missing people only four people have been recovered.

The situation in Baluchistan is more serious than in Kashmir. Notably the people of Kashmir never put any allegation of exploitation of their natural resources against Government of India. But Baluchis held Pakistan authorities responsible for exploiting their natural resources. Aktar Mengal, the Baluch separatist leader, stated in Islamabad while commenting on Rehman Malik’s statement of foreign hand in Baluchistan that Baluchis were deprived of their natural resources. Citing

23 Lakdawalla, Muhammad Shayan. Not missing, says the Supreme Court (2012, February 17). Retrieved February 17, 2012 from www.dawn.com/2012/02/17
an example of Sui Gas Pipe Line Mr..Akhtar said that Baluchies were provided gas in the last while same is found in Balouch.(Only Rehman Malik sees foreign hand in Balouchistan: Aktar Mange,2012).\textsuperscript{26} Infact the Balouchies neither tolerate Punjabis nor Pashtoons in Baluchistan. A number of separate organizations are active in Baluchistan and have rejected compromise proposals forwarded by Pakistan. The main organizations which are active in Baluchistan are Baluchistan Libration Army (BLA), Baluch Liberation Front (BLF), Baluch Peoples Liberation Front (BPLF), Baluch Republic Army (BRA) etc.

It would be not wrong to say that Afghanistan is in a war-like position from the last thirty years. After the return of Soviet Army in 1989, the life of Afghans became more miserable. Taziks and Uzbeks had occupied the northern area. Ismail Khan was ruling on the area of Herat. And Kandhar, the Southern state of Afghanistan was in the possession of Pashtoon warlords. From 1989 to 1994 there was completely war like position in Afghanistan. In the fight against Soviet Army in Afghanistan, there was an important alliance of Afghan Pashtoons, Pakistan and America. America and Pakistan, jointly prepared and trained the Mujahidins (warriors) for Afghanistan on the land of Pakistan itself. Islamabad Peshawar Road and Two Madrasas at Karachi played an important role in preparing these Mujahidins. It was also learnt that Osama-Bin-Laden himself stayed for a considerable period at Peshawar to train these \textit{Mujahidins}. After 1980, a sample of collaboration of American-Laden and Pakistan was seen at border of Pakistan-
Afghanistan. Then CIA an American Agency sponsored to train these *Mujahidins* and ISI was given responsibility to distribute money further.

When Soviet Army returned back in 1989 leaving Afghanistan in the atmosphere of chaos, then the Taliban emerged in Afghanistan. It first captured Kandhar in 1994. After defeating several *sardars* (local leaders) Taliban moved towards Kabul and Herat. Taliban, dominated by Pashtoons, did not spare any chance to kill Tazik and Uzbeks, who were in minority. Infact it was the start of bad days for American war-Policy. Taliban’s attitude became anti-America. Taliban occupied almost whole Afghanistan till 2001. Taliban implemented strict Islamic Laws in the whole country. Though only Pakistan and Saudi Arab gave recognition to Taliban. Taliban’s rule was being governed on the directions of Kandhar and Kabul *Shura* (Islamic Council) headed by Mullah Omar, a Pashtun. Taliban ruled through Islamic councils which were constituted according to area. The warrior, who fought against Soviet Army, indulged in anti-America activities during Taliban regime. Osama-Bin-Laden was exiled from Sudan then came to Afghanistan. He first made his center at Jalalabad and thereafter reached Kandhar with the consent of Mullah Omar. It was the same Laden, who once had given training to Mujahidins against Soviet Army with the joint venture of ISI and CIA now started to prepare Anti America Army by running a number of training centers in Afghanistan. The youth of Somalia, Yemen, Libya and of other Islamic countries were trained in Afghanistan to attack on America.

The attack on two American embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on 7.8.1998 and after 9/11 attack on World Trade Tower in New York, American foreign policy on Afghan-Pakistan was seemed as a complete failure. Then America attacked on Afghanistan and defeated Taliban in
six weeks. And thereafter Hamid Karzai, who was anti-Taliban, was
crowned as president of Afghanistan by America. But no peace
prevailed in Afghanistan. Laden took shelter in Pakistan when Taliban
was pushed out from power in Afghanistan. About after eleven years, on
May 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2011, American army succeeded killing Laden at Abbotabad in
Pakistan. Laden’s wives revealed after his death that he was in Pakistan
for a considerable long period and he had full support of Pakistan
Authorities. With the support of ISI, Laden first dwelled in Peshawar,
after that Haripur and lastly at Abbotabad. (David, 2012).

The most surprising but interesting fact is that the ISI well known as special
associate of America, kept America in dark regarding the whereabouts of
Laden in Pakistan.

America made Hamid Karzai and Ashraf Ghani as Pashtuns leader
in Afghanistan. But America also knew the bitter truth that as soon as it
would leave Afghanistan, Taliban would uproot Kabul Government. The
grass root power of Taliban is well known to America. It knew that
Afghanistan would entangle again in internal war. Till 2015 there were
two groups of Taliban which have become very active in Afghanistan.
One group was led by late Mullah Omar and the other group was headed
by Jalaluddin Haqqani. Both the groups are in contacts of ISI. The
important event was declaration by Barack Obama, the then President of
America, to leave Afghanistan by the end of 2014. (NATO accepts
Obama timetable to end war in Afghanistan by 2014, Labott & Mount,

To protect Afghanistan in future, an Afghan Security Force (ASF) is constituted with the assistance of America. As per given date U. S. and NATO forces started to leave Afghanistan. As per a report NATO ended its combat mission in Afghanistan in December 2014 leaving 13 thousand force used for training and counter terrorism operation including 9800 U. S. troops. Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police had been given responsibility for the security of Afghanistan. Both the forces were trained by US Forces. (How many foreign troops are in Afghanistan?, 2015).

After realizing the ground reality, America tried to talk through messengers with Taliban. In this direction a peace meeting was held in November, 2010 between Sayyed Tayyab Aaga, the Secretary of Late Mullah Omar, the then Taliban Chief, and American authorities at a village situated near Munich in Germany with the assistance of BND, the German intelligence Agency. The said meeting was held secretly and ISI, the Pakistan Intelligence agency and M-16, the British Intelligence Agency were kept out of it. (Ahmed, 2012, p.109). Because Taliban leaders had apprehension that ISI would oppose any such type of peace meetings and their lives would be endangered from the terrorists of Al-Qaeda. Because neither ISI nor Al-Qiada would tolerate the direct talk between Taliban and America. Though talks did not come out with any concrete results. The only best out come of this meeting was the frozen

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wall melt down to make the way for further talks. Though in this meeting Taliban forwarded some resolutions including a resolution for releasing Talibanis imprisoned by America. These prisoners were imprisoned at Bagram and Guantanamo bay in Cuba. (Ahmed, 2012, pp.113-115).  

Second round of talks with Taliban started in Doha, the capital of Qatar, on February 15, 2011 in which Tayeb Agha was also present. Mrs. Hillary Clinton, the Secretary of State America, gave a statement after this meeting that the best efforts were being made to arrive at political solution of Afghanistan and America was forwarding in that direction. (Ahmed, 2012, p.119).  

Mr. Hamid Karzai, then the President, who himself was in favour of talks with Taliban since 2004, invited Mullah Omar, the Taliban Leader, to participate in election process and leave guns. Mr. Karzai appealed to Mullah Omar to come back to Afghanistan and open his office anywhere in Afghanistan and contest the election of President. But he had to leave his gun culture first. (Karzai urges Mullah Omar to join political process, 2012).  

Though, on the one hand, where Mullah Omar group was on talking terms with America, the other group of Jalaluddin Haqqani accelerated its attack in Afghanistan. The whole Haqqani network is active in Pakistan. Not only ISI but Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan also extends its supports to Haqqani Group. After the return of NATO forces from Afghanistan, there were now two big challenges Taliban and Islamic State (IS) before the Government of Afghanistan. During 2015-2016 Afghanistan witnessed some terrible terror attacks in the country. Both the terrorist organizations Taliban as

31 Ibid.  
32 Ibid.  
well as IS has widen and strengthen their base in the States of Afghanistan i.e. in Helmand, Kandhar, Gajni and Nangarhar. The fight of supremacy between Taliban and Islamic State is also being continued. A significant development took place. Mullah Omar, the head of Taliban died. Though he died on 23rd of April 2013 but his death was confirmed after two years i.e. 30 July 2015. (Taliban admit covering up death of Mullah Omar, 2015).  

Mullah Akhtar Mansoor headed Taliban after the death of Mullah Omar but he also died in American drone attack in 2016 later on. After this, both Taliban and Haqqani network came close to each other and set up coalition organization under the leadership of Malawi Haibatullah Akhundzada. Notably son of Mullah Omar, namely Mohammad Yakoob and Sirajuddin Haqqani were given important posts in the organization on deputies. (Death of Mulla Omar, 2015).

Global terrorism has affected not only Kashmir but the countries like China were not able to escape from its. Al-Qaida and Taliban did not even spare China from the flames of global terrorism. ISI has fully supported the terrorism in China. The separatist movement of Uighur Muslims continued from last fifty years caught momentum in 2008. Though China came to know the fact early in 1989 that terrorist organisations and ISI were supporting the demand of separate nation of Uighur Muslim in Western China.

35 Ibid.
In April, 1989, the renowned Pakistani journalist, Mr. Rashid Ahmed saw a terrorist group consisting of Muslim Youth from all over the world at Torkham border of Afghanistan-Pakistan. They were returning back to Peshawar in Pakistan after getting training in Afghanistan. Not only youth from Philippines, Uzbekistan, Algeria and Arab were present but also Chinese Uighur Muslims were also noticed. When Mr. Rashid talked to these youth they told that they were global jehadis and they had a plan to spread Jehad in several countries of the world. Without losing any moment, Mr. Ahmed discussed about the plans of terrorists with Mr. Hamid Gul, the then ISI Chief, in a dinner hosted by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto. He further advised Mr. Gul to be alert and asked whether ISI was not playing with fire by preparing global jehadis. Addressing the worries of Mr. Ahmed, Mr. Gul told that “we are fighting a Jehad and this is the first Islamic international brigades, the West has NATO, why can’t the Muslims unite and form a common front?” (Ahmed, 2001, p.129).36 The same Uighur Youth, which were seen by Mr. Ahmed Rashid at Torkham border in 1989, became a headache for China in 2008. In fact, Uighur Muslims of West China, who speak Turkish language, have been dreaming of independence from the last 60 years. They are running a movement of separation since then. Uighur Muslims had protested strongly in 1990 in China but at that time China Army suppressed the movement. But the situation got deteriorated in July, 2009. The riots took place in Urumqi in Xinjiang between Chinese Han-Chines and Uighur Muslims in which atleast 156 peoples

were killed and 100 were injured. (Riots in China rumbling on, 2009).\textsuperscript{37} The circumstances got worsened at that level that the then Chinese Premier had to leave Italy visit in between. (Riots in Xinjiang Beijing’s nightmare, 2009).\textsuperscript{38}

Uighur Muslims alleges that Chinese had forcefully taken possession over their area and made them in minority by habiting Han Chinese in the region. Here the story is different in case of Kashmir. Any Indian Citizen who is resident of any other Indian State is neither entitled to purchase property in Kashmir nor he can make his abode there. Uighur Muslims are only 46\% of total population in Xinjiang State while Han Chinese population 40\% has reached from 6\%. But the problem in China increased only when the organization like Al-Qaeda, Taliban and Lashkar-e-Taiba extended their support to the Uighur separatists on the tune of Indian Kashmir. The Eastern Turkmenistan Islamic Movement has direct relations with Al-Qaeda and Taliban. Its members are being trained in the FATA (Federal Administrative Tribal Area) of Pakistan and Zalalabad area in Afghanistan. China informed the Government of Pakistan along with proof about the training camps running in Waziristan and areas in Afghanistan by Al-Qaeda and Taliban in which supporters of East Turkmenistan were given training. The China got scared after the attack in America by Al-Qaeda in 2001. In its retaliation America apprehended a number of terrorists including 20 Uighur terrorists. China requested Pakistan after the riots of 2009 to take action on the camps providing training to Uighur Muslims. At this point, the position of China

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and India is similar. Both countries have become victims of terrorism and global *Jehad*. If Al-Qieda and Taliban are standing in support of freedom of Kashmir then they are also supporting the independence of Muslim dominated areas in China.

In Sri Lanka, the eighty years old Tamil problem is just on finishing line. Sri-Lanka has claimed that it is the first country in the world which has got success to eradicate the terrorism. More than one lakhs people lost their lives in caste-conflict and separate nation movement in Sri-Lanka. Sri Lanka fought its decisive battle against Tamil separatist in 2009 and got success. In May, 2009, Velupillai Prabhakaran, Chief of Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was killed in an army operation. The army vacated whole Tamil dominated Northern as well as Eastern area from the possession of terrorists. (Nelson, 2009). Today, most of the Tamil Organizations have waived its demand of separate Tamil-nation. They are eager to solve the problem in constitutional way. In Sri Lanka problem increased when conflict got widened between Tamils and Sinhalese on the basis of language. But after the emergence of LTTE in 1976, Lanka passed through a terrible period. The regional powers interfered in the regional conflict in Sri Lanka in 1980. India played as a first party and showed empathy towards Tamils by throwing 25 tones of eatables and medicine by its air-force in Jafana and its surroundings in June, 1987. (Gandhi opponents back move, 1987). After this incident an agreement was signed between India

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and Sri Lanka in which some demands raised by Tamils were got accepted by the Government of Sri Lanka. Thereafter India sent Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka. The said force remained there for the period of 32 months where 1200 army men were killed in the battle against Tamil separatists. About five thousand Tamils were also killed in the battle. (Forgotten Fighters, interview with Lt. Gen. A.S.Kalkat, 1999). At last, the Government of India, headed by Mr. V.P. Singh managed to get the Indian Army back from Sri Lanka step by step.

Bangladesh has also not been able escape from the heat of terrorism. The terrorists seized hostage for 11 hours at an cafe on 1 July 2016 in Dhaka at least 20 hostages were killed. Almost all the hostages killed were foreigners, including one Indian, nine Italians, seven Japanese, and an American. Two police officers and six terrorists were also killed in the operation, while one was captured. Around 30 people were injured. Thirteen of the hostages were rescued, including one Argentine, two Sri Lankans and two Bangladeshis. The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the unprecedented terrorist attack. A group of thinkers compared it to 26/11. As per report of local media the terrorists tortured every one. According to Bangladesh Director of Military Operations Brigadier General Nayeem Ashfaq Chowdhury most of those killed were found with their throats slit.” (Bangladesh Café Attack, 2016).

During the hostage situation, the terrorists had made at least three demands — release of an arrested Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen

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Bangladesh (JMB) leader, free passage, and recognition of them as Islamic State. None of the demands were accepted. Eyewitnesses said the terrorists stormed the popular Holey Artisan Bakery in Dhaka posh Gulshan area shouting “Allah-ho-Akbar” slogans. They hurled bombs and engaged in a gun battle with security forces. The IS claimed responsibility for the attack. The Bangladesh government had indicated that the Jamaat-e-Islami was behind the attack. It blamed the Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh,a terror group which has traditionally drawn its members from the Jamaat.

Bangladesh, since 2015 has been witnessing a spate of attacks on minorities, liberals and secular activists. From bloggers to journalists, teachers to common people, have hacked to death in the country. The Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the murder of Rezaul Karim Siddiquee, an English professor in Bangladesh’s Rajshahi University. This thread of violence and intolerance goes back to the 1993 fatwa against author Taslima Nasreen following the release of her book Lajja. As per a report 53 people bloggers and minority have been hacked to death. There were 10 attack on secularists including bloggers and 15 minority people. 26 secular blogger left the country.( Rezaul Karim Siddiquee Murder ;2016).

It is a fact Bangladesh was born out as a result of a civil war in Pakistan in 1971, pitting the West Pakistan army against East Pakistan which was demanding autonomy and there after independence. There are

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some convincing reason to target Bangladesh by global terror network. Bangladesh is a multicultural state, where about 9 percent of the population is Hindu. There are official holidays on the birthdays of Krishna and Buddha. Among the Muslim majority, large numbers of the Muslims are Sufi mystics. Bangladeshi Sufism had tended to be tolerant and universalistic. Radical Islam want to destroy Sufism and to herd Muslims into the hard line Salafi trend. Large numbers of Bangladeshis are secular-minded. There is a significant Communist group and the secular Awami League that controls the national government. Bangladeshi nationalism is grounded in national identity rather the religion. Bengali Muslims signaled that they were disillusioned with the Pakistan project and would seek their own Bengali nationalism rather than subsume it under a South Asian Muslim identity. The Government of Bangladesh has been prosecuting fundamentalists who have committed crimes in the past, even executing some leaders of the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami. Hard line fundamentalists think they are above the law and insist that violence committed in the name of religion is licit. The radicals are thus terrifying the Federal government. Fundamentalists want to establish a theocracy. As per a report there are 148 terror training camps in Bangladesh. Terrorists are helped by Jamat-e-Islami, 132 Islamic terrorist organizations including Ansarullah Bangla team and 231 fundamentalist institutions including ‘Islami bank’. In the last 40 years, almost 40 thousand crores takas have been used for the military training of terrorist in Bangladesh. It is only 20% of total profits that was earned from the Islamic fundamentalists’ economy. It is well established that the Islamic bank has been financing terrorism. All of the terrorists and fundamentalists of the country support ISIS. Many received training from ISIS in Iraq and Syria. In fact there is a competition among political
leaders that which of them is more religious. Politicians use religion to get votes from the ignorant masses. The Ulema League a wing of Awami league is the organization of Islamic fundamentalists. It supports the killing of freethinkers and atheist bloggers in the country.

Terrorist activities definitely affects business and commercial activities. Terrorist attack on Dhaka restaurant affected Bangladesh's $26 billion garment industry. It has compelled Western fashion retailers to review their ties with the world's second-largest garment exporter. Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, relies on garments for around 80 percent of its exports and for about 4 million jobs. It ranks second after China as a supplier of clothes to developed markets like Europe and the United States. According to Shahidul Haque Mukul, managing director of Ananta Garments an incident like this would definitely impact Bangladesh in as much as their importers from places such as (the) US and China would be wary to visit because of the security concerns. (Impact of Terrorist Attack on Bangladesh Textile Industry, 2016).  

There is a great scope of the development in South Asia region through the proper and optimum utilization of natural resources of Middle East Asia and South Asia. But religious fundamentalist and separatist are a big hurdle in this direction. The movement in the name of Jehad and separation has negatively effected the development of Pakistan, Afghanistan and India. The countries, separated from USSR, namely

Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan are blessed with enormous mineral resources. There are big gas resources in Turkmenistan, while Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have big quantity of both gas and oil resources. Gas, copper and iron are found in a big quantity in Afghanistan. These resources can be used well in the development of whole South Asian region. But mutual politics among global jehadis, Talibans, Pakistan has been effecting regional development. The Kashmir problem cannot be isolated from all of this.

After the fragmentation of USSR, the Government of Pakistan formulated a strategy to occupy the natural resources of Central Asia. They also got American support for it. As per its plan India was planned to be kept out of reach from these natural resources. In order to capture natural resources of Central Asia it was necessary to form the Government in Afghanistan of its own choice and Pakistan helped Talibans for getting rid off local warlords in Afghanistan. In this event, America and one of its oil company namely Unocal assisted a lot. This American oil Company wanted the oil pipe line from Turkmenistan to India. While Bridas, an Oil Company of Argentina, also jumped into this game. Bridas had connection with Taliban warriors and also had support of the then Mrs. Benazir Bhutto Government in Pakistan. Infact, Pakistan has kept its eye on the two commercial routes for Central Asia which passes through Kandhar and Kabul in Afghanistan. The Benazir Government showed a deep interest in the route to Turkmenistan passing through Kandhar and made it open after talks with Taliban. It is learnt that it was due to the pressure of transport and commercial lobby of Pakistan. But, Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was involved in other game also. She had kept an eagle eye on the gas resources of Turkmenistan and she was assisting Bridas Oil Company of Argentina. But America and ISI were
helping Unocal Company of America. Both the companies made a plan to lay down the gas pipe line on their own way. But these plans could not be mature due to conflicting interests among ISI, America and two political leaders of Pakistan namely Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto. Amidst Al-Qaeda’s attack on America on 11th of September 2001 totally collapsed the said plan.

The economy of Pakistan has been deteriorating day by day from the last 16 years. The whole country has been facing energy crisis. This is the reason for reformulating the regional policy on Turkmenistan gas pipe line again by Pakistan. Now India is also included in it. A work out agreement was signed on April 25, 2008 in Islamabad on TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India) gas pipe line. (Key Mile Stone Reached on TAPI Gas Pipe Line, 2011). The most beneficial countries would be Afghanistan and Pakistan from this 1000 K.M. gas pipe line plan. Both India and Pakistan would get rid of shortage of electricity. The said pipe line would start from Dauletabad in Turkmenistan and end in Fazlika in Punjab, India. TAPI pipe line would pass through Herat, Kandhar in Afghanistan and Quetta and Multan in Pakistan. But regional peace is the fundamental condition to mature the plan. To accomplish the pipe line mission terrorist and separatists would be controlled from Afghanistan to Kashmir. Taliban is active in Herat and Kandhar. Quetta is paradise of Baluch revolutionaries. While Lashkar-e-Taiba, the supporter of Kashmir separatist is active in whole Pakistani

Punjab. If these organizations would be strong then definitely pipe line plan would be endangered.

Iran has always remained a traditional supporter of India on the issue of Kashmir and is considered as a big supporter of regional cooperation. Iran possess a great gas reserves. It has also been planning over a gas pipe line from the last several years after bringing the India and Pakistan on the same platform. The idea of Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipe line plan was emerged in 1994. The first initiative was taken between Pakistan and Iran and India joined later on. But this pipe line had to face political pressure from time to time. The process of the project got slowed down after the Al-Qaeda’s attack on America. Pakistan also came on back footing from time to time under the pressure of America. While in 2009, India has cut off its ties almost from IPI project under the pressure of US The Saudi-Arab, the big ally of America, due to its anti-Iran policy also pressurize Pakistan to leave the said project. While Iran claims that it has finished the project-work falling in its area and work remains to be completed in Baluchistan, the area falling in Pakistan. On the other hand, China has shown keen interest in the said Project after India got out of it. As China is big consumer of gas so it is ready to give financial support to this project. Industrial and commercial Banks of China have stated to give financial assistance to this Project. But later on Chinese Banks refused due to US’s economic sanction on Iran. (Chinese Bank Pulls out of Iran Pakistan-Iran Pipe Line Project, 2012). However, Iran itself purposed to extend financial help on the side of Pakistan

construction part and Pakistani Cabinet had approved the same. (Cabinet Approves Iran Pakistan Gas Pipe Line, 2013).  

In a significant development, in January 2016 ultimately, US lifted economic sanctions against Iran, after International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), announced that Iran had complied with the side of the July 2015 accord. Iran's President Hassan Rouhani has described it as "historic" and a "great victory" the lifting of sanctions against Iran, declaring that the country is now reopening its doors to the international economy.

India also want to strengthen its ties with Iran. On his visit to Iran in May 2016 in a meeting with Iranian President Hassan Rouhani Prime Minister Narendra Modi quoted a Persian couplet of Mirza Ghalib to describe India's ties with Iran: “Once we make up our mind, the distance between Kashi and Kaashan is only half a step”. Indian and Iran also signed the “historic” Chabahar port agreement which has the potential of becoming India's gateway to Afghanistan, Central-Asia and Europe. Later, Afghanistan President Ashraf Ghani joined the two leaders and a trilateral transit agreement was signed. Mr. Rouhani said that“ Considering the fact that Iran is very rich in energy and the fact that India possesses very rich minds, so considering that they have a strategic port, the port of Chabahar, various important industries like the production of aluminum, petrochemical, steel are the ones on which (the two countries) can have vast cooperation”.Mr. Rouhani further said that “this very strategic port can very well turn into a very big symbol of cooperation

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between the two great countries”. He also made it clear that “Today's agreement is not against any other country. Smelling Pakistan's sensitivity he added that other countries are also welcome to participate in the initiative to develop Chabahar. The statement of Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India indicates towards the importance of regional cooperation that “Today, the watch words of international ties are trust not suspicion; cooperation not dominance; inclusively not exclusion. This is also the guiding philosophy and driving spirit of the Chabahar agreement”. He further said that this major effort would boost economic growth in the region. (Roy, 2016).

Similarly, a big quantity of Iron and Copper has been found in Afghanistan which could have help for regional development. The SAIL, the Indian Company has got a project at Hajigak, near Kabul, the capital to Afghanistan for mining iron resources. Under the flag of SAIL, NDMC Ltd., National Ispat Nigam Ltd., JSWU Steel Ltd., JSWU Ispat Steel Ltd., Jindal Steel & Power have decided to invest 11 Arab Dollar in Afghanistan. According to C.K. Verma, the Chairman of SAIL has also stated to establish a steel plant in Afghanistan. Total investment by India in Hajigak is 10.7 billion dollar. The annual capacity of the Hazigak area would be 6 million ton. While as per an estimate total resources are of 1.8 billion ton. (Najafizada, 2011). China is also showing interest in Afghanistan's resources. China has taken a contract to develop copper


deposits situated at Aynak. (Georgy, 2012). Also China has been working on a Oil Block Project in Afghanistan. China has got contract to develop oil block in the Amu Darya basin consisting of 87 million barrel of oil. (China Gets Approval for Afganistan Oil Exploration on Bid , 2011).

If Pakistan stops promoting the militant groups to create regional disturbances in Kashmir and Afghanistan, then definitely it would not only play an important role in its own development but also of the whole region. The terrorism export policy of Pakistan has weakened its both sectors public as well as private. They can invest at small scale in other countries but are not capable to invest heavily. Both India and Afghanistan want to use the land of Pakistan as trade route. It would not only reduce the transportation cost of commercial route for the trade from India to Central Asia but also beneficial for Pakistan for to earn income by transit tax. According to Mr., Anwar-ul-Haq Ahadi, the industrial Minister of Afghanistan, trade between India and Afghanistan is via Iran. If trade happens via Pakistan then definitely transport expenditure would decrease. (Ali, 2010). It is noticeable that in trade agreement between Pakistan and Afghanistan India is not included. India has developed a route from Delaram in Afghanistan to Iran. (Afghanistan says High

Import duties causing smuggling, Chowdhary, 2010). This route connects the Bandar Abbas Port in Iran to India Ports for transporting the goods. If Pakistan gives way for transit route for commercial purposes between India and Others Central Asia, then definitely it can earn billion dollars annually.

Afghanistan and Pakistan, both are facing the same problems of bad law and order situation, increasing population and electricity scarcity. Pakistan’s position is more pitiable. At present, population of Pakistan is 18.5 crore which would touch the figure of 25 crore in 2050. But agricultural development is nil. An important question arises here that Pakistan is not in a position to feed its present population then how it can be capable to feed the increasing population in the coming years. Half of the population has no job or work to do. The present growth rate is 2.6% which has to be increased upto 9% some how. (Ahmed, 2012, p.13).

Pakistan requires 20,000 megawatt electricity at present but it has availability of only 10,000 megawatt. Only 6% population in Afghanistan have facility of electricity. The City like Kabul has no electricity. Though America has spent 444 billion Dollars on Afghanistan for the period of 10 years from 2001 to 2010 but out of it only 25 billion dollar have been spent on development, while 25 billion dollars have been spent to constitute Afghan Security Force.(Ahmed, 2012, p17).

China has also started work on the project of Turkmenistan-Shanghai gas pipe line. This project would be 9102 k.m. long and it will

55 Ibid.
cost US $20 billion dollar. Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Western China would come on this route. (Cutler, 2011). But it would be possible only when the revolt of Uighur Muslim’s of Western China would be addressed.

Keeping aside the active role of Pakistan in separate movement in Kashmir and regional terrorism, India initiated positive steps. It had opened the way of FDI for Pakistan. The commerce Ministry of India announced it on August 1, 2012. (India permits FDI from Pakistan, 2012). The Pakistani investors can directly invest any field in India except nuclear, space and defense. Pakistan business class also welcomed India’s initiative. According to Mr. Mazid Ajir, a big business man of Karachi, the Pakistani investors do investment in Indian Markets through the companies based in Singapore and Dubai but now they would invest directly in India. (Joshua, 2012). Infact, the big investors of Pakistan are very keen to invest in India. Similarly, Indian Investors are also ready to invest in Pakistan at large scale but prevailing law and order situation stops them to invest there.

The end of terrorism will lead to regional development. Though India is a big economy in Asia and on much better footing in case of development comparing to Afghanistan and Pakistan but it has also been facing electricity crisis. Where Pakistan has to depend on gas for electricity production, whereas India is fully dependent on coal.

neighbour of both the countries, there are huge gas reserves in Turkmenistan and Iran which can help to reduce the electricity shortage in both the countries. But terrorism in the region is the main hurdle in this direction. Until and unless, the terrorist route from Afghanistan to Pakistan is not cleared, the development projects like TAPI, IPI gas pipeline project would remain a dream.