An Insight on Geopolitical Jargon of India and its Neighbours

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Abstract

The Uri attacks on India by Pakistan based terrorist outfit plunged the entire South Asian region into a perplexed geopolitical jargon. The review essay narrates about how India sorted out different options embodying soft and hard policies to dent Pakistan’s state policy of sponsoring terrorism, in the midst of these different players opportunistically involved in the core. Discussion puts it’s light on evolution of historical violence between India and Pakistan. Majorly the entire geopolitics of the region centered on India- China-Pakistan, one formulating tactics to check the other. We shall discuss how Chabahar port and CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) becomes a crux plank for geopolitics of respective countries. The review essay discusses that in order to galvanize International support India hedged vital geopolitical entities ranging from Iran, Afghanistan to BIMSTEC countries, various dimensions of the same has been extensively discussed which all consolidating the India’s geopolitical regime to counter maligned China- Pakistan tactics which effects the entire region in particular and globe in general. The review essay clearly narrates the hegemonical nations tussle is the root cause of global spread of terrorism regarding the same different terrorist attacks has cited. Finally the review essay concludes that in order to nail Pakistan’s state policy of terrorism in turn supporting by china there is a need of regional counter terrorism body and regular engagements between and amongst vital players to strengthen confidence building measures which all adds to the trust building in turn gradually discourages Pakistan’s policy of terrorism culminating to the sustenance of global peace and integrity.

Keywords: Geo Politics, Chabahar Port, Cpec and Bimstec.

Introduction

The South Asian geopolitics are always under scanner owing to it’s complex, opportunistic and uncertain geopolitical regime, it’s consequential repercussions had a bearing on global peace and integrity.

The recent Uri attacks and its eventual geopolitical tug of war prompt the author to compile this review essay. Geo politics is all about the effects of varied geographical domains on international political regime and is the instrument for studying a country’s foreign policy. The major geographical domains viz...Different natural resources, Climate, Topography and Demographies are subjects of study [1]. The concept of geopolitics traced back to the ancient Greek political regime, where in Aristotle divided different Greek states with respect to climatic variations [2]. The sub fragment of geopolitics called geo strategy analyses a nation’s foreign policy which is chiefly motivated by geographical resources, this fragment of geo politics is quite aggressive which influences the military regime of a country [3]. Both geo politics and geo strategies are interwovenly studied for construing the vital issues. The review essay narrates how the Uri attack triggers the entire region of India and its adjoining neighbors to fall prey to a geo political jargon. The discussion has carefully interwoven important geo political institutions which heightens the growing tensions in the region. Mostly the geo political tactics in the region centered around India- China- Pakistan and different countries and institutions opportunistically engaging in the core sustaining a geo political jargon.

Uri Attack: Trigger for Geo Political Jargon

It can be viewed that the Pathankot attacks of January 2nd 2016 was the initial spoiler between
India and Pakistan culminating to Uri attacks of September 16th 2016 which took 18 lives of Indian soldiers triggers to plunge the entire region into a geo political jargon [4]. After this incident India took counter measures embodying both soft and hard policy options to isolate Pakistan and project it as a hub of terrorism, For it’s geo political interests china got into play to insulate Pakistan from Indian actions meanwhile several players for their own interests took stand for one over the other manifesting an uncertain, complex wave of turbulence in the region.

**India’s Counter Measures: Soft and Hard Policy Options**

India to avenge the Uri attacks considered different options under soft (non military) and hard (military/equivalent) policy options. Under soft policy options which majorly comprises of Projecting Pakistan as a terror nation at global platforms, Reviewing MFN status granted to Pakistan, Reviewing Indus water treaty (IWT) and restarting Tulbul project and Pulling out of SAARC summit, of these Pulling out SAARC summit, Reviewing Indus water treaty and restarting Tulbul project are found to be credible in terms of pressurizing Pakistan to bring the perpetrators of pathankot and Uri attacks to justice. India successfully projected Pakistan as a terror sponsoring nation at global platforms when India’s external affairs minister Sushma swaraj delivered U.N.speech.

With regard to reviewing MFN status which was granted to Pakistan it was believed that it may not be a bearing on Pakistan owing to low trade value between India and Pakistan, MFN status granted by India to Pakistan two decades ago but Pakistan failed to reciprocate because of fears in Pakistan’s deeper establishments-Military, ISI and Fundamentalists that smothering of trade ties between India and Pakistan may soften pakistan’s policy on Kashmir which is the fuel for sustenance of Pakistan’s deeper establishments [5,6,7].

**India Pulls Out of SAARC, Neighbors Followed it**

South Asia lodges one fifth of global population and two fifths of global poor. Considering trade, sustainable development and to fight poverty as the common objectives SAARC (South Asian association for regional cooperation) has been constituted comprising 8 countries of south asia-India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Srilanka, Afghanistan, Maldives and Pakistan. The sustenance motive of SAARC is so strong that despite regional tensions SAARC withstood.

Since its inception Pakistan took every step to weaken the SAARC strength. In the aftermath of Uri attacks when India announces it’s decision to pull out of 16th SAARC summit going to held in November in Pakistan neighboring countries- Bhutan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Maldives too pulled out of it which clearly depicts pakistan’s international isolation. India’s decision to pull out of SAARC is neither an instantaneous nor a spontaneous one the instigation for such motive begins at pathankot attacks after this the bilateral relations of India and Pakistan gradually thinned up which has evidenced by Pakistan not sending it’s representative to India for a formal invitation for the upcoming SAARC summit, Inhospitable welcome to India’s home minister Rajnath singh who has boarded in Pakistan for SAARC home ministerial meet and cancellation of Arun jaitley’s visit to SAARC’s finance ministers meet in Pakistan. All these instances depicts that the strained relations between India-Pakistan may not heal in the short run [6,8].

**Reviewing Indus Water Treaty (IWT) and Restarting Tulbul Project**

Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 mediated by World Bank. The outcome of the treaty is partitioning of Indus water system into east and west flowing rivers where in east flowing rivers-Beas, Sutlej and Ravi shall be at the disposal of India where as west flowing rivers to Pakistan. India can utilize 20% of west flowing rivers as per norms. But so far India has been under utilizing it. Two significant features of the IWT are treaty survived despite intense and regular conflicts between India and Pakistan in the way of 1965, 1971 and 1999 wars and frequent ceasefire violations across the LOC. IWT is the only such treaty in the world where upper riparian nation shall have lesser share of water when compared to lower co-riparian nation.

In the wake of uri attacks when India announces it’s readiness to review IWT entire Pakistani establishments jolted as the Indus water system is the only water system available to Pakistan reviewing IWT incurs severe food shortage and floods and droughts in PoK and Pakistan. Since India has called of annual meetings of Indus water commissioners Pakistan is wary of stalemate because as per the norms there is a three stage grievance redressel mechanism when the dispute arises it may be cleared at commissioners meet failure of any resolution shall forward the dispute to the next stage - World bank’s appointed neutral body, if still unresolved it shall be forwarded to U.N’s arbitrary court. The crux of the grievance
Does Hard Policy Option is Viable in Indian Context

It has been suggested that conducting surgical strikes across the LOC may not be as effective as expected because of inadequate infrastructure-Manpower and technicalities of Indian security personnel and establishments. Unlike GSG 9 of Germany, U.S.Navy SEALs, Britain’s Special Air Services-SAS and Special Boat Service- SBS and Israel’s defense forces which all proved their anti terrorists efficacy in varied contexts. Israel defense forces rescued Israelis on board in a flight hijacked in Entebbe, Uganda in 1970’s and U.S.Navy SEALs surgical attack to assassinate Osama bin laden in abotabad, Pakistan in 2011.

Though India twice conducted surgical strikes one in Myanmar and another one in PoK to eliminate terrorist’s launch pads. Indian security establishments must enhance their counter terrorism viability by regular rigorous training and infrastructural assistance, at this context Special Forces like NSG-National Security Guards and Special Frontier Force-SFF which have proved it’s mark to some extent. If India is well equipped with the strong anti terrorists institutions then only it can be braced to face terrorist’s attacks and conducting surgical strikes behind the enemy lines [30].

Evolutionary Antiquities of Indo-Pak’s Vicious Circle of Violence

Evolution of India-Pakistan relations always blends with violence which has been depicted by the chronology of events, Simla agreement was signed between the India’s former P.M.Indira Gandhi and his Pakistani counterpart, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the treaty got ratified by the parlaments of two countries with the objective of bringing Normalcy of strained ties of India and Pakistan by extending confidence building measures from two countries in the way of release of PoW – Prisoners of war of both sides and withdrawal of armed personnel across the border. This silver lining has been strained by Siachen conflict of 1980’s especially when India conducted operation Meghdoot gaining an edge over major siachen glaciers followed by regular skirmishes between the two.

In May, 1998 both India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests with code names Pokhran-II-Operation Shakti by India (The first nuclear test conducted in May, 1974 with code name Smiling Buddha) and Chagai-I of Pakistan leading to prevalence of Mistrust between the two countries and imposing of varied sanctions by international communities particularly U.S. on both countries, with this act relations between India and Pakistan received a historical low plunging the entire region into a perplexed tension. Later owing to continuous diplomatic efforts of two countries leads to the revival of ties which culminates to Lahore treaty (Second nuclear control treaty) on 21st February 1999. The treaty was signed and ratified by the parliaments of India and Pakistan giving a new hope of confidence building measures (CBMs).

The main objective of treaty is to reduce the nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan and avoidance of possible conventional and non conventional wars between India and Pakistan, Such an act of positive signal extended from civilian governments of Pakistan has been shattered by Pakistan’s deep state establishments-Military-ISI-Fundamentalists by unilateral provocation of Kargil conflict (May-July 1999). It has been said that General Pervez Musharraff was the main perpetrator of this cowardly act. Kargil conflict provoked by Pak military and terrorists of Kashmir by infiltrating into the Indian posts including the barbaric act of torturing of captured Indian soldiers. India conducted operation Vijay to regain the lost posts to Pakistan and along with International diplomatic pressure Pakistan withdraw from Indian side of LOC.

India gained global credentials and sympathy for defending it’s sovereignty where as Pakistan has been labeled as an intruder and supporter of terrorism. After a significant stalled period between India and Pakistan both sides restarted the diplomatic relations owing to intense diplomatic efforts in tandem culminates to the conductance of Agra summit, 14-16 July, 2001 which was attended by heads of both sides.
The main objective of Agra summit is to engage the two countries along confidence building measures by resolving contentious and outstanding issues viz...Kashmir dispute, Nuclear heads and Cross border cease fire violations. A big blow to the relations comes in the way of failure of Agra summit, It has been presumed that India did not trust pervez musharraf’s credentials in resolving the disputes, his meeting with Hurriyiat leaders (Kashmiri separatists outfit) and Indian government’s decision of conducting general elections in Jammu and Kashmir state which all adds to the mounting crisis.

The fragile relations ended up with a violent conclusion in the way of 13th December 2001 parliament attacks and it’s consequential 2001-02 military standoff between India and Pakistan. Similarly when Indian prime minister gets a stopover for few hours in Lahore-Pakistan to meet Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, in doing so Indian P.M. intends to spread the wave of trust between the two countries but Pakistan’s deeper establishments reciprocated with Pathankot attacks which took place on 2nd January 2016 from all these instances it can be clearly deciphered that the evolution of India and Pakistan relations has been encircled by the vicious circle of violence [32-41].

CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) and Lallo project: The Central Plank of Geo Political Strategy of China – Pakistan against India

A $ 46 billion CPEC is an extension of china’s One belt One road initiative inceptioned in 1950’s to link North Western Kashgar of Xinjiang region of China to Pakistan’s deep water port- Gwadar to cater Chinese needs of oil and gas supply from gulf region which necessities china to build clusters of energy and infrastructure projects in Pakistan embodying thermal power plants and infrastructure projects like up gradation of karakoram road and up gradation of Karachi-Peshawar railway link. India voiced it’s concerns to china that CPEC questions it’s sovereignty as it passes through karakoram of PoK which is an integral part of India, On paper china gesticulates that the said project is for energy security to china but geopolitically there are manifold implications on India ranging from Economic Development in Pakistan may flush the existing terrorists in Pakistan to India incurring havoc, Gwadar port thought of commercial nature but may be used by china and Pakistan for military purpose as part of china's string of pearls theory and CPEC checks the India’s development of Chabahar project in Iran [12].

After the Uri attacks especially when India manoeuvered the hard policy option of surgical strikes on terrorist out fits in PoK china increasingly wary of CPEC project because to counter Chinese-Pakistan strategies India may man oeuvre loose ends which embodies Indian Prime Minister’s open support to Balochistan and human rights violations there by Pakistan, India’s readiness to grant asylum to Brhamdagh Bugti and India’s proxy wars (covert operations ) by using anti Pakistan Taliban factions.

Chinese establishments too wary of it’s returns out of CPEC project which has granted by different Chinese banks which are of heavily concessional loans to Pakistan owing to perplexed regional issues of Pakistan which is based on the fact that CPEC passes through turbulent regions-PoK, Punjab of Pakistan and Balochistan because of these even china mulling over to divert the CPEC funds to south east asian region infrastructure projects to dilute the regional countries stand on south china sea. The severity of the threat perception extends to that unpalatable magnanimity in the way of 15000 pakistan armed forces guarding 7000 Chinese personnel working for CPEC project i.e. 2 pakistan police for 1 Chinese personal [13,14,15].

It is an undeniable fact that china is an all weather friend of Pakistan and backs the same at any coast because strategically china’s friendship of Pakistan is to contain India in it’s western theatre just like china using North Korea to contain South Korea and Japan in it’s eastern theater. Recent moves clearly depicts it when India submitted it’s application to 1267 sanctions committee at UNSC to proscribe JeM chief Masood Azhar as terrorist which has got support from 14 out of 15 UNSC members (4 permanent and 10 temporary) China is the only UNSC permanent member blocked this step leads to Masood azhar off the hook from international sanctions, this instance clearly depicts the china’s open support to terrorism which has been used by Pakistan to counter India’s development in the region and stand back to Chinese economy and china’s moves to block India’s NSG bid also comes under similar line. In the wake of uri attacks when India announces to seal the Indo – Pak border of 3323 km by the end of 2018 china unshamefully commented that India’s move to seal the border to foil infiltration bids of terrorists backed by Pakistan military as irrational. All these suggests the point that china-pakistan’s geo political strategy is highly relying on terrorism to counter India and undermines it’s economy and global credentials [16,17].
India sees Chabahar port in geo political strategic perspective where as Iran in economic perspective the two perspectives shall be linked by existing convergent issues. Chabahar port is very significant strategic oversees project of India to enter central Asia and beyond. The project has many advantages including geo political edge to India. Chabahar port will by pass turbulent Pakistan regime to reach Afghanistan, Checks the growing Chinese influence in the Arab world, Assesses Chinese-Pakistan developments at Gwadar port, Chabahar port is very near to India’s Kandla and Mumbai port finally it will expands the Indian economic basket by engaging India with Central Asia and Russia.

Considering it’s vitality Indian cabinet authorizes ministers of Finance, Shipping and External affairs to conclude the deal and as of now India invested $ 85 million and constructed two berths. INSTC-International North South Transport Corridor has been signed between India – Iran – Russia to bolster trade ties relies heavily on chabahar port for shipments and an important geo political and strategic tool to India with respect to CPEC Project. The importance of chabahar port has been furthered by India- Iran-Afghanistan tri lateral pact on co-operation over issues viz…Investments, Transit and Trade which all together tightens India’s engagement with central Asia [20,21,22].

Bottlenecks to India-Iran relations-
Despite varied manifold Positivity’s, relations between India-Iran has certain strains in the way of India voted against Iran at IAEA with respect to Iran’s nuclear regime, India’s unenthusiastic support to Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipe line project and Revolutionary guards of Iran were suspicious of India’s presence at Chabahar. It is evident that India – Iran relations are not on smooth track but India’s effective geo political policy with respect to West Asia by integrating key players like Saudi Arabia, Israel, U.A.E and others shall overpower the bottlenecks and strengthen the trust and confidence building measures between India-Iran.

The communiation opined that chabahar project and it’s connecting developments like INSTC shall have a geo political stronghold for India especially to contain any contingencies arising out of Chinese – Pakistan’s geo political tactics [20,21,22].

India-Afghanistan Relations: A Cushion to India from Terrorist’s Infiltration
India and Afghanistan were classical allies and bilateral relations have been strengthened

India-Iran Relations and Chabahar Project: The Game Changer Geo Political Gamble

Diplomatic relations between India and Iran dates backs to 1950’s with Iran serving as India’s second largest oil importer after Saudi Arabia, Iran which is the shia leader of the globe have manifold common interests with India ranging from significant proportion of shia muslims in India which links with Iran culturally. Both India and Iran envisaging a stable afghan government free from Taliban faction, Number of Iranian students pursuing their degrees in India and a huge Indian labour force working in Iran, Iran supported India at OIC (organization of Islamic co-operation) when Pakistan moved resolution against India on Kashmir backed by all such communities India-Iran bi lateral relations shall get bolstered with least deviations [20, 21, 22].

Chabahar Project - The crux of India – Iran geo political strategies centered around chabahar port located in makran coast of south east iran which is around 76 nautical miles from gwadar port of Pakistan and will take India-Iran relations to new heights.

Lalho Project: Chinese Geo Political Entity to Retaliate India's Indus Water Treaty (IWT) Review: Lalho project a multi purpose hydel power generation, Flood control and Irrigation project (water supply to 30000 hectares) started construction in 2014 and may finish off by 2019. Lalho project has been constructing on Xiabuqu (a tributary of Yarlung Zang Bo-Brahmaputra in Tibet ) located in Xigaze province which is a couple of hours distance from Sikkim-Bhutan border has been a matter of serious concern to India because India do not have any water pact with china regarding precision hydrological data. India only had a couple of agreements with china regarding hydrological data with respect to Chinese dams on Brahmaputra River and its tributaries. At the time of war/contingency china may use Lalho project as geo political tool to check India, therefore India along with co-riparian state Bangladesh should pressurize china to share both quantitative and qualitative data of dams 15.

Equipping with the knowledge on china-pakistan geo political tactics and to counter the same India may consider the option of engaging vital players across the globe including China to U.S, E.U and Russia global platforms viz...U.N.O, BRICS, IBSA, RIC, ASEAN, EAS, SCO and others which all adds to mounting pressure on Pakistan to get rid of it’s terrorism sponsoring policy of the state [19].

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during Hamid Karzai’s tenure which has been evidenced by landmark strategic partnership agreement in 2011, but when Ashraf ghani assumed office in 2014 bi lateral relations of India-Afghanistan received setbacks as Ghani suspended India’s assistance of military helicopters and tilted to pakistan on a firm belief that Pakistan military will take on Taliban and bring them to negotiations but all the hopes were shattered when Taliban insurgency sieged kunduz and a spate of terror attacks that hit kabul. It is after this Afghanistan took dramatic realignment to India which has been materialized by Ashraf ghan’s couple of visits to India and a hand full of treaties and agreements were signed to strengthen the Indo-Afghan relations notable ones are extradition treaty to facilitate exchange of terrorists and criminals between India and Afghanistan, $ 1 billion aid to Afghanistan for capacity building in social sectors-Education, Health, Women empowerment, strengthening democratic institutions and investments in clean energy sector.

For now Afghanistan appears as a strategic ally to India and in order to strengthen the same the aforesaid confidence building measures has to get implemented sustainably. Since 1991 U.S.S.R split pakistan using afghan Taliban to infiltrate India and inflicting terrorist attacks in India in this backdrop stronger Indo-Afghan relations shall acts as cushion to infiltration of terrorists as India’s security agencies have their say in friendly Afghanistan there by preventing India from terrorists attacks [23,24].

**BRICS-IBSA-BIMSTEC: The Regime of Geo Political Hub**

BRICS-Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, A Group of fast emerging global economies aimed at creating a multi polar world and improving relations based on equality and non interference. IBSA- India, Brazil and South Africa aimed at strengthening South – South co-operation through three major democratic powers of three continents Asia, Africa and South America. BIMSTEC-Bay of Bengal initiative for multi sectoral technical and economic co-operation. A 7 group of nations from south and south east Asia-India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri lanka, Thailand and myanmar. BIMSTEC embodies 14 priority areas viz...Trade and investment, Tourism, Agriculture, Culture, Counter terrorism etc to bolster realtions between and amongst BIMSTEC countries. Recently held 8th BRICS summit in Goa became an opportune for various geopolitical entities. India effectively pooled up it’s resources to dent pakistan’s policy of terrorism and tactically engaged with china on mutual economic benefits and a handful of defense deals with Russia ranging from agreements to purchase S 400 air defense missile system, 200 kamov attack helicopters to energy deals. China and Russia specifically distanced itself from open support to India on Pakistan’s state policy. One of the significant features at BRICS is engagement of BIMSTEC on the sidelines of BRICS. India in it’s act east policy have called upon BIMSTEC countries heads to bolster both economic and strategic ties which all consolidates India’s foot prints in the region and also serve to neutralize any contingencies incurring in the region [25,26,27,28].

**Terrorism as a Hegemonic Manifestation**

It can be said that the menace of terrorism spreads across the globe after U.S. led invasion waged global war on terrorism beginning with Afghanistan in October 2001, then Iraq in 2003 in the name of freeing Iraq from Sadam Husain’s monarchic rule, restoring democracy and to search for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Several terrorist attacks across the globe supported this version.


The most significant feature of ISIS is it’s use of Social media to nurture Islamic wahabism-Ultra conservative ideology with less/no space for inculcation of modern ideology. Unlike other terrorist outfits ISIS objective is to conquer territories and to run Fundamentalist Islamic world with wahabism as the core principle, Therefore no more proxy wars direct official institutionalization of terrorism is the chief motive of ISIS. U.S.led global war on terrorism takes a massive violent turn after Jasmine revolution engulfed the entire North African Cap
and Gulf region creating favourable climate for the growth of terrorist sanctuaries. At this juncture U.S. led western allied forces poured in funds and ammunition in support of rebels whom they called as good terrorists and fighting for democracy. The very motive of U.S. forces is to protect their allies some times can be considered as clients in the region-Israel and Saudi Arabia in the current context which clearly projects that superior nation's interests are hegemony, the scenario reached an unending climax when U.S. led forces supported Syrian rebels against Bashar al-Assad– President of Syria. Russia comes into the play in support of it’s military client and to protect it’s Tartus naval base in Syria, Russia’s only existing naval base outside Russia. The tug of war between the two hegemonical nations paves the way for the manifestation of ISIS. The deleterious consequence arising out of it is massive immigration of Syrian, Iraqi and other terror hit countries into Europe. The scale of immigrants and refugees into Europe is such that probably Europe have never experienced of this kind. The notable feature that has emerged in Modern terrorism is ‘lone wolf attacks’ reported in different countries, Now a person no need of becoming a member of terrorist organization provided he/she had a fundamentalist ideology which shall be manipulated by social media based religious propaganda is enough to conduct such attacks, Which may be impossible for security agencies to trace out such attacks because lone wolf attackers are out of security intelligence scanner who may generally put their eye on existing terrorist networks.

Hegemonical tussle of superior nations works in the name of protecting democracy but actually safeguarding their defense markets, clients, naval bases and above all natural resources-Crude oil. If we invokes our minds why historical blood shed has been a common feature in gulf is because of their oil rich region which controls the global markets in turn attracts the superior nations to strengthen their foot prints by fishing in the troubled waters. The paper opined that hegemonical tussle of superior nations who does not respect non native cultures becomes the crux point of manifesting terrorism, in this entire scenario the ultimate victim was common man who either gets killed in attacks/becoming a destitute refugee who are liable to suppression [29, 42].

**Conclusion**

It is clear from the discussed review essay that the chief ingredient to formulate geo politics is to combat terrorism which is the brain child of Pakistan in turn supported by china to check growing India’s economic development and to maintain it’s hegemony in the region. Recent developments shows terrorism is not just restricting to India-Pakistan, rather engulfing the entire south Asian region which has been evidenced by Bangladesh and Afghanistan open support to India owing to the growing terrorism in their respective countries supported by Pakistan’s deep state establishments. It can be said that the countries which are fully supporting India are because of their priorities and interests with India.

Such discriminatory policy has to be avoided. Globally the issue of terrorism has been accentuated after 9/11 attacks followed by U.S. led invasion in countries in the name of wiping out terrorists and weapons of mass destruction creating a conducive atmosphere for exaggeration of terrorism and countries like pakistan fully leveraging it in the way of getting funds to fight terrorism but actually pakistan compounding the menace of terrorism by distinguishing terrorists as good and bad such discriminatory and opportunistic tactics of pakistan plunged the entire region in havoc and countries like India heavily investing in defense to counter terrorism even at the cost of societal sectors [29].

Such moves benefits the players like U.S. and Russia but the very problem of terrorism still remains so long pakistan plays it selective and discriminatory action on terrorism in turn supporting by china and lack of global consensus in fighting terrorism. After Uri attacks different persons recommend different options to counter Pakistan and persons like M.K.Narayanan advocated to opt cyber wars to check Pakistan [30].

The communication would like to opine that creation of strong regional counter terrorism body by involving vital stake holders in the way of special anti terror forces from different countries of south Asia and regular drills and operations in terror hit places of the same to counter growing menace of terrorism in the region has to be done spearheading by India which is well versed in countering terrorism and regular engagements with pakistan and china on mutual lines which enhances the confidence building measures (CBMs) for instance Despite regular irritants India engaging with china to promote CBMs by way of Border aggrement, Hand in Hand exercises, Hotline establishment, Opening of Nathula pass and Joint tactical military exercises first of its kind [31]. Such measures has to be given top priority when India engaging with pakistan because regular trust
buildup through CBMs, Regional counter terrorism institutions and conducive societal environment in India free from communal incongruities and above all strong anti terror global policy without discrimination of terrorists all may in the long run dismantle pakistan’s state policy of terrorism to that extent the geo politics and geo strategies of India has to be framed which not only maintains the peace and stability across the Indo-Pak border but also in the south asian region and globe as well.

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