

# U.S POLICY TOWARD SOUTH ASIA AFTER 9/11 UNDER DEFIES AND REPERCUSSIONS

Liaquat Ali Chandio (Ph.D. Scholar)

Assistan Professor, Institute of international Relations

Email: [liaqatchandio555@gmail.com](mailto:liaqatchandio555@gmail.com)

Sarfaraz Ali Korejo

Assistant Proffesor, Institute of Internrtional Relations

Email: [edsafe.salu@gmail.com](mailto:edsafe.salu@gmail.com)

Zaheer Hussain Soomro (Ph.D Scholar)

Institute of International Relations

[soomrozaheerhussainsoomro@gmail.com](mailto:soomrozaheerhussainsoomro@gmail.com).

## Abstract

*After 9/11 event United States ties to Afghanistan, Pakistan and India on war of terrorism in South Asia. The main issue was cooperation for US from the Taliban in the drug trade with support of Pakistan and Iran. US-Pakistani ties on the base of counterterrorism against militants. While US-Indian ties on the base of military-to-military relations and develop economic in private sector. The aim of United States was sanctioned and isolates Taliban from Al Qaid and put pressure on Pakistan to delink with them. US design a counter terrorism policy with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India on the base of unique challenges which were security, humanitarian aid and reconstruction in Afghanistan. Later Afghanistan was declared Norco-state in the world. The neighboring countries, played rivalry role against each other in Afghanistan to damage the Afghanistan's prosperity. In Pakistan there were uncertainty, the president Musharraf government banned the Islamic organizations and ban on the madrasah and faced the Shia -Suni violation, and brought international aid in Pakistan from the world, Pakistan was declared as a non-NATO ally, later Pakistan purchase of F-16s and other weapons*

*but loosed the Kashmir, and worried about the US security policy for India, US assistance India to progress a missile defense structure. The US-Indian economic relations were expanded in private sectors and military-to-military relations. The Indian turned to Japan and Southeast Asia to balance against china and worried around China's soldierly actions in Burma and Tibet with support of Pakistan and started negotiation with China on border disputes, India wanted to cooperative US-Indian perambulations of Malacca Straits.*

**Keywords:** Challenges, China, Counter Terrorism, India, Islamic Organizations, Militant, Pakistan, United States, Violation

### **Introduction:**

After 9/11 United States developed relations to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India for war on terrorism in South Asia. In Afghanistan, there were the main issue of cooperation to the endurance of Western-backed .That were vulnerable from the Taliban under the chieftains and native paramilitaries leaders to stop the painkiller occupation which smuggled to Pakistan and Iran.( Nathan Hodge, 2004)

The US-Pakistani relations were developed on the base of counterterrorism against militants. One side the President of Pakistan general Musharraf ensured the US to cooperation against counterterrorism and other side he faced tensions in Pakistan. He tried to cooperate with US but was forbidden from the domestic political opposition and fanatic outbreak on US safeties in Pakistan. While India- US relations developed on the base of military-to-military relations, it was continued in private sector to enhance the economic relations but there was differences between US and Indian's strategic visions on the limited international partnership.( James Morrison, 2004)

When 9/11 accured the US developed relations with South Asian nations. The United States became opposite the Taliban and sanctioned on him to isolate from banish Al Qaid organization and developed pressure to Pakistan to delink with them and recognized India as a special partner, and also declared that India is the hub of US policy in South Asia . Both administrations jointly recognized the bilateral relations in future are inevitable (Robert Burns, 2004)

Due to relations first time American security forces entered in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia. Now US tried to design a counter terrorism policy with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India on the base of unique challenges. (Paul Ames, 2004)

In 2001, American troops worked with President Hamid Karzai's administration, linked marines, representatives, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), on the bases of (a) Provide security, (b) humanitarian aid and (c) reconstruction in Afghanistan against the terrorists. There were about 18,000 US troops, 9,000 NATO- forces with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) (John Daniszewski, 2004). The US also disappointed from the NATO's unwillingness maneuvers in Afghanistan. Therefore there were the risky security problem they created new challenges to building infrastructure and new institutions in other parts of Afghanistan (Keith B. Richburg, 2004).

The Karzai government was under threats from East and South where Taliban were in majority and where they got support from Pashtun tribesmen, they promoted the drug trade (Carlotta Gall, 2004). Later Afghanistan became a Narco-state, due to Drugs and Crime. Poppy cultivation was the main support for the Afghan farmers; the high-level drug processing and trafficking generated the revenue of Afghanistan, the government of Afghanistan, chieftains, the Taliban, and Al Qaida they all got profit from that drug trade. (Barnett R. Rubin, 2004)

The United States troops were double minded against counter narcotics operations one side they had fear to leak the security mission and other side they tried to separating Afghan from drug trade while British got support from the local anti-drug enforcement to face massive Narco-corruption. It was greater challenge to western alliances to reduce Afghan economy and narcotics industry. The warlords and local paramilitaries were the main challenge for the national government the President Karzai wanted to inferior generals and deactivate the native Taliban and engage them into security forces of Afghanistan. The warlords they used their role in the countrywide administration and got incomes from drug trafficking and got importance in their areas, they were the serious problem for parliamentary, provincial, and district elections which was scheduled in 2005. The main challenge was there where neighboring countries, played rivalry role against each other in Afghanistan, i-e, Pakistan, Iran, Central Asian states, Russia, and India.

Selected Afghan commanders they developed kindred with Pakistan and Iran for further damage the Afghanistan's prosperity. These challenges were lessons for US against counterterrorism and nation-building efforts in future. The Drug trafficking was subsidized as fanatic maneuvers in the earlier.

In south Asia Pakistan and India both wanted withdraw US troops from Afghanistan (Carlotta Gall, 2004) Under US pressure, President Musharraf neglected the Taliban, and closed down Islamist militant groups in Pakistan.(Bradley Graham, 2004) and banned those organizations they were involved in attacked in Indian and in Kashmir they targeted foreigners and enhanced Sunni-Shia violence in Pakistan, further the anti-Western madrasah-based education were blamed that they are increasing jihadi .( Krishnadev Calamur,2004.)

This act helped to brought international aid in Pakistan as of the US, Japan, Europe and intercontinental fiscal establishments, and Pakistan was declared as a non-NATO ally in 2004. On that ocean Pakistan provided list to American for purchase of F-16s, due to these US military supplies were glided to Pakistan against counterterrorism. The Bush Administration selled about \$1.2 billion of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan in 2005 but Indians were against the sales of weapons for Pakistan, and protested on the sale of F-16s for Pakistan from Belgium. (Jason Sherman, 2004).

In Pakistan all institutions were under the direct military control and acted according the wishes of military ruler. There was uncertainty in Pakistan one side Pakistan feared about the position of US troops in Afghanistan and other side war on extremism was enthused to Pakistani ground, further US Military strapped Taliban and Al Qaida in tribal regions in northwestern area of Pakistan. It was the challenge for the Pakistan to act according the wishes of US in theses tribal areas. (Mubashir Zaidi, 2004).

In Pakistan the militants threatened the domestic peace and created Terrorism and produced Islamist sectarian violence throughout Pakistan and stimulated new cooperation with foreign terrorists and started militant happenings in Afghanistan and Kashmir, their extremist preparation encampments were operated in Pakistan, this trend became the authentic evident in Southeast Asia to internationalization the local extremist (Charles Miranda and Ian McPhedran, 2003)

Due to ban and blame on Islamic organizations and madrasah the ethnic Pashtuns were angered with government and created Pashtun chauvinism, this Pashtun chauvinism enhanced employment of the Taliban on together flanks of the boundary of Afghanistan and created hazard to US and Pakistan. Due to this Musharraf government faced political reaction against (a) counterterrorism and (b) cooperation with the United States (Raymond Bonner, Don Van Natta Jr, 2004)

This reaction public discussed and condemns on the war on terrorism and it was declared as attack on Islam, and developed pressure on Pakistan (John Lancaster and Kamran Khan, 2004).

The war on terrorism also targeted the president Musharraf himself, because on radio broadcasts, it was reported from the Al Qaida, they wanted to overthrow of Musharraf government, further General Musharraf known by secret source that some junior military personnel were engaged to assassination him (Lancaster and Kamran Khan, 2003).

it was reaction of militant who were anger with Musharraf's policy and raises the radical Islamism into the armed forces but neglected it and continued supports the United States- and president Karzai administration due to this there were insecurity in Baluchistan some Pakistani believed that Iran is aiding Baluch separatist rebels in Baluchistan who are attacking government targets (Farhan Bokhari, 2004).

Due to the war on terrorism Pakistan lost Kashmir because US avoided to take action against India and described the combative fierceness in contradiction of Indian was the fragment of comprehensive extremism. (Massoud Ansari, 2005)

Therefore Pakistan was worries about the US security policy for India, the US government approves the Israel's sale of weapons to India that was f Phalcon AWACS systems and India got superiority in military in South Asia which helped Indian to increase the risk of war, further the United States also helped the India to develop a missile defense system (Mary Beth Sheridan, 2004).

Due to act of US to support India it created fear, Some Pakistanis reported that the US efforts are to destroy the Pakistan's nuclear weapons. In that time China also stresses Pakistan to terminate its support for the Taliban and militant groups they came from the different part of

world, especially the war in Iraq it created anti-Islamic groups in Pakistan they wanted to resolution of Kashmir (Vivek Raghuvanshi, 2003).

After it the US-Pakistan counterterrorism partnership was laid on following points:

- (a) Any fanatic outbreaks on US objectives were beginning Pakistan in future it will increased pressure to US to direct operations on Pakistani soil
- (b) Any systematic evidence which shows the support from Pakistan for the Taliban it will be cause of great tension between Pakistan and United Nations
- (c) The budget and foreign policy of US will be shift on the disappointment of Pakistani expectations in future
- (d) Any Clear evidence for Pakistani government who is involve in the proliferation activities and undisclosed Pakistani-Saudi nuclear armaments technology for oil deal would be force to review the relations with Pakistan. (David R. Sands, 2003)

In that time US developed deliberate enterprise with India and facilitated it to improvement and restructures the affiliation during Congress Party in India in 2004. The US-Indian economic relations were expanded in private sectors and military-to-military relations, i-e elite acquaintances, combined training, joint patrols and variety of exercises and protection of sea lanes, oil shipments and sea trade. (Rahul Bedi, 2002).

The US also lifted sanctions on the technology transfer to India and Indian administration decided to take Israeli-technology for defense.

Further the United States wanted (a) short-term Indian relationship (b) the transfer of advanced technologies and (c) Indian permanent seat in United Nations Security Council (UNSC). (Joshua Brilliant, 2003). One side Some Indian fissile establishing debated that India should trial once more other side many Indians do not like US unilateralism and military advantage.

.Indian civilian nuclear energy became sensitive issue for US, because US supplied heavy water to Indian reactor under the Atoms for Peace (CIRUS) program (Harbaksh Singh Nanda, 2004).

Now, US technology came in India, but the superiority of info machinery in India, Japan and Singapore. It was already advanced than US concerns and the US loosed mechanical know-how due to foreign firms for they were under control of foreigners and them returning homes. ( James Stern gold , 2003)

The Bush Administration promised in its subsequent to India to diminish its dynamism that is dependency on Iran. In 2004 India tried to discuss about the Kashmir and attacks on Indian interests in United Nations and wanted to declare it as international terrorism, but US declared Pakistan as a non-NATO ally , and Indo-Pakistani tensions grow again. Now Indian turned to Japan and Southeast Asia to balance against china. Further Indian was worried nearby China's soldierly happenings in Burma and Tibet with support of Pakistan, India started negotiation with China on border disputes. India was double mind he wanted to combine US-Indian guards of the Malacca Straits.

### **Conclusion:**

After 9/11 United States developed relations to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India on war terrorism in South Asia. In Afghanistan ,there were the main issue of cooperation was to the survival of Western-backed were threatened from the Taliban under the warlords and local militia commanders they were direct involve in the drug trade and smuggled to Pakistan and Iran.

The US-Pakistani relations developed on the base of counterterrorism against militants, the President of Pakistan general Musharraf ensured the US to cooperation against counterterrorism He tried to cooperate with US. While US-Indian relations developed on the base of military-to-military relations, in private sector to develop the economic relations. The United States became opposite the Taliban and sanctioned on him to isolate from banish Al Qaid organization and pressure to Pakistan to delink with them and recognized India as a special partner in South Asia. And first time American security forces entered in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asia and US design a counter terrorism policy with Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India on the base of unique challenges.

In 2001, American troops who were about 18,000 US troops, 9,000 NATO- forces with the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) they worked with President Hamid Karzai's administration, similar services, diplomats, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), on improper of (a) provide security, (b) humanitarian aid and (c) reconstruction in Afghanistan against the terrorists to conduct counterterrorism in Afghanistan to face new challenges in Afghanistan.

The Karzai government was under threats from East and South where Taliban where they got support from Pashtun tribesmen. Later Afghanistan declared Norco-state, due to Drugs and Crime. It was greater challenge to western alliances to reduce Afghan economy and narcotics industry. The warlords and local paramilitaries were the main challenge for the national government the President Karzai wanted to subsidiary commanders and defuse the indigenous Taliban and engage them hooked on security forces of Afghanistan. The main challenge was there the neighboring countries, played rivalry role against each other in Afghanistan.

Some Afghan warlords developed relations with Pakistan and Iran for further damage the Afghanistan's prosperity.

It was the lessons for US against counterterrorism and nation-building efforts in future. Under US pressure, President Musharraf neglected the Taliban, and closed down Islamist militant groups in Pakistan and banned those organizations they were involved in attacked in Indian and in Kashmir they targeted foreigners and enhanced Sunni-Shia violence in Pakistan and he brought international aid in Pakistan since the US, Japan, Europe and universal pecuniary foundations and Pakistan was declared as a non-NATO ally, Later Pakistan purchase of F-16s and other weapons. There was uncertainty in Pakistan war on terrorism was encouraged to Pakistani territory and Taliban came in northwestern area of Pakistan. It was challenge for the Pakistan to act according the wishes of US in theses tribal areas, the militants threatened the domestic peace and created Terrorism and produced Islamist sectarian violence throughout Pakistan and stimulated new cooperation with foreign terrorists and started combative accomplishments in Afghanistan and Kashmir, their extremist preparation campgrounds were operated in Pakistan



Due to this Pashtun chauvinism started and they supported the local Taliban and created threat to US and Pakistan. The war on terrorism also targeted the president Musharraf himself, the Al Qaida, they wanted to overthrow of his government, some junior military personnel were engaged to assassination him. But he neglected it and continued supports the United States- and president Karzai administration, in Baluchistan Iran aided to separate rebels who targeted government. In war on terrorism Pakistan lost Kashmir, US avoided to take action against India and described the revolutionary ferocity in contradiction of Indian was the fragment of comprehensive intimidation. Pakistan was worries about the US security policy for India; the US government approves the Israel's sale of weapons to India that was (Phalcon AWACS) systems in South Asia for a missile defense system. Some Pakistanis reportedly that the US efforts are to destroy the Pakistan's nuclear weapons, China also stresses Pakistan to terminate its support for the Taliban and militant groups the war in Iraq it created anti-Islamic groups in Pakistan they wanted to resolution of Kashmir.

US-Pakistan counterterrorism partnership was laid on these points:

(a) Any extremist occurrences on US goals from Pakistan in future it will increased pressure to US to direct operations on Pakistani soil.(b) Any systematic evidence which shows the support from Pakistan for the Taliban it will be cause of great tension between Pakistan and United Nations(c) The budget and foreign policy of US will be shift on the disappointment of Pakistani expectations in future. (d) Any Clear evidence for Pakistani government who is involve in the proliferation activities and surreptitious Pakistani-Saudi atomic armaments technology for oil deal would be force to review the relations with Pakistan.

The US-Indian economic relations were expanded in private sectors and military-to-military relations. The US lifted sanctions on the technology transfer to India, the United States wanted (a) short-term Indian relationship (b) the transfer of advanced technologies and (c) Indian permanent seat in United Nations Security Council (UNSC). US technology came in India, but the superiority of evidence know-how in India, Japan, and Singapore was now advanced than US corporations, the US loosed mechanical proficiency because ultramarine multinationals they were under foreigners they returning homes. Further Indian turned to Japan and Southeast Asia to balance against china and worried about China's military activities in Burma and Tibet with

support of Pakistan and started negotiation with China on border disputes. India was double minded he wanted to share US-Indian circuits of the Malacca Straits.

### References:

Ajay Kaul (2004), *Burma Said Ready to Launch 'Bhutan-style' Operation against Indian Insurgents*, PTI News Agency, New Delhi

Barnett R. Rubin, (2004), *Afghanistan Counter-Narcotics Seminar*, National Defense University.

Bradley Graham, *U.S. Plans Assault on Afghan Heroin; Poppy Growing Still Widespread*, Washington Post, November 15, 2004,

Baldauf,(2004), *India Rises as Strategic US Ally*, Christian Science Monitor.

Carlotta Gall and David Rohde,(2004), *Afghan President Describes Militias as The Top Threat*,New York Times

Charles Miranda and Ian McPhedran, (2003), *Deep Cover—Terror Suspect's Secret Life in Sydney Suburb*, Daily Telegraph (Sydney, Australia)

David Rohde, (2002), *Does Democracy Help Pakistan?*, New York Times.

Dexter Filkins, (2002) *Pressure on Musharraf: Anti-West Forces Brew*, New York Times.

David R. Sands, (2003), *Israeli General Says Saudis Seek to Buy Pakistani Nukes*, Washington Times.

E.J. Dionne, (2004), *The President: Paying the Price*, Washington Post

Farhan Bokhari, (2004), *Musharraf Says Attacks Involved Military Juniors*, Financial Times.

Harbaksh Singh Nanda, (2004), *India, U.S. Furthers Strategic Ties*, United Press International.

James Stern Gold (2003), *For 50 years, 'Atoms for Peace' has Spawned Nuclear Fears*, San Francisco Chronicle

James Morrison, (2004), *Embassy Row: Afghans 'Love Us*, Washington Times

John Daniszewski, (2004) *Putting Together the Pieces of a Shattered Afghanistan*, Los Angeles

Jason Sherman, (2004), *U.S. to Pakistan: Focus on War on Terror*, Defense News.

Jason Sherman, (2004), *U.S. to Pakistan: Focus on War on Terror*, Defense News.

James Risen and David Rohde, (2004), *Stalled Pursuit: A Manhunt with an Escort*; New York Times.

John Lancaster and Kamran Khan, (2003), *Pakistan Losing Grip on Extremists; Attacks on Officials Linked to Al Qaeda* 28 Kathy Gannon.

Joshua Brilliant, (2003), *Why India and Israel Joined Forces*, United Press International

Keith B. Richburg, (2004) *Rivalries, Divisions Take Toll on Taliban; Militia Weakened, but Seen as Threat*, Washington Post

Krishnadev Calamur, (2004), *Analysis: Challenges for Afghanistan*, United Press International.

Liz Sly, (2002), *Fundamentalists Gain in Pakistan; Coalition Linked to Taliban Wins Big in Border Area*, Chicago Tribune.

Mubashir Zaidi, (2004) *Musharraf Defends Role as Army Chief*, Los Angeles Times.

Massoud Ansari, (2005) *Pakistan Assails Iran Over Growing Baluch Insurgency*, Washington Times online.

Mary Beth Sheridan, (2004), *Judge Convicts Three in 'Va. Jihad' Case; U.S. Linked Defendants to Terrorists*, Washington Post.

Nathan Hodge, (2004), *Americans Keep Peace for NATO*, Atlanta Journal-Constitution.

Neelesh Mishra, (2004), *India Decries U.S.-Pakistan Weapons Deal*, Associated Press Online.

Paul Geitner, (2004) *U.N.: Afghanistan Sees Increase in Opium*, Associated Press online,

Paul Ames, (2004) *Germans Reject NATO-Afghan Proposal*, Associated Press

Robert Burns, (2004) *U.S. Urges NATO to Take Afghan Mission*, Associated Press online

Raymond Bonner and Don Van Natta Jr, (2004), *Regional Terror Groups Broaden Ambitions*, International Herald Tribune.

Rahul Bedi, (2002), *Politics: Post-Sept. 11, India Increasing Defense Ties with U.S*, IPS-Inter Press Service

Rajesh Mahapatra, (2004), *India, U.S. Relations Have Reached Point of Stability*, Indian Official Says Associated Press World stream

Rama Lakshmi, (2005), *After Refusing Aid from Outside, Singh Offers Reassurance*, Washington Post.

Ramananda Sengupta, (2004), *Meanwhile, SAARC Makes Some Progress*, India Abroad online

Singh Nanda, (2004), *India Ruins Pakistan's F-16 Shopping Spree*, United Press International online.

T. Sunil Reddy, (2004), *How CIA Tugged PW to Terror List*, Times of India online

Vivek Raghuvanshi, (2004), *New Delhi Urged To Drop Support for U.S. System*, Defense News

Vivek Raghuvanshi, (2003), *India Offers Compromises to Join U.S. Missile Defense*, Defense News

Vivek Raghuvanshi, (2004) *India Shops for Fighters*, Defense News.

IJSER