

**ADVANCE SOCIAL SCIENCE ARCHIVE JOURNAL**Available Online: <https://assajournal.com>

Vol. 05 No. 01. Jan-March 2026. Page#.4889-4899

Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)**The Warfare of Indo-Pakistan: A Case Study of the Stance of Muslim Countries towards Pakistan****Dr. Muhammad Adil**

Assistant Professor

Department of Pakistan Studies

Abbottabad University of Science & Technology

adilsalar@yahoo.com**Isma Mehmood**

Mphil Scholar

Department of Pakistan Studies

Abbottabad University of Science & Technology

Dr. Muhammad Inamullah

Lecturer Islamic Studies

Abbottabad University of Science & Technology

inam@aust.edu.pk**Abstract**

With a special emphasis on the Kashmir dispute, this paper looks at the Indo-Pakistan conflict through the prism of the Muslim world's diplomatic and strategic reactions to Pakistan. The rivalry between India and Pakistan, which has its roots in the historical division of British India in 1947 and the wars that followed in 1948, 1965, 1971, and 1999, has developed into a complicated, nuclear-armed standoff with major regional and international ramifications. Pakistan has long positioned itself as a leading voice for the Islamic world, portraying the Kashmir dispute as a question of Muslim self-determination and human rights because it is the only Muslim-majority state with nuclear weapons. This study employs a qualitative approach, using open-ended questions to collect data from knowledgeable respondents and thematic analysis to explore Muslim nations' attitudes toward Pakistan. The paper assesses how important Muslim countries, such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Iran, Malaysia, Indonesia, Qatar, and Egypt, have positioned themselves against Pakistan at various stages of the conflict using strategic calculation and case study analysis. The results show a range of reactions, from Malaysia's rhetorical support and Turkey's outspoken advocacy for Kashmiri self-determination to the more circumspect neutrality of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, Indonesia, Qatar, and Egypt, whose stances are increasingly influenced by economic interests and strategic connections with India rather than just religious solidarity. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which has regularly passed resolutions endorsing Pakistan's position on Kashmir but is nonetheless limited by India's non-membership, a lack of enforcement power, and internal disagreements among member nations, is also evaluated in the report.

Keywords: *Kashmir dispute, Muslim world diplomacy, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Islamic Ummah, Nuclear deterrence, Regional geopolitics*

Introduction

With the global decline of British colonial power the modern state system started to change dramatically. The British government divided the sub-continent into Pakistan and India. The British government established Pakistan as a Muslim state, to meet popular demand. India remained a Hindu-majority country but many Muslims chose to stay behind. The division resulted in two million deaths and 14 million displacements, becoming the deadliest migration event in history (Qazi et.al 2025).

India and Pakistan have engaged in multiple armed conflicts since the start of 1947. Kashmir is one of the main points of contention between the two nations, which waged wars over it in 1948, 1965, and 1999. In addition to being bilateral, the conflict between India and Pakistan has regional and global ramifications. Due to their strategic location, both nations have had a significant global impact. Because of their distinct demographics, both nations are significant Western consumer indicators. The world's superpowers keep an eye on any conflict between the two nations. Superpowers like the US and Russia have long attempted to mediate these disputes in an effort to reduce tensions. Since both nations obtained nuclear weapons in 1998, a military confrontation between them may turn nuclear, this would have disastrous consequences for the entire planet (Karim et al, 2022).

India and Pakistan have fought multiple wars since their founding in 1947. Given that the two nations fought wars over the Kashmir dispute in 1948, 1965, and 1999, it is one of the main causes of tension between them. This problem also needed to be addressed by the UN Security Council. However, India has categorically refused any form of foreign mediation, arguing that it is an internal issue. In May 1998, both nations formally joined the nuclear club. Given the potential for future use of nuclear weapons, this posed a major danger to South Asia's security. Both countries were in danger of going to war in 2001 after achieving atomic status (Ganguly, S. 2019).

Among the conflicts between the two nations, the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 was distinct in that it was not centered on the Kashmir dispute. Rather, it was fueled by political tensions between the ruling Pakistani elites in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and the ambitions of the Bengali majority. The dispute stemmed from a political rivalry between East Pakistani leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and West Pakistani leaders Yahya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The Bengali community, which had endured atrocities during the 1971 massacres in Bangladesh, had received backing from India. East Pakistan was invaded by India on December 4, 1971. Bangladesh was created on December 16, 1971, after the Pakistani military submitted to the Indian army (Kiss.E 2019).

This study examines Muslim nations' reactions to the Indo-Pak conflict, emphasizing their political, diplomatic, and religious positions. It employs strategic calculation and case study analysis to assess assistance partners. By analyzing the responses of Muslim countries in various Indo-Pak war scenarios, the study provides significant insights into the possibilities and limitations of Pakistan's diplomatic outreach throughout the Muslim world. Additionally, it challenges popular perceptions in Pakistan regarding the unwavering support of the Muslim Ummah, highlighting instead the challenges of making foreign policy decisions in the modern international order. This research would be highly relevant to

policymakers, scholars, and strategists who wish to examine Pakistan's foreign policy trajectory and reevaluate its reliance on relationships with religious ties during times of national emergency.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative technique to comprehend Muslim nations' attitudes toward Pakistan because of the delicate and politically complex nature of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Open-ended questions have been used to gather information from a wide range of knowledgeable respondents, and thematic analysis will be used to derive significant insights. The qualitative research approach is used to explore and understand the meanings that individuals or groups attach to social or human situations.

Sample and Participation

In order to achieve inclusivity and reach across pertinent social groups, this study combined online and in-person data collection methods with a purposeful sample strategy to enroll a total of 325 participants. Of the entire sample, 250 responses were collected online using professional email distribution lists, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, and in-person interviews with 75 people. This hybrid strategy made it possible to gather data in both depth and breadth, capturing a greater variety of viewpoints through digital outreach and enabling richer, contextually grounded insights through in-person participation. The sample was purposefully made up of people from important industries related to the subject of the study. Faculty from universities, administrative personnel, experts in international relations, local journalists, and elected or appointed political personalities were among the participants. These groups were chosen on the basis of their involvement, either direct or indirect, in the social and institutional phenomena being studied, including international collaboration, media representation, policymaking, and institutional dynamics.

Data Collection Techniques

In order to gather participant perceptions, interpretations, and opinions about Muslim nations' positions toward Pakistan in relation to the Indo-Pakistan conflict, the study used a qualitative data gathering approach based on the interpretivist paradigm.

Semi-structured in-person interviews were conducted with 75 individuals. This approach was selected because it allowed for a thorough examination of participants' perspectives, experiences, and knowledge while preserving a uniform framework throughout interviews. Seven thoughtfully crafted open-ended questions about how Muslim nations see, support, or react to Pakistan's role in the Indo-Pakistan war were posed to each participant. The interviewer was able to go deeper based on the participants' answers thanks to the semi-structured style, which offered chances to find complex viewpoints, resolve ambiguities, and investigate new issues. In order to ensure a natural flow of discourse, interviews were held in comfortable settings for the participants. The interviews were audio recorded with the participants' permission and then verbatim transcribed for thematic analysis.

Open-ended answers were very helpful because they let participants express their opinions in their own terms without being constrained by predetermined response options. This method facilitated the gathering of detailed, descriptive information that could be contrasted and compared between respondent groups. There were several reasons to use both online and in-person approaches. A better comprehension of individual viewpoints was made possible via semi-structured interviews, especially with important informants like academics, journalists, and political figures. In the meantime, the online surveys increased the sample size and allowed for the inclusion of perspectives that might not have been

included otherwise because of scheduling or logistical issues. Through methodological triangulation, this multi-modal approach further improved the findings' dependability.

To ensure clarity and relevance, these data collection techniques were piloted with a small group after being constructed based on a comprehensive examination of the literature on public opinion, perceptions of foreign policy, and Muslim world politics. By using these methods, the study sought to create a thorough and context-sensitive image of how various social and professional groups understand the Muslim world's alignment or posture with respect to Pakistan within the larger Indo-Pakistan geopolitical framework.

Method	Platform/Tool used	Purpose
Interview	What's app	Research
Survey	Googedocx	Research

Literature review

India and Pakistan currently have one of the most challenging diplomatic alliances because of how frequently their relationship devolves into armed confrontations, diplomatic impasses, and intermittent peace negotiations. Significant changes in India-Pakistan relations occurred between 1999 and 2019 as a result of the Kargil conflict, South Asian nuclear proliferation, border terrorism, and shifts in strategic policy. The region initially benefited from nuclear deterrence because it was intended to prevent catastrophic hostilities, even if both countries have engaged in limited fighting as a result of their nuclear postures. In this region, patterns of peace and war are produced by the strategic combined effects of military position-taking, diplomatic engagement, and international mediation missions.

Jhangir et.al (2025) Examine the major diplomatic endeavors, crucial crises, and changing strategic theories that have affected ties between India and Pakistan during the past 20 years. This evaluation considers the ways in which foreign actors such as the United States and China, as well as multilateral organizations, participated in initiatives for conflict resolution and crisis management. The study reveals that India-Pakistan diplomacy fluctuates between times of open antagonism and cordial reconciliation despite persistent disputes over border terrorism, conflicting territorial aspirations, and strategic mistrust.

Ahmed,F (2024) analyze how Pakistan-India ties changed geopolitically from 2012 and 2022 in regard to regional stability. The period was marked by notable incidents that escalated military hostilities, such as the 2016 Uri attack and the 2019 Pulwama attack, in addition to fluctuating tensions and sporadic diplomatic engagements. Peace initiatives like the 2015 Ufa meeting and the Kartarpur Corridor project were sporadic attempts at reconciliation. However, since India revoked Article 370 in 2019, which had a significant effect on regional relations, the geopolitical battle intensified. The study employs a qualitative analysis of key military and diplomatic events in addition to looking at policy responses and how they affect bilateral ties.

Ashraf,T (2015) The Indus Waters Treaty (1960), the Tashkent Agreement (1966), the Simla Accord (1972), and the Lahore Declaration (1999) are among the steps taken by Pakistan and India to promote confidence and minimize the intensity of the conflict. Pakistan and India still need to put in a lot of work to strengthen their relationship and make it resistant to political shocks like the 2008 Mumbai incident. If they have advanced one step, they have retreated two. However, India and Pakistan's connection is

developing. Additionally, peace initiatives like the Composite Dialogue (2004) could have a significant impact on Pakistan-India relations if the negotiation process is not disrupted and fragmented.

Shaheen et al. (2023) explores the vital connection history between Pakistan and India. The two adjacent states engaged in a number of smaller battles in addition to three major wars in 1965, 1971, and 1998 (Kargil) due to various circumstances. Along with Line of Control (LOC) issues, interference in each other's domestic affairs, political criticism, and religious disagreements that have been cited as miscommunications between the two countries, the study identified Kashmir as the leading cause. The leaders of both nations have previously tried, but failed, to find a peaceful solution to these issues. The study suggests that the delegates from Pakistan and India should compromise their positions in addition to keeping some degree of flexibility with regard to the principles and arguments that are being contested.

In order to comprehend the nature of their affiliation and how their mutual ties might be improved, Chawala et al. (2016) investigates and analyzes the historical background of ties between India and Pakistan. It argues that these countries are significantly behind other nations in the global economy because of their histories, which are filled with political rivalry and military conflicts. However, if the two nations make the cohabitation principle the cornerstone of their relationship, tensions can be reduced and, consequently, steps towards normalcy could be taken. After achieving independence, India and Pakistan formed foreign-based security alliances, fought wars, and engaged in confrontations to defend themselves from one another.

Khan, A. (2024) seeks to find out how, despite being trapped in a pattern of continuous conflict, these two countries may still meet, talk, and reach agreements while cooperating if they start to follow the coexistence principle. The ability of the current study to reveal the historical rivalry between the two is what makes it significant. The author believes that academic and intellectual interactions along with socio-cultural collaboration can bring about peace in South Asia in addition to enhancing mutual understanding between the population of both countries. Historians have not given the subject enough attention, and it is crucial that we understand and highlight the kind of connection that these countries should have and how they may both find solutions to their issues.

Gillani et al. (2023) considers that since both countries gained their independence from the British, ties between India and Pakistan have been tense. Instability in South Asia is directly caused by the two countries' periodic conflicts. The fear of a nuclear war that could wipe out all human civilization is a new aspect of the India-Pakistan conflict that is exacerbated by the spread of nuclear weapons in the region. Foreign players and strategists from both nations have made an effort to identify the elements that fuel the hostilities between these longstanding adversaries. However, only a small number of people have used three warlike imagery to analyze the Indo-Pak conflict. Examine the current conflict between India and Pakistan and offer suggestions on how the two war-weary neighbors could avoid another catastrophic conflict.

Mohan, S. (2025) examine The conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir is quite complex and requires a deep comprehension. This essay examines the intricacies of South Asian rivalry at the intrastate, interstate, and regional levels. Since the early years of partition, it has been evident that New Delhi's policy of rotating Kashmiri leaders in an effort to maintain political balance has actually contributed to the state's continuous instability. Due to a never-ending cycle of extreme fear, armed

confrontation, and unsuccessful diplomacy, the subcontinental rivalry between India and Pakistan has become increasingly complicated and protracted on a bilateral level. Finally, from the standpoint of the regional subsystem-level explanation, this essay emphasizes how China's expanding influence in South Asia is intensifying tensions within the subcontinental system.

Rehman (2024), argue that the world cannot afford a nuclear war, particularly amongst foes who are close to one another and have dense populations. Because of this, both are investing more in modern conventional warfare by developing and enhancing their defensive systems, weapons, tactics, and other related warfare, which the world cannot ignore. This article explains how India's acquisition of the Russian T-90S, S-400 Missile System, and Rafale aircraft has caused Pakistan to become highly anxious about its security and its measures to counter this oncoming threat. This article also discusses the historical record of advancements and investments made by Pakistan and India in the purchase of modern conventional combat weapons. It looks at how both nations have used conventional warfare in the past and in the present to achieve their political objectives.

Rashid (2025), examines how the foreign policy of OIC members toward the Indo-Pak conflict, particularly the Kashmir dispute, has attracted increased scholarly interest due to the intertwining of religion, geopolitics, and strategic diplomacy. Scholars often highlight the tension between national interests and Islamic solidarity within the OIC's diplomatic framework. Despite Pakistan's longtime position as a central Islamic state and its use of the OIC forum to internationalize the Kashmir issue, member states usually refrain from taking a strong stance that could jeopardize their bilateral relations with India. For instance, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, two of Pakistan's oldest friends, have strengthened their security and economic ties with India, suggesting a shift away from steadfast support for Pakistan and toward "strategic balancing." Despite the OIC's continuous support for Pakistan in communiqués, there has been little real diplomatic assistance during military standoffs (such Kargil in 1999 and Pulwama-Balakot in 2019). In the evolving Indo-Gulf relations, economic pragmatism is superseding ideological ties. The UAE's 2019 decision to grant Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi its highest civilian accolade, just days after India abrogated Article 370 in Jammu & Kashmir, is an example of a tipping moment. Thus, the research demonstrates that OIC countries' foreign policy toward Indo-Pak issues is increasingly driven by strategic autonomy, economic interests, and concerns about regional security, fostering religious solidarity.

Bano (2023) asserts that it appears to be quite evident that Indian films, which obviously convey their side of the story, place a strong emphasis on cross-border terrorism. Similarly, cricket is a great example of soft power diplomacy in South Asia due to its enormous fan base. Which tactics made India successful? What can Pakistan take away from these tactics to strengthen its soft power? More significantly, how does this projection of India's image impact Pakistan's global narrative and image-building? Pakistan has encountered challenges since gaining its freedom. Pakistan's security was at risk due to the intense rivalry between India and Pakistan as well as the disputed borders with Afghanistan. Pakistan has consistently prioritized using physical force to establish its influence and dissuade others worldwide.

Mahmood (2025), said that journalistic techniques should provide a balanced explanation of conflict reporting in order to produce nonviolent responses. No study has yet looked at how the potential confrontation between India and Pakistan is impacting the "water dispute" by bolstering the theoretical notion of war and peace journalism. how the American, Chinese, Indian, and Pakistani press portrays the

water dispute between India and Pakistan. Using a content analysis approach, the study examined the use of framing techniques in newspapers. The foreign media's coverage of the water dispute between India and Pakistan was dominated by war frames rather than peace frames. The Indian press used more war frames than any of the other four countries when covering water disputes with rival nuclear neighbors.

Ahmed (2025), Examine how Bangladeshi media had a significant role in depicting India as a liberator and Pakistan as an oppressor during the 1971 Liberation War. However, a strange pattern emerged during the 2025 India-Pakistan conflict: several Bangladeshi media outlets subtly expressed sympathy or support for Pakistan. The historical, ideological, political, and mediaevolutionary factors that have contributed to this shift are examined in this essay. Using comparative content analysis and critical discourse methodologies, the study shows how national memory, political polarization, religious identity, and external influence changed the geopolitical narratives in the media.

Idrees & Khan (2024), asserts that building a solid case in international politics depends on the state's reputation. Building a state's reputation abroad is facilitated by soft power. Pakistan's attempts to develop as a soft power are examined in this article. The years 2018–2022 make up the study period. It also highlights the role that the people and the state play in pursuing soft power status. To address the issues, the researcher has detailed the efforts of different government organizations and individuals as well as the outcomes of their efforts, especially during a time when the nation is sometimes referred to as a "failed state." A comprehensive scholarly research has presented a case for the potential of soft power to raise Pakistan's profile abroad.

Abbasi & Isike (2021), claim that India and Pakistan's relations are currently at a standstill because of ongoing tensions. These tensions stem from the long-standing rivalry between the two nations. Soft power is one area where the two states are similar. This study argues that exchanges between the two governments in soft power domains, such sports, the film industry, and literary events, can mitigate the rivalry. Due to persistent hostilities, people in both countries view sporting events as a matter of war. The capacity of soft power to change public opinion can be crucial in resolving conflicts and establishing a durable period of peace between the two countries.

The literature shows that is almost none literature which studies the stance of Muslims countries on the Indo-Pakistan war. This study is an attempt to analyze the stance of Muslim countries during war between Pakistan and India.

Muslim Countries Diplomatic and Strategic Posture

The diplomatic and strategic positions of Muslim-majority countries in the Indo-Pakistan conflict have evolved significantly over time, particularly in relation to the Kashmir issue. These positions are influenced by regional security dynamics, economic considerations, geopolitical objectives, and religious harmony. This multifaceted stance reflects the shifting dynamics of international relations as well as the diverse interests of the region's Muslim-majority countries.(M Hussain&Ali Naqvi 2025).

Sudia Arabia has traditionally been a loyal supporter of Pakistan, providing financial and military assistance during times of conflict. In recent years, Saudi Arabia has adopted a more neutral stance, emphasizing the importance of communication and peaceful conflict resolution. This shift can be partially attributed to its growing geopolitical and economic ties with India. Saudi Arabia has expressed

worry about the humanitarian situation in Kashmir and urged communication between Pakistan and India, but it has not taken sides.(Khan et.al 2024).

The UAE has strengthened its business and diplomatic relations with both Pakistan and India by adopting a balanced position. The UAE has urged for calm talks and prioritized humanitarian concerns above taking a strong stand on the Kashmir issue. Turkey is one of Pakistan's most vocal allies and regularly raises the Kashmir issue in international forums. Another reason for this assistance is Turkey's desire to counterbalance India's growing regional might and increase its influence in the Muslim world. The public's sympathy for Pakistan in Turkey has increased as a result of recent events, such as India's military activities in Kashmir.(Khan et.al 2025).

Iran has mostly maintained its objectivity and encouraged a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir dispute. Iran's position is influenced by its bigger regional geopolitical goals as well as its complex relationships with Pakistan and India. Malaysia has expressed strong support for the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination and regularly calls attention to violations of human rights in the region. The Malaysian government has taken diplomatic steps to raise awareness of the Kashmir problem in international forums. Malaysia has made an effort to strengthen its bilateral ties with Pakistan through initiatives to support Kashmiri youth and create cultural ties.(Mohan,S.2025).

Indonesia has maintained its objectivity, encouraging dialogue and a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir conflict. Indonesia's commitment to regional stability and its wish to stop South Asian disputes from getting worse are the driving forces behind its position. By adopting a balanced approach, Qatar has been able to preserve good relations with both Pakistan and India. Qatar has expressed worry over the situation in Kashmir and called for calm negotiations without taking a firm public stance. Egypt has consistently promoted contact between India and Pakistan and stressed the importance of peaceful conflict settlement. Egypt has expressed concern over human rights violations and urged global attention to the Kashmir issue, but it has not taken a hard stand on the matter.(Anwar et.al 2025).

Significance of Muslim World Relations with Pakistan

Pakistan is a Muslim country. Islam is the source of its ideology. It was based on the idea of two countries. It is known as an Islamic fort for this reason. In the Muslim world, Pakistan is the only nation with nuclear weapons. As a result, it is among the top nations in the globe. In addition to playing a crucial part in settling the conflicts among the Islamic nations, Pakistan has the essential character to handle the concerns of the world's nations. Pakistan is connected to Muslim nations on a social, political, economic, and religious level. The revitalization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of Islamic Countries is particularly significant in this regard. Pakistan is currently working for the interests of the Islamic world as a whole.(Abbas et.al 2024).

Pakistan's relations with the Muslim world are greatly influenced by its foreign policy objectives, strategic interests, and ideological foundations. Pakistan's economic development, security cooperation, and diplomatic influence all depend on these ties. Pakistan's foreign policy is based on Article 40 of the Constitution, which emphasizes the growth of fraternal ties among Muslim states predicated on Islamic unity. This constitutional clause demonstrates Pakistan's commitment to fostering unity within the Muslim Ummah. Pakistan has consistently provided humanitarian, moral, and diplomatic support to Muslim countries involved in strife. Pakistan stands out for supporting the Palestinian cause and refusing to recognize Israel until a two-state solution is achieved.(Ropei et.al 2023).

Pakistan has close bilateral relations with two significant Middle Eastern nations: Saudi Arabia and Iran. These ties include economic collaboration, energy security, and defense cooperation. For instance, Saudi Arabia has provided financial assistance to Pakistan, especially during times of economic constraints. Pakistan has taken the lead in global efforts to combat Islamophobia. Through its diplomatic channels, Pakistan played a key role in the United Nations designating March 15 as the International Day to Combat Islamophobia. Pakistan's economy is largely dependent on the Middle East, which also provides the majority of its oil imports and foreign remittances. Pakistan's economy is greatly boosted by remittances from the approximately 4.5 million Pakistanis residing in the Middle East.(Maryam et.al 2023).

Pakistan has long worked to foster unity among Muslim nations. Attempts include settling conflicts like the Iran-Iraq war and supporting liberation movements in regions where Muslims predominate. These initiatives show Pakistan's dedication to the interests of the Islamic world at large. Pakistan has a number of connections with the Muslim world, including ideological alignment, diplomatic advocacy, economic cooperation, and defense cooperation. These connections are crucial to Pakistan's foreign policy and its standing as a significant player in the Islamic world.(Khan et.al 2025).

Role of Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The OIC is the second-largest international organization after the UN, with 57 member states. In 1969, it was established. It aims to represent the Muslim community as a whole and protect Muslim interests in international affairs. Since the majority of people in Jammu and Kashmir are Muslims and Pakistan is a founding member of the OIC, it has consistently exploited the conference to internationalize the Kashmir issue. The OIC's objectives of promoting cooperation among Muslim countries and solving the problems Muslims face globally align with Pakistan's narrative of portraying the Kashmir dispute as a matter of Muslim rights and self-determination.(Ahmed,S. 2023).

The Indo-Pak war, particularly in relation to the Kashmir region, is one of the most protracted and severe wars in South Asia. Since British India was dissolved in 1947, both India and Pakistan have claimed the region of Jammu and Kashmir, which has led to several disputes, skirmishes, and diplomatic deadlocks. The duty of settling the dispute or at the very least drawing the attention of the international community has often fallen to international organizations. One such organization is the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). The OIC has made diplomatic and symbolic contributions, especially by supporting Pakistan's stance on the Kashmir problem, despite its lack of official ability to intervene or resolve the conflict.(Khan,M.I& Ahmed,B.2022).

The OIC has repeatedly said that it agrees with Pakistan's stance on Kashmir. It has voted several resolutions advocating for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir, condemning alleged human rights abuses by Indian security forces, and defending the right of self-determination for the Kashmiri people. Despite not being legally binding, these resolutions have moral and diplomatic significance in the Muslim world. The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir was established in 1994, further formalizing this assistance. The group, which consists of Pakistan, Turkey, Niger, Saudi Arabia, and Azerbaijan, regularly brings up the Kashmir issue at OIC summits and international forums like the United Nations.(Ali,T.& Sultan,H.2023).

Despite its vocal support, the OIC's role remains mostly symbolic and practically constrained. One of the biggest barriers is that India is not an OIC member, which severely restricts the organization's ability to have meaningful conversations with both parties. Furthermore, the OIC lacks enforcement authority, its

rulings are not legally binding, and it cannot compel any country to take action due to internal conflicts within the organization that reduce its overall influence. Even though they publicly support the OIC resolutions, countries like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have forged close strategic and commercial ties with India.(Bukhari et.al 2023).

Conclusion

From the first Kashmir war of 1947–1948 through 1965, 1971, and the Kargil conflict of 1999, the history of Indo-Pakistan warfare shows a recurring pattern: although Pakistan has frequently attempted to portray its conflicts with India as issues of Muslim solidarity and the unresolved Kashmir dispute as a pan-Islamic cause, the real response of Muslim-majority countries has been shaped much more by realpolitik than by religious affinities.

However, the image becomes much more uneven when this ideological support is compared to actual governmental actions, such as military support, economic backing, or a willingness to imperil ties with India. Important nations like Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and other Gulf nations have struck a balance between their longstanding close ties to Pakistan and their expanding economic, energy, and strategic interests in India, especially in light of the country's sizable market, sizable Muslim population, and the millions of Indian expatriate workers in the Gulf. Iran's position, particularly since 1979, has been influenced by both simple Pakistan-India relations and its own regional rivalries and sectarian concerns. At the rhetorical and institutional level, forums such as the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) have consistently issued resolutions supporting Pakistan's position on Kashmir and expressing solidarity in times of conflict. This diplomatic backing gave Pakistan an important platform to internationalize the Kashmir issue and cast it within a broader Islamic framework.

As India's economic clout and diplomatic outreach to the Gulf and wider Muslim world continue to expand while Pakistan's relative economic and other influence has decreased, this dynamic seems likely to intensify rather than reverse in the future. Therefore, the case study supports a more general lesson in international relations: while religious or civilizational identity might influence diplomatic discourse, calculating national interest ultimately determines state behavior in matters of war and peace.

References

- Abbas, A. A., Ali, N., Khan, A., Farooq, A., & Ismail, M. (2024). Shifting world power structure: Geo-strategic significance of Pakistan in a regional and global perspective. *International Journal of Contemporary Issues in Social Sciences*, 3(2), 3260–3268.
- Abbasi, A., & Isike, C. (2021). The role and potential of soft power in mitigating the rivalry between India and Pakistan. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 58(2), 1.
- Abbasi, M. M. H., ul Hassan, S. S., & Rasheed, M. R. (2025). Impact of Chinese media initiatives on China's nation branding in Pakistan: A soft power perspective. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 6(1), 541–553.
- Ahmed, F., & Baloch, J. A. (2024). Geopolitical changing dynamics of Pak-India relations during 2012 to 2022: An analysis. *Annals of Human and Social Sciences*, 5(3), 333–342.
- Ahmed, M. (2025). *From liberation ally to ideological ambiguity: A comparative study of Bangladeshi media stance in the 1971 and 2025 India-Pakistan conflict*.
- Ahmed, S. (2023). Role of Organization of Islamic Cooperation in resolving Kashmir dispute: Effects on Indian Ocean diplomacy. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 4(2), 1036–1044.

- Ali, T., & Sultan, H. (2023). Emerging role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in global governance since 1969. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 10(1), 2202052.
- Anwar, M. W., Saqib, M., & Mustafa, G. (2025). Pakistan relations with Saudi Arabia and Iran: Comparative analysis. *Journal of Development and Social Sciences*, 6(2), 141–153.
- Ashraf, T. (2015). The Pakistan-India conundrum: A historical survey. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences*, 35(1), 309–320.
- Bano, M. D. S. (2023). Dynamics of soft power in image (narrative) building of states: Comparative analysis of Pakistan-India through media & cricket diplomacy. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1(4), 10–23.
- Bukhari, S. R. H., Khan, A. U., & Haq, I. U. (2024). Identity politics and regional dynamics: The OIC as a nexus of Muslim unity and diversity. *Pakistan Social Sciences Review*, 8(1), 208–215.
- Chawla, M. I., Zaheer, L., Arshad, F., & Parveen, T. (2016). Can the principle of coexistence between India and Pakistan help to achieve peace and prosperity in the region? *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 53(2).
- Gillani, A., Bukhari, S. W. H., & Hayat, K. (2023). The three images of war and Indo-Pak conflicts: An investigation of causal factors. *Research Journal for Societal Issues*, 5(2), 290–302.
- Hussain, M., & Ali Naqvi, S. I. (2025). Indo-Pakistan rivalry and integrated ring balancing: Prospects and challenges to regional stability in South Asia. *Asian Journal of Political Science*, 33(1), 74–91.
- Idrees, F., & Khan, A. S. (2024). Pakistan's quest for soft power status: A case study from 2018 to 2022. *Journal of Political Studies*, 31(2), 1–15.
- Inam-ur-Rahman, S. Y. E. D. (2024). China's global image making: The Belt and Road Initiative in the Islamic world. *The Regional Tribune*, 3(1), 1–2.
- Jahangir, M., & Shabbir, G. (2025). Pakistan-India peace and conflict: Analyzing the two decades of turbulence (1999–2019). *Contemporary Journal of Social Science Review*, 3(1), 1074–1084.
- Karim, A., Mahmood, A., Shahrukh, M. W., & Jabbar, A. (2022). Transformation of Pakistan's nuclear posture from minimum credible to full spectrum deterrence. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 6(1), 89–108. <https://doi.org/10.47264/idea.lassij/6.1.7>
- Khan, A. (2024). Assessing the compatibility of conventional military doctrines with the changing character of war: A case of Indo-Pak rivalry. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*.
- Khan, M. I., & Ahmad, B. (2022). Pakistan and the conflicts of the Muslim world: A case study of OIC. *Pakistan Journal of Social Research*, 4(3), 652–658.
- Khan, M. S., Ghani, F., Cheema, F. A., Majeed, G., & Hayat, K. (2025). Pakistan's foreign policy towards India: Exploring diplomatic engagement and strategic challenges (2000–2025). *Journal of Regional Studies Review*, 4(1), 347–360.
- Khan, S. U., & Iqbal, S. (2025). Cultural diplomacy and Islamic identity: Pakistan's outreach in the Muslim community. *Journal of Religion and Society*, 3(1), 100–114.
- Khan, Z. A., Malik, F., & Khan, M. Z. (2024). Enduring rivalries: Identity politics and the pursuit of peace in the Indo-Pak region. *Social Science Review Archives*, 2(2), 114–120.
- Kiss, E. (2019). Origins of the Kashmir dispute and its current situation. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(5), 656–672.
- Mahmood, T., Ogadimma, E. C., Raza, S. H., Yousaf, M., & Khan, S. W. (2025). Verging war between two atomic nations: Delineating coverage of India–Pakistan water dispute in global press. *International Communication Gazette*, 87(2), 148–167.

- Maryam, S. Z., Ahmad, A., Aslam, N., & Farooq, S. (2022). Reputation and cost benefits for attitude and adoption intention among potential customers using theory of planned behavior: An empirical evidence from Pakistan. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 13(10), 2090–2107.
- Mohan, S. (2025). Between the horns of a dilemma: India, Pakistan, and conflict dynamics in South Asia. *World Affairs*, 188(1), e12065.
- Qazi, A., Shoaib, M., & Faisal, M. (2025). Russia–Ukraine war and the Indo-Pacific: A perspective from Pakistan. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 60(1), 617–634.
- Rashid, M., Ansari, N. A., & Fatima, F. (2025). China’s soft power strategies towards Pakistan: Analysis of the US press narrative. *Journal of Regional Studies Review*, 4(1), 135–151.
- Ropei, A., Huda, M., Alijaya, A., Fadhil, F., & Zulfa, F. (2023). Managing ‘Baligh’ in four Muslim countries: Egypt, Tunisia, Pakistan, and Indonesia on the minimum age for marriage. *Al-Ahwal: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga Islam*, 16(1), 112–140.
- Shaheen, N., Ali, I., & Arif, M. (2023). The worst to best hopes: An appraisal of Pakistan-India relations. *Journal of Social Sciences Review*, 3(2), 555–561.