

WARFARE OF 2025 BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN: CAUSES AND  
CONSEQUENCES

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Abstract

The main purpose of this research is to find out the root causes and consequences of the current conflict between the two rivals India and Pakistan. Both countries became independent states in 1947. In 78 years of independence, both countries have fought several wars. Kashmir is a major serious issue between the two countries. After three wars, this issue could not be resolved. If we see that this time the root cause of this current 4-day conflict is the Pahalgam attack of 22 April 2025. Pahalgam is a region of Jammu and Kashmir in India. One day on 22 April 2025, 5 armed militants, allegedly carrying M4 carbines and AK-47s and dressed in military-style uniforms, targeted a group of tourists in the Besran Valley near a popular tourist destination of Pahalgam. According to reports, the militants asked the tourists about their religion and then killed only Hindus and Christians. According to Indian investigations, the attack was carried out by Pakistani militant groups. Pakistan strongly denies this allegation and offers an international investigation. But in response, the Indian army launched its campaign, which included suspending the Indus Water Treaty and launching Operation Sindoor on May 7, and then in response, on May 10, Pakistan launched the Operation Bunyan Marsoos. This paper uses qualitative methodology and analytical approach. because of this war peace in south Asia is totally destroyed, both sides humans are facing crisis as well as countries faces economic crisis. This paper suggests that war is not a solution to any problem, rather war itself is a huge problem. Pakistan and India should reconsider the CBM and focus on diplomatic methods and maintain peace in the South Asian region.

**Keywords:** Maritime borders, Operation Sindoor, Operation Bunyan Marsoos, Pahalgam, Pulwama Attacks.

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## INTRODUCTION

Since 1947, relations between Pakistan and India have fluctuated. There have been battles and disagreements, but the two countries have a track record of returned to the bargaining table following each setback. Yet each nation has failed to translate their passion for peaceful coexistence into a long-term peace and cooperation.

Disputes between India and Pakistan are rapidly rising, because of the terrorist attack happened on 22 April in which 26 Indian tourists has been assassinated near Pahalgam across Indian-administered Kashmir, and India's subsequent military action towards suspected terror groups in Pakistan as well as Pakistan administered Kashmir on 7 May. However, while tensions worsened, two harsh truths emerged, demonstrating the boundaries of each party's capacity to gain an advantage over its competitor. The first Pakistan's long-standing credibility problem, which stems from charges that the government has a history of terrorism overseas, particularly in Indian-administered Kashmir. The second pertains to India's frustrated attempts to 'marginalize' Pakistan globally, and its efforts to withdraw Kashmir's special status and remove it from the list of disputed territories. Both issues have arisen again as hostilities have escalated. Just moment following the attack, India declared despite evidence claimed the gunmen had 'cross-border' ties to Pakistan and promised reprisal. India also stopped its water-sharing deal with Pakistan according to the agreements of 1960 the Indus Water Treaty (IWT), reduced its diplomatic presence in Pakistan, withdrew Indian visas for Pakistanis, and closes all border crossings.

The issues and consequences of Indus Water Treaty regarding the most recent Pahalgam incident takes place in it. There is having severe tension for whole world following the two nuclear states The resolution of Kashmir issue through negotiation as well as build economic ties among both states which is the need of time for the peace of South Asia.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The Palwama Attacks has been occurred in mid-February 2019 where Indian and Pakistani politics as well as societies had manipulated. There were having lots of possibilities regarding the Kashmir conflict. It has been encountered as the central issue of South Asia because of its territorial location and water resources. The Indian and Pakistani ideology and biasness towards Kashmir being one of the main cause of security implications. The difference of stances among both states based on non-state violence which is declared as Terrorism by India and liberation movement by Kashmiris and Pakistan. In 2019, Palwama incident shaped the direction of election campaigns held in India (Feyyaz, 2019).

After the partition of 1947, the Indus water system has been bisected between India and Pakistan that had impacts over established irrigation system. The World Bank settled the water dispute with Indus Water Treaty among both states. After 45 years, in 2005 due to Indian disagreement regarding the construction of Baglihaar Dam on Chenab River. In 2007, the third party Neutral expert's decisions considered as the final one. This kind of water reservoirs took place by India disturbed the relationship of both states (Miner, et, al. 2009).

India and Pakistan have come out of their 100-hour military clash with vastly different and contested accounts. The scenario is worsened by Modi now pursuing a strategic shift in Pakistan regarding its support for and hosting of terror networks aimed at India, while his main opponent, Pakistan's army chief General Asim Munir, has become more powerful and favored after the turmoil. India has declined to engage in discussions or

commerce with Pakistan until all terrorist assaults on India cease. If that occurs, India has declared that it will concentrate solely on terrorism and Kashmir under Pakistan's control in any upcoming discussions with Pakistan. Pakistan is expected to contest these prerequisites for negotiations and is actively pursuing global intervention to achieve this goal. In this context, rekindling private and informal 'track 1.5' discussions involving senior officials and significant experts from India and Pakistan in neutral countries offers the most promising immediate chance for restoring regional stability (Chaudhury, 2025).

The relationship between India and Pakistan continues to be one of the most contentious bilateral rivalries in today's international landscape. Since 1947, both nations have been involved in multiple military disputes and have attempted to diplomatically outmaneuver one another in global discussions. Equipped with nuclear arms and more advanced delivery systems since the late 1990s, both nations have exhibited conflict behavior across various levels, including nuclear threats, conventional warfare, and sub-conventional methods like terrorism. To make things more complex, external major powers like the United States, the Soviet Union (during the Cold War), and China have consistently engaged in the politics surrounding India-Pakistan relations. Although various potential solutions to the conflict have been proposed at times, a substantial number of disruptors exist on each side, preventing any feasible compromise or détente. If not managed appropriately, India-Pakistan relations can significantly negatively affect stability in Asia and the wider global order (Mukherjee, 2019).

After reviewing the literature, we gained lot of knowledge because everyone wrote uniquely and very well. But there is a gap, and that is the in-depth analysis of the real causes and consequences of the current situation in India and Pakistan.

## **METHODOLOGY**

A warfare of 2025 happened among India and Pakistan is the main focus of this study in accordance to causes and consequences. Using qualitative research methods, this study analyzes the contest of creating power hegemony in the South Asian region of the world. Through existing data, a comparative analysis of military power game as well as role of media takes place. An analytical approach has been used for analyzing the issues and chances of facing consequences by the whole south Asian states if nuclear war will happen among them as well as covers the stance of international community over the whole scenario.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The four-day military conflict between India and Pakistan from 7–10 May 2025 was their deadliest in decades. For the first time since the 1971 India-Pakistan War, India targeted Pakistan's heartland province of Punjab, with Pakistan targeting India's own Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat states, both with drones and missiles. The exchange of strikes against military installations in Rawalpindi (the headquarters of the Pakistan Army), Lahore and Karachi in Pakistan, and air bases in Udhampur, Pathankot, Adampur and Bhuj in India threatened to escalate into a full-fledged war between the two nuclear-armed countries. The United States brokered a ceasefire on 10 May, which continues to hold for now.

## **MAJOR EVENTS OF WARFARE**

### **OPERATION SINDOOR**

Indian army launched Operation sindoor as a result of the Pahalgam terror attack on April 22, 2025, in which around 26 Hindus were killed. The Indian inquiry into the Pahalgam terror attack stated that the resistance front (TRF), a group that demands independence for

Kashmir, claimed responsibility for the Pahalgam attack. India asserts that the TRF is an extension of the Pakistan-based armed group, the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), India Says it attacked 'terrorist infrastructure and targeting organizations like LeT and Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM), a Pakistan-based armed group which claimed responsibility for a suicide bomber that blew-up 40 Indian paramilitary soldiers in Feb 2019 in Pulwama in Indian-administered Kashmir. In retaliation of the Pahalgam Indian military launched their Campaign.

The Indian military campaign was called 'Operation sindoor' and started in the early hours of Wednesday, May 7, 2025 as a direct action to the Pahalgam terror attack in Indian-administered Kashmir. India described that at least five of the nine places it hit were in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The other four were in Punjab- Bahawalpur, Muridke, Shakar Garh and a village near Sialkot. It was reported that at least 31 civilians, including women and children had died, and dozens more were injured. mosques and residential areas had been targeted which resulted in civilian casualties. India had also identified an attack that hit the headquarters of the JeM, called Markaz Subhanallah. India referred to the location as a center for "recruitment, training and indoctrination". India was able to identify an attack that hit a LeT training facility, the Sawai Nala camp located in Muzaffarabad, which is 30km (19 miles) away from the Line of Control (LoC), which is the de facto border that divides Indian-administered and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. She indicated the camp was the training site for the perpetrators of several attacks including the killing of the April 22 attacks that happened at Pahalgam.

Indian military officials also confirmed that they attacked a Jaish-e-Muhammad "staging area", the Syedna Bilal camp in Muzaffarabad. A staging area is defined as a place designed as where personnel, vehicles and equipment are brought together and prepared for a mission. India also attacked a Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) base, the Gulpur camp, roughly 30km (19 miles) from the Line of Control (LoC). The Indian army also stated it struck what they referred to as the Abbas camp in Kotli, with Qureshi stating that up to 15 "terrorists" could train at once and was 13km (8 miles) from the LoC.

India has also attacked Mehmoona Joya, which she described as a Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) facility - a rebel group that operates in Indian-administered Kashmir. The HM was formed in September 1989, by separatist leader Muhammad Ahsan Dar, with a pro-Pakistan ideology, demanding that India withdraw from those parts of Kashmir it administers.

India hit what India referred to as the Barnala camp in Bhimber, which is approximately 9km (5.6 miles) from the Line of Control (LoC). She claimed that fighters were trained in weaponry, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and jungle survival at Barnala. That north of Sialkot a village by the name of Kotli Loharan had been targeted in two strikes. India had struck what they referred to as the Sarjal camp in Sialkot. They claimed it was a training facility for those who carried out the killing of four police officers in March of this year, in Indian-administered Kashmir (Staff, 2025).

## **OPERATION BUNYAN-MARSOOS**

In the operation of sindoor, Pakistan shot down 5 fighter jets of Indian Air Force and destroyed check posts of Indian Army. Pakistan reported that 33 civilians including children, and 50+ people got injured in Indian strikes.

Pakistan accused India of carrying out strikes within its territory for 4 consecutive nights, initiating ballistic missile strikes on three large air bases. Islamabad stated that in retaliation, it launched a significant military campaign known as "Operation Bunyan



Marsoos". The phrase conceiving from the Quran: "Truly God loves those who fight in His cause in battle array, as if they were a solid cemented structure." In which they targeted at least six Indian military locations in India and destroyed a military headquarter at Indian-administered Kashmir.

However, no matter who hit the other initially on May 10, the reality that both states struck each other's military bases across such a large sweep of territory, far beyond Kashmir which is an area of dispute that they each partially control indicates that the dispute has now turned into practically uncharted territory. South Asian players never battled each other on such an extent outside of the four wars that they've fought.

### **CYBER WARFARE**

After Rafael jets, on 8<sup>th</sup> may Indian Air force conducted Harop drone attacks, hitting Pakistan's radar infrastructure including Rawalpindi and other major cities. Pakistan claimed that it had shot down 77 drones and Delhi claimed they had neutralized different air defense radars of Pakistan including Lahore which is denied by Islamabad. This process of sending drones from both sides remain continued till 11 May after ceasefire.

After launching Operation Bunyan Marsoos, Pakistan allied hacker squad starts a wave of cyber-attacks on Indian official authority's websites and fully hacked the banking system, airport and telephone companies. They had leaked the whole data regarding the artillery and weaponries of Indian Army and Air force on social media. It had also fully paralyzed 70% power grid-station of India through cyber strike.

### **ROLE OF THE MEDIA DURING WAR**

The functions of traditional and social media during war are intricate, especially in the current struggle between Pakistan and India. Social media has emerged as an essential instrument for countries to combat narratives and uncover truths, but it also intensifies the dissemination of disinformation and misinformation. The media conflict has escalated, characterized by widespread misinformation and partial reporting, especially noticeable in India, underscoring the vulnerability of social unity in both nations. The media's inability to promote impartial reporting creates a divided atmosphere, intensifying hostility and weakening social cohesion. A significant absence of responsibility exacerbates these problems. To combat these harmful impacts, it is essential to foster media literacy and critical thinking via educational efforts focused on verifying information before sharing. Media organizations should prioritize factual and impartial reporting to encourage comprehension instead of discord. By promoting a better-informed populace, there is potential to reduce tensions and foster peace between Pakistan and India (Khan, 2025).

In the recent military clash between India and Pakistan, allegations emerged regarding Indian assaults on a Pakistani nuclear facility, the shooting down of two Pakistani aircraft, and injuries to Karachi port—none of these claims were accurate. False information inundated social media, creating challenges in distinguishing reality from falsehood on both sides, as deceptive memes, edited videos, and AI-manipulated content muddled the situation. Worryingly, certain misleading stories infiltrated mainstream media, raising alarms about the autonomy of Indian news organizations. Throughout the conflict, news coverage grew more jingoistic, as certain networks aired unverified or false information fueled by nationalistic zeal. Rumors of an alleged assault on the nuclear facility and supposed radiation leaks spread extensively, accompanied by supposed maps of the assaults; however, these allegations lacked any supporting evidence, and the story of an Indian Navy attack on Karachi has been debunked (Das, Pragati 2025).

In all these situations, if we talk about it, Pakistani media played a positive role compared to Indian media. Pakistani war coverage was based on logic and evidence. Senior journalists in Pakistan did not create any kind of hype, they kept promoting logical ideas and assumptions. But some people kept on doing hype propaganda just for a few ratings and views and kept on making psychological attacks from both sides.

## **CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES**

### **CAUSES OF WAR**

#### **PAHALGAM ATTACK**

There have been many wars between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue. But this time, the Pahalgam terrorist attack was the main reason for the war of 2025. Pahalgam is a region in Jammu and Kashmir in India. Pahalgam means "village of shepherds" in Kashmiri. It is a peaceful and beautiful region of Kashmir.

One day on April 22, 2025, 5 armed militants, allegedly carrying M4 carbines and AK-47s and dressed in military-style uniforms, targeted a group of tourists in the Besran Valley near a popular tourist destination of Pahalgam. According to reports, the militants asked the tourists about their religion and then killed only Hindus and Christians. A local Muslim pony operator, Syed Adil Hussain Shah, was also killed while trying to protect the tourists. A total of 26 civilians were killed in this attack. According to Indian investigations, the attack was carried out by Pakistani militant groups. The Indian investigation into the Pahalgam terror attack has said that the TRF, a group that demands Kashmir's independence, has claimed responsibility for the Pahalgam attack. But Pakistan strongly denies the serious allegation and has offered an international investigation into the incident. But India claims that the TRF is an extension of the Pakistan-based militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), which India says attacked "terror infrastructure" and targeted organizations like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), a Pakistan-based militant group that claimed responsibility for a suicide attack in which Indian soldiers were killed in 2019 in Pulwama in Indian-administered Kashmir. After the Pulwama attacks, PM Modi abrogated Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which grants special rights to the Kashmiri people. In response to Pahalgam, the Indian army launched its campaign.

#### **KASHMIR ISSUE**

Kashmir is located in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent, covering an area of 222,200 square kilometers (85,800 sq. mi), with about 4 million people living in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and 13 million in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir. The population is predominantly Muslim. Pakistan controls the northern and western parts, namely Azad Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, while India controls the southern and southeastern parts, including the Kashmir Valley and its largest city, Srinagar, as well as Jammu and Ladakh (Hussain, 2025).

Kashmir is like the bone marrow of India and Pakistan. The issue remains unresolved 78 years after the independence of both countries. Both sides want to control Kashmir due to their security and economic concerns. Pakistan and India have fought three wars over Kashmir. As a result of the wars, Kashmir was divided into parts between Pakistan and India. But the people there have never been as independent as they used to be and have endured all the conflict for decades. The Muslim majority in Kashmir was founded Pakistan is a Muslim state, so it wants to occupy Kashmir on religious grounds. But India does not want Kashmir to become part of Pakistan.

Tensions flared up again after the killing of prominent separatist leader Burhan Wani in 2016. His death led to an increase in violence in the valley and more regular firing along the LoC.

Major attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir, such as those in Pathankot and Uri in 2016, have targeted Indian military personnel, who have blamed Pakistan-backed militant groups. The biggest escalation came in February 2019 when a group of Indian paramilitary forces was attacked in Pulwama, killing 40 soldiers and pushing the two countries to the brink of war. Half a year later, the Indian government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, unilaterally revoked Article 370, ending the semi-autonomous status of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan called the action a violation of the Shimla Agreement. The election sparked widespread protests across the valley. India deployed between 500,000 and 800,000 troops, imposed a lockdown in the region, cut off internet access, and arrested thousands of people.

India holds Pakistan responsible for the current situation in Kashmir. It alleges that Pakistan is harboring, funding, and training Pakistan-based armed groups that have claimed responsibility for various attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir in recent years. Some groups are also blamed by India, the United States, and others for carrying out attacks in various parts of India — most notably during the 2008 attacks on India's financial hub Mumbai, which killed at least 166 people over three days.

Pakistan maintains that it does not incite violence in Indian-administered Kashmir, while highlighting deep resentment among the local population and accusing India of imposing a harsh and undemocratic regime in the region. Islamabad claims that it only supports Kashmiris' secession through diplomatic and moral means. (Hussain, 2025).

Another major reason for this current war is Kashmir. Because Pahalgam is a part of Indian Kashmir.

## **INDUS WATER TREATY SUSPENSION**

Water is a natural resource. Life in this world is impossible without water. When Pakistan and India gained independence from the British in 1947, many issues remained unresolved. The partition of the river is one of them. The World Bank resolved this issue for both countries through the Indus Water Treaty in 1960.

The Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is a landmark river water sharing agreement that was brokered by the World Bank in 1960 to establish the principles of river water sharing between two disputed countries, India and Pakistan. The IWT controls the distribution and management of the waters of the Indus River, which provides water to support agriculture, hydropower, and the livelihoods of millions of people in both India and Pakistan. The IWT has survived decades of conflict and tension and is a rare example of deepening cooperation between two rivals.

India claimed the attack on Pakistan after the Pahalgam attack. In this situation, PM Modi said that India suspended the Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan, arguing that national security is at stake, including Pakistan's support for cross-border terrorism. This suspension was unprecedented in the history of the treaty. India terminated all obligations related to the treaty, including data sharing, joint monitoring, and advance notification of river flows, flood forecasts or drought risks.

India also intensified dam flushing activities on the Chenab and Jhelum rivers, which causes fluctuations in the flow of water flowing into Pakistan and disrupts standard river management.

This is the first time that water suspension has been used for war. This is a new way to create a war situation because water is a serious problem. Pakistan is an agricultural country. About 80 percent of Pakistan's agriculture depends on the Indus system.

This treaty clearly mentions in Article 12 that no one can suspend this treaty. Because the World Bank did not include any clause regarding the expiry of this agreement. In this regard, Pakistan did not agree to this suspension and said that if India did so, Pakistan would also suspend all other agreements with India like the Shimla Agreement of 1972.

## **SIKH COLLABORATION WITH MUSLIMS**

The Sikh population is mainly residing in Indian Punjab, which shares borders with Pakistan. Due to their roots and religious ties with Pakistan, the Sikh community has always supported and loved Pakistan and this bond has been strengthened especially after the opening of the Kartarpur Corridor. The BJP wants to pit the Sikh community against Pakistan and break this bond. India fired missiles at Amritsar Punjab and said that all the attacks were carried out by Pakistan.

Sikhs affected by the dispute due to shelling in Poonch area of Kashmir. Sikh community have expressed a clear-cut stance of neutrality over the war of 2025. In war of 2025, Indian Air Force had closed the Kartarpur corridor as well as sent drones there, the Sikh community got furious on these decisions. Even the prominent leadership of Sikh community condemned the civilian attacks through by Indian army. Sikhs fully stand for the protection of their homeland Punjab. Even they ordered the Sikh soldiers to resign from Indian army regarding the involvement of India in war. Basically, Sikh community arguing for separate independent region known as Khalistan rather than involve in disputes of India-Pakistan (Singh, 2025).

## **INDIAN SPONSORING FUNDS TO BLA, TTP AND MAJEED BRIGADE**

Saima Saleem the Pakistan Counsellor for Human Rights in United Nations declared that India continuously involved in funding and support of Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan, Baluchistan Liberation Army and Majeed Brigade for the killing of innocent civilians of Pakistan. Pakistan along with whole international community condemned the Pahalgam incident and India needs to not hide anything from world and agreed for independent and transparent investigation of whole incident. If India originally committed to peace and security, it should stop sponsorship to terrorism, ceased its suppression of Kashmiri's and full fill all obligations of UN charter as well as resolve the Kashmir issue according to the resolutions of Security Council (Saleem, 2025). In an open debate, she claimed that Indian Army killed lots of civilian Kashmiri's in Jammu Kashmir. Recently, an Indian has fully involved through BLA who hijacked the Baluchistan train in which 440 people's lives were in danger out of which 100 peoples were of security forces (Butler, 2025).

## **RELIGIOUS HEGEMONY**

In this regard that India became the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy of the world, the hegemonic aspirations in south Asia has been developed. India's developing market and gross domestic product over last few decades has enabled to plan big. India is a secular state but it wants to promote Hinduism in South Asia because there was having only 2 Muslim states and it is easy for them to create their influence in the South Asian region. Actually, India has always occupied with an aspiration to create predominance in this region since 1947 after the separation of British India. India shares its borders with all states of South Asia, so its leaders want to make it a dominant state and its dominant status has to be accepted by



other state. It covers 72% area of the South Asia as well as biggest population in this region. Due to these reasons, India considered itself as the main regional force in this region.

## **CONSEQUENCES**

### **ECONOMIC BARRIER**

The Indus River's water is the lifeline of Pakistan's agriculture. About 80 percent of Pakistan's agricultural land depends on the Indus River system, and 93 percent of its water is used for irrigation, especially for wheat, rice, sugarcane, and cotton. The Indus provides water and food to 220 million Pakistanis and generates 7,000 MW of electricity. 25 percent of the country's GDP depends on the Indus.

If the Indus Water Treaty is suspended, it will be extremely detrimental to Pakistan. The Tarbela and Mangla dams could stop generating electricity, which would directly impact households and industries, result in job losses for many people, cause rural displacement, and cause economic instability.

Pakistan's agriculture could be completely destroyed, and Pakistan could face famine. Millions of lives would be lost. And the economic damage would not be repaired for decades.

### **HUMANITARIAN CRISES**

War is not a solution to any problem. Rather, war is a huge problem in itself, war is not beneficial for any country. As a result of war, civilians face hardships. In this four-day battle, about 16 civilians were killed and hundreds of houses were destroyed in India by Pakistani attacks, and up to 40 were killed in Pakistan by India. Several religious and shelter sites were destroyed in Pakistan. More than 121 people were injured, and the destruction of infrastructure, including schools and homes, left many people without shelter or access to basic services.

### **SOCIAL DISRUPTION**

Both countries suspended major airports and airspace, which had a huge impact on both domestic and international flights. More than 430 flights were cancelled in India, while several key airports in Pakistan were closed for days, having consequences for global aviation routes.

Borders were closed, trade was suspended, and visa services were halted with impacts on families and businesses across the border.

Major sporting events, including cricket matches in the Indian Premier League and Pakistan Super League, were postponed or moved due to security-related impacts and logistical disruptions.

### **REGIONAL INSTABILITY**

The Indo-Pak war always disturbed the peace of the whole South Asian region because one of them has a large area and shared working boundaries with several states, including Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar as well as it has also shared its maritime borders with Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Due to having a secular system of state and sharing a large boundary, it has already gone through a huge chaos, and in this situation, if it creates a conflictual situation along with one of its neighboring state, it becomes so worse to handle it. Not only this, India is considered as an emerging economy but on the day one of war, it comes down in the economic forum from 4<sup>th</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> number and its airspace being banned by Pakistan brought down the Gross Domestic Product of India on daily basis. Pakistan has also faced severe impacts on its economy due to happening of war. At one side, the French market of Rafael jets got down because of untrained Indian Air force pilots, on another side, the value of China's J-10 C jets got increased \$7.6 billion

because of the professionalism of Pakistan Air Force pilots. These things create trade barrier differences among Pakistan and India. In short, the presence of Kashmir conflict may cause disturbances among them and due to having this disturbance the whole region of South Asia comes on the verge of war.

## **THE DANGERS OF MANUFACTURED DISTRUST**

If India had succeeded in turning Sikh community against Muslims, it may create impacts over the whole society because due to this distrust situation, fights, false accusations as well as violence riots creates among them. Both minorities Muslims and Sikh who binds in a strong bond against Indian cruelty becomes weak at government level. Indian government through considering bad conditions starts operations and unnecessary arrests against them as well as fully controls the media. The worst impact creates by it is smearing of both minorities at international level. The Khalistan Movement of Sikh community and independence of Kashmiri Muslims becomes distant from each other.

## **DIPLOMATIC FALLOUT**

If India got success in spreading terrorism in Pakistan, it creates so bad impact because it destroys Pakistan's view in front of the world. Through this kind of acts, the Foreign Direct Investment stops by international states. Tourism, industry, trade as well as exports got affect by terrorism. The economy of the state goes down by terrorism. It causes institutional pressure over the police and army intelligence.

## **GLOBAL WORLD STANCE OVER INDO-PAK WAR OF 2025**

### **CEASEFIRE AMONG INDIA AND PAKISTAN WAR OF 2025**

A ceasefire of war of 2025 among India and Pakistan has happened on 10 May, 2025 while Both states had come on the verge of nuclear war among them. The international community included by UN, USA, EU as well as China greeting the ceasefire and highlighted the significance of negotiations and enhancing measures for peace among both neighboring states.

## **CALLS FOR PREVENTION AND NEGOTIATION**

The United Nations Secretary General Antonio Gueterres called for "maximum prevention" from Pakistan and India. UN officials has expressed deep concerns regarding the Indian operation across LOC as well as on shared International boundary with Pakistan. UN Council demands cooperation from both countries for the existence of peace in South Asian region.

## **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND WESTERN WORLD STANCE**

The US president Donald Trump considered the war among them as "a shameful act". US State Secretary Marco Rubio involved with India and Pakistani leaders, pushing both states for dialogue. While, Vice President JD Vance gave suggestion of adopting policy of Isolationism on this issue among Indo-Pak. Israel has always fully supported India in any issue among them because Pakistan has always stands with Palestine and denying Israeli aggression so that's why India got full support in any front. The European Union as well as G7 member states has fully condemned the war among two nuclear states because it is considered as a threat for regional stability. UK's Foreign Secretary has also expressed deep concerns regarding the war and demands peace and resolution through diplomatic means among them. French Foreign Minister considered India's self-defense but denied further escalations. French market got down because global world distrust on their jets after Indian Rafael's failure in Indo-Pak war so they got furious over Indian Air force.

## MUSLIM WORLD STANCE

Turkey has always stands for Pakistan in every kind of situation because of having religious attachments. It has fully criticized the false allegations of Indian Army actions against Pakistan and has supported Pakistan with its artillery and weaponries as well as stands with Pakistan in diplomatic matters. Iran has also fully supported the Pakistan regarding the investigation of Pahalgam incident as well as offered to conciliate among both of them. Malaysia has also fully supported Pakistan in this war of 2025. Azerbaijan has also fully supported in diplomatic solidarity with Pakistan. Pakistan, Azerbaijan and Turkey tied in a trilateral partnership with each other.

## CHINESE AND RUSSIAN STANCE

China called for peace and offered to conciliate among both states. But it has strong bond regarding strategic partnership with Pakistan and Pakistan also got modern jets as well as weaponries from China and got diplomatic support against India because China prioritized the peace and stability of the region. Russia expressed deep concerns and stands neutral between India and Pakistan and demands peaceful resolution of crisis among them.

## WORLD RECORD IN MODERN WARFARE

In the 2025 India-Pakistan conflict, several records were broken in modern warfare, including the largest air dogfight since World War II involving 125 jets in combat and the first widespread drone warfare between two nuclear states. India's Operation Sindoor marked the deepest forays into Pakistani territory since 1971, while the heaviest, most intense shelling in over a half-century of existence fell on Poonch District of Pakistan. These events were historic in underscoring the so-called intensity of the conflict, rapid technological advancements in military warfare, and greater threats to regional and international security.

## CONCLUSION

There have been many wars between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue. But this time, the Pahalgam terrorist attack was the main reason for the war of 2025. Pahalgam is a region in Jammu and Kashmir in India. Pahalgam means "village of shepherds" in Kashmiri. It is a peaceful and beautiful region of Kashmir.

One day on April 22, 2025, 5 armed militants, allegedly carrying M4 carbines and AK-47s and dressed in military-style uniforms, targeted a group of tourists in the Besran Valley near a popular tourist destination of Pahalgam. According to reports, the militants asked the tourists about their religion and then killed only Hindus and Christians. A local Muslim pony operator, Syed Adil Hussain Shah, was also killed while trying to protect the tourists. A total of 26 civilians were killed in this attack. According to Indian investigations, the attack was carried out by Pakistani militant groups. The Indian investigation into the Pahalgam terror attack has said that the TRF, a group that demands Kashmir's independence, has claimed responsibility for the Pahalgam attack. But Pakistan strongly denies the serious allegation and has offered an international investigation into the incident. But India claims that the TRF is an extension of the Pakistan-based militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), which India says attacked "terror infrastructure" and targeted organizations like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), a Pakistan-based militant group that claimed responsibility for a suicide attack in which Indian soldiers were killed in 2019 in Pulwama in Indian-administered Kashmir. After the Pulwama attacks, PM Modi abrogated Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which grants special rights to the Kashmiri people. In response to Pahalgam, the Indian army launched its campaign.



This four-day conflict did not escalate into a nuclear war. If there is a nuclear war between India and Pakistan, everything in South Asia will be destroyed. Not a single living thing will remain in South Asia. A nuclear war between India and Pakistan will not only destroy both countries. Still, it will also lead South Asia and the world into an era of unprecedented human and environmental destruction.

Some recommendations will help resolve the issue between India and Pakistan.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ITS IMPACT

Recommendations	Impact
To adopt “Musharraf Formula” for the resolution of Kashmir issue among them.	This four point formula will play significant role in creating diplomatic ties as well as backchannel diplomacy among both states.
Start economic belt and water-sharing summits with each other’s.	It creates joint economic alliance as well as hydraulic projects with each other’s.
Develop proficient journalism as well as cross-border media conversations.	It uplift valid media coverage and development in authenticity of news takes place.
Sign new agreements to restrict war fares, disinformation and aggression among neighboring states.	Minimize the citizens sentiments as well as nationalism urging disputes among them.
Involve global mediators for encouraging ceasefires.	Neutralize instant disputes as well as start working on peace construction with the help of mediating powers of world including USA and China.
Restart Track-II diplomacy through involvement of civil societies of both states.	Creation of mutual understanding as well as friendly conversation for promotion of peace among them .

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