

Transnational Challenges and Indo-Pakistan Region

Prof. Dr. Razia Musarrat

Professor and Chairperson, Department of Political Science

The Islamia University of Bahawalpur Pakistan

Email: drrazia_mussarat@yahoo.com

Samina Noor (Corresponding Author)

Department of Political Science, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Email: sameena.noor786@yahoo.com

Accepted: March 21 2013 Published: May 07, 2013

Doi:10.5296/jsr.v4i1.4150 URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5296/jsr.v4i1.4150>

Abstract

This research paper explains that globalization has transformed cross-border relations between states in the fields of economics, technology, communication, and state sovereignty. This research provides opportunities to re-evaluate the international relations between states, transnational organizations, networks, and individuals. The current globalization also needs to rethink about certain relating to cross borders. This paper links transnational approach to globalization as a tool for the analysis of cross border issues of India and Pakistan. Traditional security issues have created barriers against cooperative solution to various transnational threats to India and Pakistan.

Keywords: Terrorism, Globalization, Cross border issues

I. Introduction

This research paper describes globalization has transformed cross-border relations between states in the economies, technologies, communication and state sovereignty. It has provided opportunities to reassess the international relations between states, transnational organizations, networks and individuals. The current globalization also needs to rethink about certain issues relating to cross-border.

Transnational threats have affected international relations since the 1970s, while in the spare wheel theory and intellectually. However, in practice, it reached international attention in the 1990s. Event 9/11 and ensuing global "war" against terrorism had to face many problems such as transnational terrorism, organized crime, arms smuggling, drug trafficking and people movements transnational, environmental degradation, illegal immigration, terrorism and cyber warfare information, disease and pandemics have led to transnational challenges here to say that issues of national security importance, not least, to have permanently changed the logic of competition and strategic alignment between states. However, they are certainly definitively established as stable elements of international relations in Asia.

In this research, transnational is defined as an activity that comes from within society rather than the decision-making structure and governmental resources of the state.ⁱ Originally, these transnational issues are undertaken by agents operating in several national jurisdictions and are transmitted across the national borders.

The historical enmity of both India and Pakistan, the rise of transnational crimes, radicalization of diverse segments of the population made the life of the regional people more complicated. The historic antagonism between two nuclear powers of South Asia: India and Pakistan raise the transnational crimes and make intense the life of 1.5 billion people of this region. The revelry between both also increases the threats for international security.

2. Transnational Terrorism

Terrorism is an activity, which is conducting a wide range of personnel and agencies. No state can protect its citizens from terrorist attacks. Some measures must be taken to stop terrorist attacks before they severely hit the innocent citizens. Any anti-terrorist policy pay attention to minimizing chances for terrorist attacks by protecting vulnerable targets, controlling the tools and weapons used by the terrorists individually or organizational level and removing conditions of everyday life that make these attacks possible.

Global Jihad is not specific to South Asia, and its chief ideologists are not of the region, but events in Afghanistan and Pakistan gave momentum to the global Jihadist organizations and movements, remain a principal driving force behind anti-Western Islamist terrorism today.ⁱⁱ The controversial death of Osama Bin Laden in May 2011 and the rise of al-Qaeda in the Arabian cape especially in Yemen may change all the circumstances. In addition, the Arab spring may presage a decline in the ideology and the appeal of global Jihadism, which in any case gained a plenty following to become more than a militant extreme movement.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1990s, Taliban controlled over the Afghanistan makes those areas mostly training camps

for al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups. Consequently, there was a large international and transnational network of terrorism.^{iv} After 9/11, with the help of international intervention USA eradicated most of the terrorist training camps. Although, in Pakistan tribal belt, al-Qaeda and other militant groups have found safe heavens and produced thousands of trained terrorist.

Transnational terrorism has no boundaries, transnational issues of terrorism is closely related to Indian traditional national security vis-à-vis Pakistan. The radical Islamic groups working in occupied Kashmir, rebel groups in northeastern province and groups launch attacks on main cities commonly have generally binds to Pakistani extremist groups or organizations. It is difficult for policy makers in India to separate these transnational threats to traditional security issues.

After 9/11, in India, many Islamic fundamentalist groups have connections with international or transnational radical Islamic movements and with terror groups and organizations based in Pakistan.^v We can say that, a growing sentiment among Indian radical Muslims that their ultimate purposes are similar to those of Pakistani groups like Lasker-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad. The globalised state of mind also has amplified sympathies of these radical groups with al-Qaeda and has led to the addition of regional themes such as Palestine in the ideological basis for their activities.^{vi} Attacked on Indian parliament in 2001 and Mumbai attacks of 2008 afterward shows a huge area of terrorist activities under consideration by South Asian transnational terrorist groups and organizations.

Another radical insurgent known Naxalites (Maoist) are a most serious threat to the Union of Indian states including, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.^{vii} Maoists (Naxalites) are suddenly turned against the perceived imposition of foreign companies in India and the attack against foreign commercial interests, such as mining to force their release.

The groups seek to overthrow the central government and attack the land-owning classes and upper castes. With an appeal to the downtrodden, the Naxalite movement attracts followers particularly from the tribal areas, a group most often left behind by India's progress. After numerous deadly attacks on police forces in these areas, the state governments have stepped up their response.^{viii} In 2008, seventy-four security personnel and twenty-two civilians were killed by the Naxalites in Orissa. The government of Orissa has appointed "Special Forces" to counter the insurgents.

In the north-eastern region of India, insurgent groups still work in Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. The history of this region shows poor governance and ethnic isolation from the rest of India. Uprisings in the region show separatist sentiments that the central government has had to deal with the obscurity.

3. Organized Crimes

Transnational organized crime poses a great threat to national and international security, because it directly hit public safety, public health, governmental institutions, and economic stability across the borders. Criminals not only expand their networking but also multiplying

their activities. Criminal organization such as terrorist groups and mafias whose basic motivation are profit and money. Sometimes small or large gangs becomes more organized and carried out trans- boarder activities.

The event of 9/11 was a disaster for drug trafficking and other criminal activities. Due to the closure of borders, intensified airport screening and migrants of all kinds came under greater scrutiny.^{ix} Many criminal groups and organizations had their own form of globalization, interdependence, development, communication and support channels, tactics, techniques and methods. These criminal groups and organization have considerable potential to undermine the power of the state and its sovereignty as well as from the Persian Gulf to Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia and beyond.

Pakistan does not have stiff control of all its boarders especially with Afghanistan, Iran, and China more facilitating the easy flow of smuggled items to the tribal areas (FATA) and Baluchistan.^x Private and unregulated charities are also becomes the main source of illicit funds for international or transnational terrorist and criminal groups.

Drug trafficking is a major threat to the stability of India. Most drug trafficking and other illicit drugs in Asia through South Asia neck.^{xi} All trafficking routes cross from golden triangle (Burma, Laos, and Thailand) through India, then from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran. Organized crime networks send all drugs through Afghanistan to Pakistan (final destination of the narcotics must be Europe and Russia) and then South India transferred illegal drugs to South East Asia. India is the world largest legal producer of opium for pharmaceutical use. However, organized crime groups in some part of the legal opium illegally sold abroad.

Pakistan also well known destination for originator of chemicals substances that have used in drugs. Drugs trade such as in Afghanistan opium industries are rely on such illegal smuggling of chemicals cross the borders.^{xii} Crimes, money and illegal drugs added to the smuggling of these chemicals.

Pakistan is also a means, transportation, and destination state for human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation.^{xiii} There is considerable human trafficking in men, women, and children for prostitution, camel jockeys, forced marriages and forced labors through Pakistan to other countries.

Many Afghan and Pakistani migrants are smuggles in and out of Pakistan mostly in search of prosperity. Pakistan and Iran becomes the primary output for most aspiring Afghan achieve desired countries. Only to Karachi (Pakistan) two million illegal immigrants are estimated during the 2010.^{xiv} Thousands of illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, Somalia, Central Asian Islamic States, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, and India.

According to unofficial estimate, 90 percent of sex trafficking in India is internal.^{xv} In India, some factors also contribute to human trafficking. Some local cultural practices as "devadasi" also expose women to sexual exploitation and trafficking.^{xvi}

Many women, children, and men willingly migrate to the Middle East, European countries

and American work, mostly cheated by agencies and traffic to their destinations desire. India is also the place of destination in the desire of the child, girls, women from Bangladesh and Nepal. The legal and illegal migration from Nepal and Bangladesh to India has also increased trafficking due to porous borders.^{xvii} According to international estimated that approximately 150,000 children and women are trafficked from south Asia and mostly through India.

In India, the number of child prostitution and sex tourism range from 300,000 to 500,000. According to the 1991 survey shows that the population of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation is between 80,000 and 100,000. It is also estimated each year between 5000 and 9000 Nepalese girls and young children are trafficked to India for commercial sexual exploitation and sex tourism.^{xviii}

Money laundering has a close relationship with organize crime. Money launderers gather massive profits through drug trafficking, frauds, arms dealing, and human trafficking. Through money laundering, organized crime networks increase its revenue and expand its scope.^{xix} In South Asia, the transnational corporations and money laundering networks known as hawala pose a great threat to the country's economy. These networks usually work between South Asia and the Middle East

In Pakistan, some developments have created a certain condition, which were beneficial to money laundering in Pakistan. There is a massive departure of a large number of Pakistani workers abroad who send remittances to their families abroad through formal banking or non-banking underground.^{xx} Thus, many industrialists and businessmen use these channels to take their money abroad due to strict government regulations in foreign currencies. Such a reliable spawning individual and illegal bank alternative remains the preferred bank for criminal basics in Pakistan.

Pakistan does not have a firm control over their borders with Afghanistan, Iran and China, promoting easy flow of goods in the FATA and Baluchistan. Some products such as electronics, food, and other daily use products spreading in Pakistan duty free under Afghan transit trade agreements and are sold illegally in Pakistan.^{xxi} The fake goods producing products that are laundered illicit considerable. Money laundering, smugglers and terrorist financing are often referred to Pakistan through the system of alternative remittance (hawala or hundi).

In India, money laundering pampered in mainly corporate houses to evade taxes contrasted in some other countries where it is mainly related to drug trafficking. Non-resident Indians have received special bank services. However, such favors are diverted to bring back black money as white money.^{xxii} Another way of money laundering is to launder money through fictitious exports. Some are created shell companies to issue receipts transport container to take advantage of funds from banks against these papers and then redirect the main part of this product by issuing checks in the name of companies that do not exist.

The Hawala or Hundi also used as alternative remittance in India. It is just based on personal trust in which people pay in the hawala broker abroad and associate member with the Hawala dealer give money to people desired destination. Hawala routes used by non-resident Indian

and ordinary as well as drug traffickers, terrorists.

4. Cyber warfare

South Asian countries as the societies of the world enjoy all the information and communicational technologies for social and economic prosperity. However, these societies also vulnerable to risk such as Cyber crimes.^{xxiii} Cybercrime is the new invention and complex problem in the cyber world. Cybercrime is said these attacks whose type is the conventional crime and computers used as an object of crime or subject.

However, in several countries, particularly in Europe and Asia have been found to have addressed a number of these factors more general security information, some countries have made clear that satisfactory legal measures have been taken to ensure that the executor of cybercrime would be held accountable for their actions.

In India, cybercrime limited to credit card fraud and pornography. Crimes have gained maximum power in India in a few years. Therefore, the potential threat to network system of public agencies, communications and defense organizations of the terrorist organization is real. Perpetually, both in the actual scenario as well as possible connections are required to be transnational. India is ranked fifth in the world ranking of countries affected by cybercrime.

The main reason for cybercrime India is weak protection of privacy on the Internet. Much of vulnerabilities can be explained by computer illiteracy widespread and machines easily hacked. This is another reason for phishing and other fraud.

India has experience and continues to face different kinds of cyber attacks. In the last decade of the twentieth century, Pakistan and India were themselves engaged in war pirate when both tested their nuclear bombs.^{xxiv} During that period, both were defacement of hundreds of websites on either side. During this period, both were degradation hundreds of sites on each side. After India announced a change in doctrine to embrace electronic warfare and information operations capabilities. This doctrine sets ambitious plans by 2008, and includes the hardware, software.

It is true, the Pakistani government expand less on its cyber warfare program that is why Pakistani national security facing in the form of computer code.^{xxv} This new cyber threat is quieter and more deadly than earlier which was caused by the CIA, RAW and Mossad intelligence services against Pakistan. If we go back in the past, we easily found the cyber attacks against Pakistan are not a new thing. Since 1980s, Pakistan was forced to facing such ridiculous cyber attacks. Therefore, the increasing advancement in computer systems has meant that it is now used as a front line tool of war.

Hackers from both Pakistan and India have been engaged in cyber warfare since 1990s without any restriction. There are two cyber groups working in both countries one is called Pakistan Cyber Army and other is called Indian Cyber Army.^{xxvi} Both cyber armies are in competition to hack each other websites. However, both historical enemies blame each other's for the initial attacks. The intensity of the cyber war between both increased in 2011 after a reported attack by Pakistani hackers on Indian's investigation agency CBI (Central

Bureau Investigation).^{xxvii} As a result, Indian hackers attacked 40 Pakistani websites. India also claim, a new battleground for Kashmir has prepared. According to them, Kashmiries found a new way to demand of the liberation of Kashmir by attacking various official websites of India.

India has also accused China and Bangladesh for cyber-attacks on its websites. On June 30, Chinese hackers have broken into the computer system at the headquarters of the Eastern Naval Command Indian Navy, they plug viruses and files collected secrets.^{xxviii} After announcing Indian cyber war against Bangladesh, Bangladesh Cyber Army retaliated and attacked on 301 Indian sites. Bangladesh also hacked 251 Indian government websites, and stated that the attacks are a response to Bangladeshi citizens in the border area with India and Bangladesh.

5. Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is one of the serious threats that facing by the people in any state. Environmental pollution is the issue of urban areas with rapid growth of population, low mortality, high level of rural to urban migration and increasing rates of vehicles due to industrialization. South Asia is the poorest region of the world with a GNP per capita of less than even sub-Saharan Africa.^{xxix} South Asia is also the region most illiterate in the world, which is almost half of the world's illiterates.^{xxx} This region has the highest level of human misery, according to an estimated 250 million people with limited access to health facilities, 338 million lack accesses to safe drinking water and 400 million people sleep hungry every day.

Indian economy as threats to the issue of environmental degradation. Pollution of air and water, poor or non-existence of sanitation, deforestation, and the use of natural resources excessive creates many problems for the United Nations the lead to hell problems.^{xxxi} The lack of transparency, accountability among government agencies adding confusing non-cooperation between them.

However, India is building new plants to prevent the flow of highly contaminated water in the rivers. According to one estimate, in 2008, 80 percent in urban areas of India have severely unhealthy life due to the increased use of vehicles and industrial production.^{xxxii} In addition, the scarcity of environmental resources plays on regional issues with neighboring Indian. The border of India and Pakistan cuts across waterways for both states. Indus Waters Treaty regulates the use of the water between the two countries since 1960.^{xxxiii} Therefore, the violation occurs, creating distrust the intentions. The construction of India's Baglihar dam on the river Chenab is representative of the type of conflict between India and Pakistan. During the construction of the dam, Pakistan has suffered a shortage of 200,000 acre-feet of water due to obstruction of the river Chenab presumed to fill the dam reservoir.^{xxxiv} Pakistan subsequently requested a compensation of India. Bangladesh has the same water dispute with India. The Ganges takes 92 percent of his career on the Indian side of the Himalayas before flowing into the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers in Bangladesh.^{xxxv} India diverts waters at the Faraka Barrage, inside Indian territory, to help clear silt from the port of Kolkata. During the dry season, this diversion creates shortage for agricultural use in Bangladesh. India and

Bangladesh signed a treaty to arrange the division of water in 1996, but implementation always has been complicated.^{xxxvi} India is also facing a dilemma contrary with China regarding water scarcity.

The Brahmaputra River in India begins its journey in Tibet as the Tsangpo Yalong journey across Bangladesh and India and between beside the Ganges.^{xxxvii} China plans to redirect water from the river inside Tibet for hydropower, agriculture and industry use in the dry north and northwest regions of China. Critics of the plan argue that the Tibetan water comes not only rain, but also to the melting of glaciers.^{xxxviii} Therefore, heavy usage by China for the desert areas will cause Tibet to become water scarce within decades, leading to catastrophic environmental damages. The effects of water distraction would also create major regional tensions between South Asia and China. Distraction would create deficiency in both India and Bangladesh, raising alarm in both countries that China will exert greater power over the region's critical water resources. South Asia is a transnational challenge to neighboring countries which translates easily into bilateral tensions of a more traditional type.

Nepal and Bhutan are exclusively positioned in that are both upper riparian countries with large hydropower potential. Large numbers of rivers flow from these countries into India and eventually join the Ganges river system. The two countries allocate many agreements with India specifically related to flood control and hydropower generation and in 1996, Nepal and India signed the Mahakaali Treaty for integrated multi-purpose development of the river.

However, despite these somewhat the demand for energy from hydropower is uneven and based on the theory of monopoly. Although these treaties and mutual agreements were weather tensions between countries and no country has declared war so far above the water, the increasing scarcity of water resources and the impact of severe Climate change threaten to unravel these agreements and to exaggerate the tensions between them.^{xxxix} Amplified flooding lead to a mass migration of environmental refugees across borders Bangladesh India. Melting glaciers have caused glacial lake floods flare-up, the displacement of thousands of people downstream and reducing water supply for hydropower in countries like Nepal and India.

Instability in availability of water is a main issue of trans-border waters. The availability of water greatly affects the regional, social, and economic development of the country. Pakistan shares most of its water reserves with India. Main River, Indus River enters to Pakistan from India. Water pollution is the main trans-border issue in Pakistan by the water reservoirs entering from India. Hudiara drain inlet Amritsar (India) Pakistan takes a lot of pollution and seriously pollutes the rivers of Pakistan.

While other border problem with India, India was to start the war of water to intensify political instability, economic insecurity and social unrest in our country.^{xl} Pakistan has raised technical objections against the Nimo Bazgo Dam and Chutak hydroelectric plant, because the construction of these dams violation of Indus Water Treaty of 1960.

Indus Water Treaty of 1960 divided the western and eastern rivers between Pakistan and India. This treaty allotted Jhelum, Chenab, and Sindh to Pakistan and the water of Ravi, Sutlej and

Beas rivers to India.^{xli} The treaty gave the lower riparian country with a network of canals, barrages, and dams. It provided two largest dams Mangla and Tarbela to Pakistan state. With passage of time, the demand of water has risen due to increasing population growth whereas its supply has become less.^{xlii}

The Indian construction of a hydroelectric dam on the Chenab River, which flows from the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan, reduced the water availability for Pakistan. India has already constructed fourteen dams on Chenab River and large storage of water in Baglihar Dam has reduced the flow of water in Chenab.^{xliii} Due to changes in the climate, the glaciers are fast melting due to which the water level also declining. Asian Development Bank has labeled Pakistan as the world's most stressed country with the water scarcity becoming acute by 2020.

India is also taking advantage of friendly relations with the Karzai government in Afghanistan to build a hydroelectric project on the Kama River Kabul in Pakistan using water that will cause serious consequences to the Indus water flow.

6. Diseases and Pandemics

The emergence of new diseases in South Asia people suffer from the new tension. It has been estimated that South Asia fatal disease of animals such as Nipah virus, anthrax and avian transnational easily cross borders.^{xliv} The date palm tree bat on the India and Bangladesh border spreading the Nipah Virus. Some animal viruses transmitted from animals to human as zoonotic diseases, are also able to cross transnational and international borders in South Asia due to absorbent borders.

India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, have in common with often porous border migration Transboundary issues in health such as vector-borne diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, Kalaazar and HIV / AIDS are on the rise as stubborn diseases.^{xlv} These are often famous along the borders. There is a growing concern about the incidence and spread of diseases due to the migration of inadequate health care and inadequate and the lack of effective coordination in the implementation of control strategies. The frequency and power of these diseases are higher in border areas in the continent.

There are 6 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS in South Asia. India has more than 60% of Asia's estimated HIV infections. Cross-border migration of adult Nepalese to India has contributed to HIV/AIDS in India.^{xlvi} Continuous movement of people across the border puts them in a different atmosphere away from their country home, which leads to changes in behavior such as engaging in unprotected sex with multiple partners, injecting drug abuse, it which makes them vulnerable to HIV / AIDS and other diseases.^{xlvii}

India currently has the burden of HIV of 5.1 million, on the other hand Pakistan has 0.1 million. The recent thaw in relations between India and Pakistan, relax in the movement across borders increase the risk of HIV transmission from India to Pakistan.^{xlviii} Somewhat endemic in Pakistan, so far limited to only certain pockets of the high-risk population, now faces the possibility of getting out of control. According to UNAIDS estimated that in 2008, approximately 97,000 people were living with HIV by about 0.1 per cent of the adult

population. According to an estimate, Pakistan has one of the highest rates of drug users in the world; about 510,000 and 100,000 drugs inject drugs.

7. Transnational Ethnic Movements

a) India

During the middle of the twentieth century, the difference between the insurgents and terrorists smudged. However, ethnic movements cannot be justified by their nationalism because they considered related to terrorism or transnational criminal activities.^{xlix} Moreover, these freedom or ethnic movements gather considerable support from cross-borders on account of ethnic similarities. India ignores Naxalite attacks as terrorism, but related to transnational criminal activities. Even Pakistan has never considered the Jihad in Jammu and Kashmir as terrorism.

Since 9/11, transnational forces have consolidated along religious lines with regional Islamic groups. South Asia has been confronting the challenges of Islamic extremism for many years. India with a Muslim minority state with 140 million, embraced several transnational Islamic movements throughout the history of Subcontinent.^l Transnational Islamic movements such a huge influence on the state or region. Indian Muslims usually avoided radical violence, marginalization, however, seen in the Hindu majority.

Transnational movements have a huge influence on Islamic radicalism and any type of activism worldwide.^{li} Indian Muslims generally avoid violence and radical influences. However, they perceived marginalization and insecurity as a minority among the Hindu majority. Sometimes these insecurities may be an important source of radicalization. The roots of Islamic transnational movement back to the late 19th century when the renewal and reform movements have been established in India.^{lii} The Deobandi, Tablighi Jamaat, Ahle-Hadith and Jamaat-e-Islami increasingly dominated during this period.^{liii} With the passage of time, these movements have transcended the borders of India and have received support from other Islamic countries.

Indian Muslim youth taking interest the dilemma of Muslims in Muslim countries such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Chechnya, and Pakistan. Indian social networks and social blogs are full of such consideration. Islamic movements play very effective role in the political, social, and economic life of India.^{liv} If we talk about socio-political level, then Deobandis and Jamat-e-Islami Hind have been fighting very effective for the rights of Indian Muslims, whereas Tablighi-Jamat and Ahle-Hadith have been spreading Islamic enthusiasm among Indian Muslims. On the other hand, Students Islamic Movement of India has chosen to support all Islamic institutions and movements in India.

The case of the demolition of the historic center of Babri Masjid in 1992 has put all the Muslims of India on the defensive approach. After this event, the Indian Muslim devotion towards religion increased. Transnational Islamic movements such as Ahle-Hadith and Tablighi Jamaat has enjoyed considerable success in neighboring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and obtained the support of Arab Muslim countries and others on behalf of the Muslim Brotherhood.^{lv} Although the scenario of Islamic political change in neighboring

countries such as Pakistan and Bangladesh, where terrorists have links with transnational networks and movements.

Dalit (untouchable people) in India suffer from multilayered exploitations and subordinations because of their lower caste and class. Cast division in India has been considered one of the most crucial tools for the oppression of Dalit. Hindu society is based on four main castes—the Brahmins (priestly caste), the Kshatriyas (warrior caste), and the Vaishyas (traders).^{lvii} However, Dalit is not considered a noble caste and always treated as untouchable and polluted.

In India, several movements and parties representing the Dalits's issues.^{lviii} Since the 1990s, different types of Dalit movements developed and finally gather under the umbrella of the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights. This movement has been more focused on transnational advocacy and attracted much attention in particular transnational Nepal.

b) Pakistan

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan, constituting approximately 43 percent of the total area of the country. It also has the poorest and least populated. Although the strategic location of the province, it is important in terms of cross-border trade, energy, gas and oil pipelines. There is a growing frustration among people who believe that Balochistan is part of the Federation only on official documents and to thank you for a state that continues to exploit its natural resources. In addition, poor law and order situation, the growing sense of deprivation and loud political demands have exacerbated the situation

Baluchi demands tended to be somewhat incoherent, with different objectives. The clandestine Baluchistan Liberation Army demands the creation of an independent Greater Baluchistan, uniting Baluchi territories in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan with the help of transborder involvement of Iran and Afghanistan.^{lvix} Trans-border involvement makes the situation more critical.

Since the Balochistan crisis began, foreign hands have played an active role in the promotion of difficulties in province. The jerk of war to reach the natural resources of the Central Asian Islamic States is generally called the Great Game with any number of regional as also extra-regional states trying to secure their respective interest.

8. South Asia Security Environment: Cross-Border Issues of Indo-Pakistan Region

The nuclear tested conducted by India and Pakistan has changed security environment of South Asia. Indeed, the belief is widespread that continue long unstable Indo-Pak conflict over Kashmir could trigger a conventional conflict between the two countries could lead to a nuclear exchange.^{lx} Various elements of the density of the contemporary Indo-Pak nuclear situation stems from the fact that China violates a unique dilemma for the international system.

The tension between India and Pakistan began since birth. Three major conflicts occurred between the two since the partition of the subcontinent. An undeclared state of war currently proceeds in Siachen and proxy wars in Kashmir, northeast India through Bangladesh, and

Sindh. Finally, a state of non-weaponized deterrence, premised on their capability to manufacturer nuclear weapons at short notice, it was believed to exist between India and Pakistan. Both were conducted nuclear test and have changed the entire South Asian security.

9. Indo-Pakistan Region: Its Cross- Border Security Issues

In the region of South Asia, all states including India considered themselves most threatened and vulnerable in new and complex security web of South Asia. The postcolonial scenario gave him cross-border ethno-linguistic and religious identities and the legacy of partition has breed deep-rooted insecurities about territorial integrity and national identity. Militarization has been the traditional response to sub national, ethno-religious insurgence in these states.^{lx} It was legitimized by focusing on cross-border support for insurgency and secessionism. India has lost more men in the fight against internal conflicts than in interstate wars.

Kashmir is trigger point of conflict in South Asia between India and Pakistan.^{lxii} Although, territorial, ideological, ethnic, religion, and sharing resources are the main causes of tension between both India and all other states of the South Asia. India is the giant in South Asia and the only one who has land borders with adjacent Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

i. Kashmir Conflict

The Kashmir issue refers to the territorial dispute between the India and Pakistan over the northwest region of the region of the South Asia. India, which claims the entire erstwhile Dogra Kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir, has control almost half the region including most of the Jammu, Ladakh, and Siachen Glacier.^{lxiii} India claim is contested by Pakistan, which controls a third of Kashmir. The Kashmiri region under Chinese control is known as Aksai Chin. Moreover, china also controls the Trans-Karakoram Tact also known as Shaksam Vally, which was ceded to it by Pakistani in 1963. India has fought three wars over Kashmir in 1947, 1965, and 1999 with Pakistan and one with China in 1962.

a) Indian Point Of View

The Indian Claim centers on the agreement between Dogra Maharaja Hari Singh. It also focuses on the Indian Specific Claims of secular ideology which is not designed to take account of religion in the governance of major political and therefore considers that it is not relevant in a border dispute. Although, the Indian's point of view can be summarized into the following points:

- For a UN resolution subscribing plebiscite monitored by any third neutral party, Pakistan should first vacate its part of Kashmir.
- India does not accept the Two Nation Theory on which Pakistan was created as an independent state.
- India alleges the terrorist networks operating in Jammu and Kashmir are from Pakistan and Azad Kashmir (Pakistan occupied Kashmir). According to India, Pakistan involved in state sponsored terrorism.
- Pakistan's covert designs on Kashmir like the failed Operation Gibralter and

Kargil War proves that Pakistan often resorts to force the issue of Kashmir.

- The Indian believes that Pakistan has used the Kashmir issue more as a diversionary tactics from internal and external issues and that the survival of Pakistan depends how effectively it can keep the boiling.

b) Pakistan Point of View

Since the division of Subcontinent, India and Pakistan claims over Kashmir. These claims are centered on historical incidents and religious affiliation of the Kashmiri people. Allegations of Pakistan on Kashmir was based on the fact that the majority of the Muslim population of Kashmir and if given the choice, most Kashmiries vote to join Pakistan or seek independence.^{lxiii} Although, the Pakistani's point of view can be summarized into following points:

- According to the Two Nation Theory by which Pakistan was created, Kashmir should be the part of Pakistan. Because it was the Muslim-majority area and it should be with Pakistan.
- India always ignore the UN resolution by not holding plebiscite in Kashmir because it fears that if a free and fair plebiscite is held, the Kashmirie people would have to choose Pakistan.
- To end the legitimate voice of Kashmiries, the Indian army uses ruthless and barbaric methods. Pakistan claims that the Indian army has been involved in the killing of innocent civilians and raping women in Kashmir.
- Most of the Pakistani rivers come from Kashmir, and it would make Pakistan almost a desert if India stops their waters.

i. Sir Creek issue

Sir Creek estuary is sixty miles long in the marshes of the Rann of Kutch, which lies on the border between the Indian state of Gujarat and Pakistani province of Sindh. In 1965, armed clashes followed by Pakistan saying that half of the Rann of Kutch along parallel 24 was the territory of Pakistan and India, which claims the boundary ran roughly along the northern part of the Rann of Kutch.^{lxiv} The matter was referred to arbitration, and the Indo-Pak western boundary case Tribunal's Award on 1968, uphold 90 percent of India's claim to the entire Rann of Kutch conceding sectors to Pakistan.

The dispute arises from the agreement of the parties before tribunal to limit their differences only at the border in the north. In addition, to the south lay an agreed boundary that began at the head of Sir Creek and ran eastward a short distance roughly along the parallel 24. India argued that this line is sharply at right angles to the northerly boundary of the Rann. Pakistan has sought to expand the line to the east and claim half of the Rann along parallel 24.^{lxv} The only problem was whether the agreed boundary runs from the head of Sir Creek has gone through or is increased at a right angle to the west end to reach the northern boundary of the Rann. The tribunal accepted the case of India it turn north and the Rann was all over India.

The issue of Sir Creek has little military value, but it is massive economic objectives. Much of the region is rich in oil and gas.^{lxvi} In addition, once the boundaries are defined it would help in the fortitude of the maritime boundaries that are drawn as an annex of ground reference points. Maritime boundaries also help determine limits exclusive economic zones (EEZs) and continental shelves. Demarcation would also thwart the chance of crossing over of fishermen of both states in the fields of each other.

Although neither party has accepted ground, India proposed that the maritime boundary could be demarcated first, in accordance with the Technical Aspects of Law of Sea (TALOS). However, Pakistan has rejected the proposal because stalwartly the dispute must be resolved first. Pakistan has also proposed that the two sides go in for international arbitration, which India has flatly refused. India maintains that all mutual disputes should be resolved without intervention of third party.

iii. Siachen Issue

The Siachen dispute between India and Pakistan on what has been called the highest battlefield in the world. Siachen dispute began in 1984 when the two countries India and Pakistan have started sending climbers in an attempt to throw their claims on the area.^{lxvii} The roots of the dispute over Siachen lie in the non demarcations on the map to northward to the border of the China beyond NJ9842 which is the line's dead end in the India Pakistan line of control agreement. The Karachi agreement (1949) and Simla agreement (1972) presumed that it was not feasible for human habitation to survive north of NJ9842. The Indian army controls the highest while Pakistan control over the glacial valley. Consequently, Pakistani army cannot climb up and Indian army cannot come down. Around, 25,000 soldiers were killed in the battlefield of Siachen, not as the result of a fight but just due to cold and harsh weather. Both India and Pakistan, claiming over the Siachen based on strategic importance and investing billion without any political and economic benefits on half residing on both sides of the border.

10. Indian Cross Border Issues with Other Neighbors

i. Tibet Issue

India and China are in rivals in many ways and their relationship is by any standard upset as recent in disagreement has made an abundantly plain. The cause of disagreement between both is 4,000km always creating trouble.^{lxviii} The main issue between the two is twofold. India claims on undefined northern part of the frontier occupied by China from the Ladakh region. In the eastern part, China claims over Indian occupied region including most of Arunachal.

This boundary was settled in 1914 by the British Colonial Government and Tibet, which was then in effect independent and named the McMahon line after its creator, Sir Henry McMahon. China also feel particularly deprived of Tawang, which, well south of the McMahon line was occupied by the Indian army in 1951, shortly after the Chinese government sent troops into Tibet. In addition, Tawang was a center of the Buddhist culture of Tibet with one of the largest Tibetan monasteries outside Lhasa. The Dalai Lama was the

head of state tried to negotiate, but the Chinese refused. He fled with his 100,000 Tibetan in exile in India and pursued a peaceful means for resolving the Tibet issue.

ii. Kalapani Issue

The conflict between India and Nepal involves about 75 km square area in Kalapani where India, China, and Nepal meet located on great Hamalyas. India and Nepal claims over Kalapani River. Indian army occupied that area in 1962 after China and India fought their border war. India and Nepal disagree about how to interpret the Sugauli treaty 1816 between the British East India Company and Nepal that delimited the boundary along the Maha Kali River (India). The dispute intensified in late 90s, when Nepali parliament considered a treaty on hydroelectric development. India and Nepal differ to that stream constitutes the source of the river. Kalapani issue has not been resolved to till day.

11. Pakistani Cross Border Issue with Other Neighbors

i. The Durand Line

The Durand Line becomes a source of friction between Pakistan and Afghanistan since a long time. The origin of the problem back to 1893 agreement between Sir Henry Mortimer Durand (Minister of Foreign Affairs of British India) and the King of Afghanistan^{lxix}. According to the Afghan point of view, that agreement was valid for 100 years and expired in 1993. Therefore, Afghanistan has refused to renew the treaty and leave Pakistan and Afghanistan without official border.

The legitimacy of Pakistan over 2,250 km of border with Afghanistan territory came under question by the Afghan government with Pashtun tribes which bestride both sides of the border also flaking in with their demand for stipulation allowing easier access to each other. The main cause of the eruption of the dispute the people of the both sides of the border belong to the same tribes. They have always opposed the Durand Line because their families separated from each other. Moreover, they claim that the border divides the Pushtun tribal territory, leaving more than half the Pushtun tribes in Pakistan.

12. Conclusion

Trans-border crime is burning issue that is linked to terrorism in both India and Pakistan. The traditional security environment in South Asia has created main difficulty against friendly and cooperative solution to transnational threats to the region. Transnational terrorism is the greatest threat to stability in the region and separated and ethnic movements which makes the situation more critical day by day. Transnational organized crime and illegal trans-border criminal activities become legitimized in the region, these networks have developed strong and deep within and outside the borders.

In this research paper, we linked transnational approach to globalization as a tool for the analysis of trans-border issues of the Indo-Pakistan region. Therefore, our analysis is consistent with the domination of post 9/11 new phase of international system.

An impediment to effective action is the weak bilateral relationship in the South Asia, which

hamper the investigation and prosecution of crimes related to transnational crimes. Some insurgencies and cross-border crimes often gain the support of state that wish to promote their own agendas. Nevertheless, as it is easy for the state to lose control on the insurgency which was created with the support of the governments. Unless the South Asian States can overcome their traditional distrust, there can be no progress in eliminating terrorism and insurgencies cross the borders.

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