



RESEARCH PAPER

Terrorism in South Asia: Impact on Pak-Indo Relations

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate how terrorism in South Asia affects relations between Pakistan and India and to meticulously examine the nature and content of the South Asian peace process, with a focus on India and Pakistan. This study's technique heavily emphasised qualitative analysis. The methodology employed in the study steers clear of explicitly addressing the policies of the South Asian countries in favor of examining the relationships between terrorism and already available policy expert literature. In South Asia, terrorism predates both mythology and history. Perhaps the abduction of Sita by the Lankan King Ravan by luring her to the glitter of a golden deer in the Ramayana epic, which is read and revered throughout South and Southeast Asia, was a terrorist act. The South Asian region is currently one of the world's most terrorist-prone regions. This study revealed that the chances of an India-Pakistani peace process have diminished due to the expanding type of terrorist incidents.

KEYWORDS Pak-Indo relations, Terrorism, Terrorism in South Asia

Introduction

The peace, prosperity, stability, and security, as well as national fraternity and camaraderie, have all been put at risk by terrorism. Additionally, it has weakened the political stability that trade has helped to establish in the area, as well as the understanding and cooperation needed to adopt a common agenda for the people's economic prosperity. In the framework of terrorism, political violence occurs first, and it can take many different forms, such as murder, militancy, community rioting, and violence. Political assassinations and massacres have grown common in South Asia. The region's continuous dialogue on intercommunal and terrorist violence, as well as religious pluralism, has been threatened by suicide bombers, targeted killings, and political assassinations (Nawab et. Al. 2021). Organisations have been outlawed in South Asia because to their political inclination, affiliation with extremist and terrorist organisations, and history of violence.

The main danger to Pakistan's stability is terrorism. Pakistan is affected by terrorism on an economic, political, social, and psychological level. Economic and political factors influence the frequent communal riots in India. Terrorism is generally viewed as posing a danger to economic performance. Terrorism has a detrimental effect on economic expansion. which led to unpredictability and instability. Economic growth is declining as a result.

Weak economic growth is not a result of the trend of terrorism. States that have little political turmoil face a disproportionately high level of terrorism, although poor

states are not always the victims of terrorism. A major issue on a worldwide scale is terrorism. Nearly all nations became aware of the threat posed by terrorism as a result of global events. As a result, counterterrorism security measures took precedence over other concerns. The complexity of terrorism must be taken into consideration if powers are to respond to terrorist adversaries in a way that is effective.

Politico-social injustice. People who want to make up for perceived social, political, or historical wrongs often turn to terrorism. when they have had their land or rights taken away from them or denied. the conviction that threats or acts of violence will be effective in bringing about change. a type of mass violence that disrupts the community's ability to live in peace, security, and harmony. Terrorism is broadly described as acts of terrorism committed by governments to further political goals, frequently as part of their foreign policy, or to garner media attention or to challenge governments for legitimacy.

It is the means, not the ends, of terrorism that matter. As a strategy, it is used in practically every conflict, whether it is an inter-state proxy war or state-led law and order or security operations. Terrorism is frequently used by both state-sponsored and non-state organisations to further their political objectives, gain tactical or even strategic military and political benefits, or both. States have used force as a deliberate, persistent tool of their foreign and strategic strategies towards other states in South Asia. South Asian interstate relations have been clearly and directly impacted by terrorism and its political repercussions. The majority of people belong to human rights groups, religious groups, etc. are their protests, but prosecutors are being challenged by some irrational and emotional individuals. Additionally, terrorist activity is on the rise due to technological advancement and the new globalization wave (Muni, 2002).

Terrorism is defined as a political strategy that can be utilized by an actor, whether individuals organized groups or loose networks, domestic and international organizations, strong and weak states, theocratic authoritarian states, as well as to liberal ones. State terrorism should be included in the study of terrorism because the argument that only non-state actors employ terrorism must be rejected. As a result, government security sector agents and military organizations can carry out acts of "terror" to advance a state's policy or diplomatic efforts abroad or to assist in the suppression of dissent and interference.

Literature Review

Terrorism is a major issue for the Indian economy from a financial standpoint. To resolve the Kashmir issue, the Indian government must collaborate with Pakistan to reduce terrorism. On Indian soil, Hinduism must foster mutual relations between Muslims and Hindus (Khan, Ruiz Estrada, & Yousaf, 2016).

In various regions of the world, various groups carry out various acts of terrorism for various purposes. In Pakistan, sectarianism is fueled by terrorism. The idea of psychological oppression is additionally changing alongside the world. Psychological oppression is a ruthless wrongdoing. Non-state terrorism has been on the rise since the late 1960s, when international terrorism became a major political weapon. Where religion-based terrorism is more effective (Irshad, 2011).

Such restricted research has been led to investigate the foundations of psychological oppression in South Asia. However, there is a positive correlation between terrorism and other economic factors in South Asia, including population,

unemployment, inflation, poverty and inequality, and political instability. When terrorist attacks occur in the region, they pose a significant economic challenge. where the poor are the first group to enter (Akhmat, Zaman, Shukui, & Sajjad, 2014).

Asia already accounts for 75% of all terrorist deaths worldwide due to rising terrorist violence. The most serious issue, including international terrorism, at the heart of global order is the rapid increase in military spending. The majority of terrorism in Asia is concentrated in the South. At the international and regional levels, terrorist violence poses a serious threat. Muslim radicalization in areas where Islamic groups are growing stronger. Psychological warfare is an unyielding and repeating peculiarity in world history. Always resist diplomatic, monetary, political, military, and legal options (Chellancy, 2001).

According to politicians, the current research of politicians and researchers demonstrates a dedication to the fight against terrorism. Our goal is to provide a summary of the most recent research and data to the point where, thanks to improved detection and cutting-edge minimization techniques, more precise and reliable results are now available. Psychological warfare is the danger of savagery by people or gatherings to accomplish political or gatherings (Gaibulloev & Sandler, 2022).

The world faces a threat from terrorism. South Asia is one of the most perilous locales on the planet because of illegal intimidation. Terrorism has been brought up again ever since SAARC was established in 1985. SAARC has the ability to defend its claims and combat terrorism, but effective implementation is required. The explanation of SAARCs in capability isn't the system. As opposed to, it is collaboration and non-participation between individuals. Except if there is trust among individuals, arrangements and boards will be pointless and the association inadequate. There are tensions, anxiety, suspicion, and mistrust, particularly between Pakistan and India, and until then, SAARC cannot take coordinated action. The genuine issue is political and not institutional (Jabeen & Choudhry, 2013).

Religious intolerance is on the rise in Pakistani society as a result of the war against terrorism. Due to which individuals have acknowledged themselves as the law. Pakistan is impacted economically, politically, socially, and psychologically by terrorism. The fight against extremism has become more intense as national security has become more important. To perpetuate terrorism, militant groups have joined forces with criminal networks, resulting in an increase in Pakistan's crime rate. Their new weapons are targeted killing and inoculated violence. to get rid of Pakistan's negative effects from terrorism. The nation and democratic institutions must be disarmed (Abbasi, 2013).

Mumbai is easily accessible to Pakistan via the Arabian Sea. On the morning of 26 Nov, 2008 lethal assaults occurred in Mumbai, causing confusion all through the city. The assault had broken the wedge between the two expresses, that had been endeavored for quite a long time. The peace between India and Pakistan was ruined by this attack. Moreover, it undermined every effort that was being made to improve relations between the two countries. India charged Lashkar-e-Taiba, calling Pakistan a focal point of psychological oppression. Because of which there is an absence of common trust between the two states. It harms relations between two nations (Javeid & Kamal, 2020).

Terrorism

Terrorism has existed in some form or another for decades all over the world, leading various academics and political organizations to offer differing interpretations

and definitions; consequently, there is no broadly accepted definition. Terrorism, terrorism, and other related terms are used by a variety of political and social actors and factors; As a result, they are unable to identify distinct social and political phenomena that are causally coherent. Terrorism not only kills people, but it also threatens democratic and bureaucratic institutions, weakens economies, creates a perception of danger, stirs up social unrest, and destabilizes regions. The Oxford English Word reference characterizes psychological warfare as, "strategy planned to hit with fear those against whom it is embraced". It is important to note that;

"Terrorism has repercussions that span continents and affect everyone in the world. Let us not fail to remember that the Islamic world is both the blamed and the casualty for psychological warfare"

The "war on terror" became synonymous with the entire concept of terrorism following the September 11 attacks. A.P. Schmid, a UN advisor, discovered 22 commonalities among all of them in order to arrive at a comprehensive definition, which he used to produce the following definition:

In disparity to elimination, the direct targets of might are not the main targets in terrorism, which is an anxiety-inducing method of repeated violent action used by (semi-) clandestine individual, group, or state actors for idiosyncratic, criminal, or political reasons. The quick human survivors of brutality are by and large picked haphazardly (focuses of chance) or specifically (delegate of representative focuses) from an objective populace, and act as message generators. Threat and violence-based communication is used to manipulate the main target (audience), turning it into a target of terror, a target of demands, or a target of attention, depending on whether the primary goal is intimidation, coercion, or propaganda. This communication exists between the terrorist organization (victims), the main target (audience), and the main target.

Terrorism is a threat to us and our way of life that transcends borders and societies. The primary security issue of our time is the spread of WMDs by various states and non-state actors. It is the WTC and Pentagon assaults on September 11, which brought this old peculiarity of psychological oppression into the need circle of significant states including US and its partners. In a nutshell, five defining characteristics underpin nearly every definition of terrorism:

- violence
- perpetrator
- motive
- victim
- audience

In recent times, terrorism has evolved to include political and religious elements simultaneously. Notwithstanding, psychological militants actually depend on traditional arms and means. The terrorists want publicity, surprise, and provocation.

Psychological militant exercises are presently exceptionally normal all through the world, whether it be created nations like USA and UK or immature ones. Due to the numerous varieties of extremism that are prevalent globally, such activities are confronting all continents. It is pertinent to note that South Asia has faced this problem of extremism leading to terrorism for many decades. Pakistan, Maldives, India and Bangladesh are not special cases for it. The LTTE problem has been resolved recently in Sri Lanka. The neighboring nations of Iran, China, Afghanistan, and Russia have also

been threatened in varying degrees by these activities. Accordingly, it is South Asia which is bound to be impacted by any fear monger assault occurring in any Asian locale as well as the other way around neighbors get impacted. Therefore, in this context, taking Asia as a whole rather than a subregional approach is more attainable and realistic. As larger part of fear based oppressor associations have worldwide reach and for them the boundaries among states are negligible, as they take help from the fanatic philosophies winning in each state or among every strict section to satisfy their objectives. Thus, regardless of all the person as well as, aggregate endeavors by various states, psychological oppression has not been diminished, rather is on its ascent; by consistently evolving structure, viewpoint, area and profile.

Terrorism's Effects on Pakistan's Economy

Pakistan is the only country in the world that has had a major terrorist attack, according to reports from all across the world. Pakistan is the most important cutting-edge nation in the "war on dread," and its economy's shortcomings are an indisputable consequence. Pakistan's economy is impacted by almost all economic fronts, including the foreign, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and service industries. The ongoing rise in oppressive actions motivated by fear has also affected the confidence of new investors, who have stopped funding new direct initiatives (Gul, Hussain, Bangash, & Khattak, 2010).

Every financial sector saw the effects of psychological oppression to varying degrees. Tourism, hotels, manufacturing, trade, and other sectors are the most prominent. These sectors are connected to one another. Various factors, for example, Afghan workers, particularly the convergence of the Taliban, permeable Pakistan-Afghanistan line; The terrorist process in Pakistan has been exacerbated by political unrest, an outside conspiracy, weaknesses in the population, and the country's geographic appeal. The "war on terror" is connected to all of these things, which have deteriorated Pakistan's overall economic situation (khan, 2018). Terrorism has negatively affected the economy of Pakistan (Khan, 2018). Terrorism has caused damage to Pakistan's economy. It has considerably halted the country's economic growth. When terrorist attacks increase by 1%, the growth of the per capita GDP drops to 0.39%. Consequently, it is evident that the terrorists' actions have had a significant negative influence on the nation's economy (Hyder, Akram, & Padda, 2015).

Anarchism as a Theory of Terrorism

It's common to talk to anarchism as the precursor to terrorism in the nineteenth century. The word "anarchism" is derived from the Greek phrase "without a chief," or "anarkos." By Pierre-Joseph Proudhon in 1840, this phrase was first used. In the 19th century, Europeans, Russians, and Americans all claimed ownership of this concept. The core of this concept is the abolition of the government system and the adoption of voluntary cooperation as the organized principle of society. The industrial working classes used this ideology as a political platform for their rights. The major political assassinations and casualties at the close of the nineteenth century and in the first decade of the twentieth century were motivated by anarchist theories and classified as anarchist terrorism. The effect of these assassinations was to increase governments' confidence and terror regarding the existence of anarchist plots on a national and worldwide scale. In 1881, Ignatei Grinevitski, a member of the People's Will Party, killed Russian Tsar Alexander II, and in 1894, anarchist Sante Geronimo Caserio killed French President Marie-François Sadi Carnot. These were two examples of political killings. President William McKinley of the United States was killed in 1901 by Leon Czolgosz.

Additionally, in 1890 a French anarchist named Martial attacked London's Greenwich Observatory. According to this information, terrorism was motivated by anarchism in the nineteenth century due to its intimidating ideas and strategies. It uses systematic ideas about agitation to justify criminal acts of terrorism. The first political ideology, anarchism saw violence as a means of achieving political goals and developed a methodical approach to political agitations (Abbasi & Khatwani, 2014).

The Fascist Political Ideology as a Theory of Terrorism

Fascism comes from the Latin term for "to use power to impress or scare people." This term was first used by Benito Mussolini in 1922. That same year, fascists attacked socialist officers, killed a lot of important people, set their homes on fire, and occupied cities with violence. Mussolini issued an order to seize public transportation, including trains and post offices, in the same year. The Italian coalition government was not strong enough to stop the fascist advance. Victor Emmanuel III appointed Mussolini as the State head of Italy in this case; the fascists emphasized this as evidence of their valiant actions. To maintain control over the Italian parliament, Mussolini's coalition government implemented economic liberal policies and the Acerb Law, which guaranteed a plurality of seats in parliament to any party or coalition list with 25% or more of the vote in an election. However, as a result of violence and intimidation, the fascists won the elections and the majority of seats. A reign of terror against the Socialist Party began after the success of the fascists, and numerous socialist leaders were kidnapped and killed. Fascism encourages social interventionism and pursues social indoctrination policies through propaganda and media and education control. For the sake of its own interests, fascism encourages both domestic and international terrorism. Fascism practically used state terrorism; As a result, the leader of the state might take action against the opposing groups and individuals and wipe them out because they don't follow his rules or are against it. It was the tactic of failed fascists who turned to domestic terrorism after failing to seize power in their own countries, not of victorious authoritarian fascists (Abbasi & Khatwani, 2014).

Orthodox Terrorism Theory

The theory of conventional psychological oppression explains, grasps, and governs the justification of unlawful intimidation as a principle and method for political action and transformation. When talking about the political goals of terrorism, this view places a strong emphasis on the state and established authority as the main targets of terrorist acts. We elaborate on terrorism in the context of the three main tenets of orthodox terrorist theory.

Functional

Because it is a reactionary theory that maintains that the goal of terrorism is to force the government or other state authorities to oppose liberal values, orthodox theory is helpful. Rubenstein claims that this type of terrorism results in random governmental response because the government cannot accommodate their demands. Consequently, it strips the government of its legitimacy and inspires the people to enact drastic modifications to the status quo, political parties, and establishments. Lanqueur claims that this idea of provocation forces the government to use harsh punishments in order to repress and tame the liberal impression. Conversely, this theory aims to clarify why the current establishment is unsuited to rule.

Symbolic

Orthodox terrorism theory uses the idea of symbolism to explain the representative acts of terrorism that are meant to intimidate and frighten people. Sun Zu asserts that terrorism aims to harm tens of thousands and kill one person. The goal of the mental struggle is to present and broaden the political argument.

Strategic

The third section of conventional terrorism theory explains the tactics employed by terrorism. There are two categories of tactical plans within it. The first is a short-term approach with restricted alternatives for quick rewards, such robbing banks to purchase weapons or taking over hosts to free detainees. The other strategic plan is for long-term goals with significant resources, such as forward-thinking advances for opportunities or the right to self-assurance or uprisings against oppressive governments. The hypothesis of Universal psychological oppression makes sense of thoroughly that what, why and how illegal intimidation focuses on to accomplish. The reason for this hypothesis isn't to take part in the conversation of foundations of psychological warfare since it gives the premise to states' enemy of fear and counter dread methodologies (Abbasi & Khatwani, 2014).

Terrorism in South Asia

Psychological warfare in South Asia is essentially as old as history, nay, even folklore. In the Ramayana epic, which is perused and worshipped all over South and Southeast Asia, maybe snatching of Sita by the Lanka Ruler Ravan by drawing her to the sparkle of a brilliant deer was a demonstration of psychological warfare. Thus likewise was the consuming of Ravana's 'Brilliant Lanka' by the monkey god, Hanuman, as a demonstration of reprisal. The political outcomes of Ravana's most memorable demonstration of psychological oppression prompted a conflict among Slam and Ravan, bringing about the end of Ravan and obliteration of his Lanka. On considerable viewpoints, such fanciful stories can also measure up to types of psychological oppression in the cutting edge world, including the "post-9/11" "battle against worldwide psychological warfare". Before we get to the issue of the results of psychological oppression on highway relations in South Asia, it is important honestly, and, surprisingly, wary, about the utilization of the term illegal intimidation.

South Asia is encountering diverse contemporary types of psychological oppression looking like Islamist aggressiveness in Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and Bangladesh; Maoist uprising in Nepal and India, with ascent of Hindu radicalism, LTTE in Sri Lanka and rebellion in FATA because of Afghan conflict and presence of NATO and US unified powers there. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and Tehrik-e-Taliban Afghanistan, Al-Qaida, East Turkistan Islamic Movement(ETIM), the Islamic State (IS), the Islamic Development of Uzbekistan (IMU), HizbulTehreer (HT), Lashkar-e-Jhangwi and other assailant groups in Afghanistan and Pakistan are a portion of the conspicuous fear monger associations working and having provincial effect and linkages.

Terrorism: A Worldwide Issue

Today, psychological oppression is the most sizzling and most questionable issue on the planet, and each nation knows about the risks of illegal intimidation. Public safety strategy has turned into a main point of contention on the grounds that most nations on the planet are confronting danger of illegal intimidation. For that reason, most nations

have reconsidered their public safety and international strategy and embraced a progression of measures to safeguard their nations and nationals from psychological warfare. They not just follow severe air terminal passage and leave examination frameworks, yet in addition foster stricter visa rules and guidelines. This approach is fruitful temporarily, however over the long haul, achievement can't be accomplished in controlling and dispensing with psychological oppression and its aggressive statements (Ali & Li, 2016). The Pakistani government has created a robust policy aimed at combating terrorism. Following the assault on Peshawar's schoolchildren, the government instituted anti-terrorism regulations, some of which are still in partial effect today. To curb terrorist operations within Pakistan, the government ought to develop a robust foreign policy and cultivate positive relationships with its neighbors. Additionally, it ought to strengthen security along its borders, particularly with Afghanistan and India, as these are the main entry points for terrorists into the nation (Malik, Zhilong, & Ashraf, 2019).

Terrorism Works as a Barrier to South Asian Peace Process or Not?

Any harmony interaction's outcome usually depends on mutual trust between the parties involved. In the context of South Asia, it is believed that psychological persecution frequently serves as the fundamental cause of skepticism among the states in the region, upsetting efforts to create harmony amongst situations. Therefore, one may argue that psychological warfare has been negatively adopting a fundamental role in South Asia's harmony-building process. In order to investigate the impact of unlawful intimidation on the harmony cycle in this area, it will be appropriate to start by examining the implications of psychological warfare on the respective relationships by creating a sense of uncertainty. The two-sided interactions between India and Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are the greatest ways to illustrate this. The study of psychological warfare using instrumental methods has produced a plausible model based on South Asia, where one state has adopted a mindset of silent submission, or even support, towards fear mongering savagery in or on other states in order to draw a boundary and bring about inner harmony. Situations like this typically result in increased hostilities and tensions between the two neighboring states (India-Pakistan, India-Bangladesh, and India-Sri Lanka), which ultimately led to the failure of the peace process. In light of this, it is helpful to examine how the connections between India and Sri Lanka affected the process of peace in Sri Lanka in the early, protracted periods of the Tamil struggle that preceded 1987. The activities of Tamil attackers in Sri Lanka from their safe havens and bases in India seriously strained the peace process in Sri Lanka.

In the event of Bangladesh, nonetheless, the current government drove by Awami Association has areas of strength for embraced psychological oppression activities, the proceeding gripes of India viewing ISI exercises and sanctuary as well as help gave toward the upper east extremists comprises a region. Such gripe frequently makes doubt among India and Bangladesh and subsequently prevent the discussions on line harmony. Thus, it is clear that trans-lineal psychological persecution is harmful when taking Bangladesh-Indian line harmony into account (Chowdhury & Islam, 2017).

The peace process between India and Pakistan offers the bleakest picture of psychological warfare destroying mutually beneficial relationships. The psychological oppressor gatherings of Pakistan are as yet proceeding with their fear monger exercises against India for the sake of 'opportunity development' in Kashmir (Muni, 2002). These scare tactics might not even accomplish the goal of resolving the Kashmir dispute, which seems unlikely in any case. President General Musharraf actually stated shortly after assuming office in 1999 that Pakistan has continuously used force to upset the

unbalanced situation, and that the great aim of assisting psychological warfare is reportedly an indication of ISI's intention to weaken India. All things considered, India's demand for an end to illegal intimidation that crosses boundaries before establishing regular correspondence and relations with Pakistan appears to be a desperate tactic.

In South Asia, psychological warfare has been spreading along the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan, where the Taliban has increased attacks in recent times. After Benazir Bhutto, the official applicant, was slain in 2007, there was an increase in pressure in Pakistan, and in the following years, the number of passing's has increased by 20%. There is still a great deal of psychological violence in India, with people still remembering the border between Pakistan and India. According to research, the three countries (Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan) with the highest rates of psychological oppression deaths in 2013 did 26% worse on the Mainstays of Harmony than the global average. These countries fared particularly poorly in South Asia on three of the eight Mainstays of Harmony. These three points of support are lacking the data stream, which measures how easily residents can get data and whether or not the media is independent and free. Calm countries typically have independent and free media that disseminates information in a way that encourages greater openness and helps individuals and the community work together.

In South Asia, the previously listed points of support are not very common. The three countries closest to us with the highest rates of psychological oppression are India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. acknowledgement of others' advantages, which include customary laws that guarantee basic rights as well as informal social norms and social standards that are related to locals' behavioral patterns. With Pakistan and India rounding out the final three, Afghanistan is the least performing nation in this point of support. Inside an ongoing conflict is the most well-known context for the emergence of psychological militant cruelty. According to the GTD, between 1970 and 2013, there were around 40,000 psychological oppressor attacks, resulting in the death of one person. This figure crosses 178 countries. Approximately 70% of these 40,000 psychologically motivated terrorist attacks took place in countries that at the time were embroiled in major political, racial, or ethnic conflicts. This measurement remains valid even if one removes the psychological militant incidents that have occurred in South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. Considering all of the aforementioned, this section has illustrated how psychological oppression affects the South Asian harmony process by using financial, political, and struggle markers that led to an oppressor frequency based on dread. The review has found three gatherings of elements connected with psychological oppressor movement in South Asia. Nations that are powerless on these variables and don't have elevated degrees of psychological warfare are evaluated as being in danger. These three gatherings of variables are displayed in the chart beneath.

Factors Associated with Terrorism in South Asia

The using a variety of psychological oppression study methodologies, the aforementioned elements as shown in Outline 2 related to the psychological oppressor exercises in South Asia have been identified (for example instrumental methodology, hierarchical methodology, multi-relaxed approach, mental methodology, and political or underlying methodology). According to the authorized methodology, the Taliban and other Afghani groups bear responsibility for the ongoing psychological persecution that exists in this state. An application of instrumental technique reveals that, in countries such as Bangladesh and India in particular, complaints from different political factions often led to psychological oppression. The use of mental and multi-causal methods of psychological oppression also identified social threats among different ethnic groups as

one of the three components linked to criminal intimidation in Pakistan and India. Furthermore, the multi-easygoing technique identified religiously motivated groups in Afghanistan, such as the Taliban, as an additional factor associated with unlawful intimidation. In light of the over three variables connected with the psychological oppression in South Asia the review has gathered the gamble of psychological oppression around here into three classes as underneath.

In examining the impact of psychological oppression on the South Asian Harmony process, this part has also identified a few reasons why South Asian areas continue to serve as hotbeds for illegal intimidation. Fail state limits, poorly thought out and degenerate legislatures, powerful outside entertainers upholding degenerate systems, fanatical ideologies, genuine viciousness and struggle, power disparities, restraint by unfamiliar occupation or provincial powers, segregation based on strict or ethnic origins, the state's disappointment in coordinating dissenter gatherings of emerging social classes, and social bad form are generally noteworthy among these causes (Chowdhury & Islam, 2017).

Conclusion

India and Pakistan have had a teeter-totter type of relationship ever since the day of freedom. Because of the erratic character of reciprocal relationships, psychological warfare is continuously seen as a risk. Despite the fact that the two states will foster a cordial common connection through organizing exchange and harmony process however such energy is still barely seeing the essence of progress simply because of psychological warfare. The psychological oppressor rates experienced hindered the process of achieving harmony and further undermined all the hard work that had been done to bring about harmony between Pakistan and India.

The respective relationships between these two states are based on accusations and denials, with the power of Pakistan and India regularly asserting their positions and presenting one another as the center of unlawful coercion. Regarding the occasion, India criticized Lashkar-e-Tayaba for emphasizing the nationalist Indian. There is a question in each country's relationship with Pakistan and India, and this shared uncertainty often led the two countries to take aggressive measures, which are currently regarded as the most significant problem facing India-Pakistan relations.

Scholarly analysis makes it abundantly evident that psychological oppression is a serious threat in both Pakistan and India. Between 2012 and 2013, psychological warfare increased by 70% in India, with 238 deaths compared to 404 deaths. The number of assaults also increased; according to the Worldwide Psychological Warfare File (2014), there were 55 more assaults in 2013 than in 2012. However, the majority of psychological terrorist attacks in India result in few casualties. Roughly 70% of assaults in 2013 did not result in death. 43 distinct fear-based oppressive groups, which can be divided into three categories: socialists, Islamists, and separatists, launched attacks. In India, the most frequent offenders and the main cause of deaths are without a doubt the Socialist psychological oppressor groups. Three Maoist socialist gatherings asserted liability regarding 192 passing's in 2013, which was almost 50% of all passing's from psychological warfare in India. Police are predominantly the greatest focuses of Maoists, representing half of all passing's and wounds. The majority of these deaths were caused by explosions and bombings, which claimed 43 lives, and provided attacks, which claimed 85 lives. Capturing is likewise a typical strategy of the Maoists where it is in many cases utilized as a political device to compel the public authority to deliver Maoist detainees (Chowdhury & Islam, 2017).

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