South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis

Saima Parveen [1]

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Women University Swabi, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Corresponding Author:

Saima Parveen

✉ perveensaima58@gmail.com

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Women University Swabi, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Abstract: Pakistan and India are geographically proximate and possess a shared historical and cultural background. Consequently, they ought to possess the most favourable interactions, although they have consistently exhibited hostility towards one another. The subject of Kashmir holds significant importance for both states involved. The conflict has occurred on three separate occasions. Despite the existence of significant and effective endeavours aimed at fostering peace, the fundamental challenges that perpetuate the strained relations between the two nations remain unresolved. Pakistan has consistently demonstrated a willingness to propose potential improvements. However, India does not consistently accord them due consideration. India and Pakistan have maintained their independence for a period of over 70 years; nonetheless, they exhibit a lack of concern towards addressing enduring challenges such as the Kashmir dispute and the water crisis. The region of South Asia is predominantly characterised by peace and stability for the two major nations. The inability of the two primary actors in South Asia to reach a peaceful resolution to their respective issues has significant implications for the local security framework.

Key Words: Pakistan, India, South Asia, Kashmir Issue, Conflict

Introduction

A significant number of political issues have been plaguing South Asia for a considerable amount of time (Kumar, 2006). One of the most intricate and contentious relationships in the history of the world is that between Pakistan and India (Michael Hirsh et al., 2018). The region is confronted with a multitude of challenges, some of which include unresolved territory conflicts, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and ideological divisions. These issues have a significant impact on the safety of the entire world. For the purpose of this political study, we will examine the intricate web of tensions that are present in South Asia via the prism of the connection that exists between Pakistan and India. Since Pakistan and India gained their independence in 1947, they have been engaged in a number of wars and confrontations (Hashim, 2019). This competition between the two countries stems from the legacy of partition and the competing national identities that have existed between them. The animosity that exists between these two nuclear-armed neighbours continues to pose a significant risk to the safety of the region, regardless of whether it is the contentious matter of Kashmir or the competition to produce additional nuclear weapons. There is also the employment of proxy warfare and support for insurgent organisations, both of which make things even more complicated in a situation that is already quite unpredictable. These challenges, which have kept the cycle of animosity and mistrust going, have their origins in a variety of factors, including divergent political perspectives, strategic objectives, and long-standing prejudices. In spite of the fact that there are periodic diplomatic overtures and peace initiatives that offer a glimpse of hope, it is essential to make consistent efforts to address the fundamental causes of conflict in order to cultivate a durable peace and security condition in the region.

In this study, an attempt is made to determine how the myriad of complex factors that influence the relationship between Pakistan and India interact with one another. Within the context of the ongoing war, it examines the political, economic, and ideological components simultaneously (Kadir, 2019). Through an examination of recent occurrences, emerging tendencies, and potential approaches to resolving problems, our objective is to demonstrate the ways in which

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

South Asian security is evolving and the reasons why it is essential for all parties concerned to collaborate in a constructive manner. When negotiating the complicated landscape of South Asian conflicts, it is essential to have a solid understanding of the subtleties of relations between Pakistan and India. By throwing light on the underlying dynamics and looking into ways to bring people together, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing conversation about regional security and assist individuals in better comprehending the difficulties and opportunities that come with living in this significant geopolitical theatre.

Objective of the Study

The objective of this article is to examine the intricate dynamics of South Asian conflicts by analysing the relationship between Pakistan and India, with a specific emphasis on the implications of these conflicts for regional security.

Significance of the Study

This article holds significant importance as it provides a comprehensive examination of conflicts in South Asia within the framework of Pakistan-India relations. Deconstructing the intricate problems in this volatile region provides us with valuable insights into the broader impacts on regional security. In order to foster peace and stability in South Asia, it is imperative for policymakers, scholars, and other stakeholders to have a comprehensive understanding of the political dynamics and underlying elements that contribute to the emergence of these conflicts. The study additionally enhances our comprehension of the numerous challenges confronting the region and underscores the significance of collaborative efforts among key stakeholders in order to address issues and foster positive resolutions.

Literature Review

Historical Background

Upon the liberation of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam addressed a gathering at the Chamber of Commerce Bombay, expressing his intention to reside in Pakistan while urging others to reside in India (Dawn, 2018). By doing so, we will become neighbours. Our desire is to coexist together and establish a professional friendship like that of two siblings. The violent partition that resulted in the formation of India and Pakistan provided each nation with a compulsion to perceive themselves as distinct from one another. Since the split, there have been four instances of armed conflict. India aspires to attain global dominance, resulting in strained relations with its smaller South Asian counterparts. Pakistan and India have engaged in extensive deliberations over several issues spanning from 1984 to 1997, such as the disputes concerning Siachen, Sir Creek, and Tulbul or Wular (Misra, 2010). However, they have thus far been unable to reach a resolution for these matters. Delegates from both nations convened, conversed, and entered into agreements, although due to longstanding suspicion, animosity, and hatred between them, the management had not granted their ultimate endorsement. Both India and Pakistan were unwilling to alter their earlier positions in order to reach a compromise or adopt a different posture (Schumann, 2020). Gunfire persisted, and security forces engaged in combat, resulting in the loss of numerous lives due to fatigue and acts of terrorism. The negotiators continued to convene. However, no significant progress was made at that time.

The nature of their relationship was characterised by tension and suspicion due to the ongoing Kashmir war and the unresolved issues surrounding the partition (Raghavan, 2016). Pakistan has had three significant conflicts, namely in 1948, 1965, and 1971 (Ganguly, 1995). Additionally, it has experienced the Kargil conflict and numerous other significant conflicts. Pakistan and India have had an antagonistic relationship since the partition of the subcontinent due to their mutual dislike. The issue of security has posed significant challenges for Pakistan in previous times (Salik et al., 2019). Indeed, India's historic strengths pose a significant threat to Pakistan. However, a significant shift occurred between the two nations subsequent to a nuclear detonation in 1998. The Indian government and head of state demonstrated a high degree of practicality in their response to the protracted uprisings in Kashmir subsequent to the nuclear tests conducted in May 1998. India perceived this army to be more formidable than Pakistan's. Pakistan, confronted with this peril, conducted its own nuclear test and chose

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

to disregard the global pressure. On a nationwide scale, the majority of individuals concurred with the decisions taken by the government. This facilitated leaders in navigating the national limitations associated with nuclear detonations. The bilateral relationship between Pakistan and India has undergone a significant transformation due to the convergence of nuclear and conventional security challenges. The nuclear testing resulted in a state of equilibrium in the region, ultimately resolving the Kargil conflict in 1999 (Zeb, 2021). Countries across the globe are increasingly directing their focus towards the subcontinent due to evident indications of nuclear armament. This is particularly accurate when it comes to the Kashmir issue. Both Indian and Pakistani officials assert that nuclear deterrence has significantly reduced the probability of a major conflict in the region. However, there exists a possibility of ambiguity, and errors in technology can inadvertently lead to nuclear conflicts.

The acquisition of up-to-date information regarding nuclear weapons has become increasingly crucial in contemporary times. The deficit will give rise to several challenges and concerns for the populations and cultures of both states. The economics of South Asian countries have been inherited from their colonial or authoritarian masters, resulting in a state of weakness, age, and tradition (Ali, 2021). With the exception of Sri Lanka and India, which had developed the necessary infrastructure throughout their colonial periods, none of the other nations possessed even the most fundamental economic infrastructure. In the 1950s, the process of modernization and growth began in South Asia as a whole. The economy of South Asia has been adversely affected by numerous challenges and hardships. Despite the presence of robust cultural, social, historical, and geographical connections between the two South Asian nations, their peculiar pattern of active and passive conflicts engenders a sense of alienation and distinctiveness (Upreti, B.C.). Following the year 1947, unforeseen challenges emerged within the broader domain of mistrust, rivalry, and suspicion. These issues serve as more substantiation of the seemingly perpetual conflict between Pakistan and India. The errors, grievances, and shortcomings of one nation become a pivotal narrative in another nation. The disparity that expanded in 1947 further widened. However, other factors contribute to their proximity or, at the very least, mitigate the escalation of the conflict. Individuals in these two nations are engaged in competition due to their shared cultural connections, economic interdependence, and desire to prevent a direct confrontation involving nuclear armaments. The pursuit of resolutions to longstanding disputes and the emergence of novel challenges are intrinsically paradoxical. Occasionally, they exist independently, but in other instances, they are more intricately connected.

Bone of Contention

The Kashmir issue elicits diverse perspectives because of variations in individuals' views and objectives (ST. JOHN, 1997). The straightforward issue of individual autonomy has evolved into a complex conflict between India and Pakistan. The Kashmir conflict has persisted indefinitely without a resolution. On January 1, 1949, a United Nations resolution was passed urging the establishment of a truce between Pakistan and India (Westcott, 2020). However, India has never accomplished that. Both nations possess divergent perspectives and requirements on Kashmir, resulting in an unresolved issue that remains a significant source of conflict. The unresolved conflict in Kashmir poses a significant security threat in South Asia (Bajoria, 2009). India and Pakistan have engaged in numerous conflicts, with Kashmir consistently serving as the primary catalyst for these hostilities. Based on the proposed division plan, it is evident that the designated location lies within the region of Kashmir, which is an integral part of Pakistan. India, however, is determined to persist regardless of the circumstances by adhering to its stringent plan. India's position on Kashmir is highly stringent and unalterable (Jaaved, 2021). He was confident that the state of Kashmir would become part of Pakistan due to the predominantly Muslim population in the region. The primary factor contributing to the score was the concept of two nations, which prompted Muslims from the subcontinent to desire an independent homeland where they could embrace their Muslim lifestyle with greater ease. Certain adherents of Islam and Hinduism expressed dissent towards the notion of two distinct nations, asserting that the Indian National Congress was the sole political party that genuinely embodied the essence of India. Muslims residing in both Pakistan and Kashmir hold

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

the belief that the current distribution of resources is insufficient without the inclusion of Kashmir inside Pakistan. The primary cause for the division can be attributed to the disruption of the theoretical framework of the two nations. In the context of the Kashmir conflict, the two neighbouring nations have engaged in three significant military engagements, all of which resulted in defeat. However, it is imperative that the issue in Kashmir does not escalate into a conflict between the two neighbouring nations. The inhabitants of Kashmir are engaged in a struggle to assert their fundamental entitlement, namely the right to self-determination, which is safeguarded by United Nations rulings. Individuals from 584 Princely States were granted this entitlement. However, the inhabitants of Kashmir continue to be deprived of it in the present era.

Musharraf's Four-Point Formula Regarding Kashmir Conflict

The disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir has been a subject of significant contention between India and Pakistan since its establishment in 1947 (BBC, 2010). Despite the passage of seventy years, the two parties remain unable to reach a consensus on the finalisation of this incomplete proposal. They have adopted a zero-sum strategy to address the issue. The narratives and strategies pertaining to the issue exhibit notable disparities among them. Following the rebellion in 1989–1990 and India's implementation of severe measures to address the Kashmiris, Pakistan brought the Kashmiri case to the global stage. It was widely believed that General Musharraf diverged from Pakistan's established stance on the Kashmir issue more significantly than any of his predecessors. In 2001, he engaged in a conversation with Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to initiate progress with India (Mahmud, 2007). This marked the initial stage in the process of establishing normalised relations between the two nations. Musharraf expressed his endorsement of the resolutions rendered by the United Nations Security Council. However, we will no longer address that topic. In order to resolve this issue, it is imperative that both parties demonstrate adaptability in their communication, surpassing their expressed perspectives and seeking a compromise. We are prepared to confront the challenge head-on. India must possess the capability to adjust and conform. President Musharraf proposed a solution to the Kashmir issue known as the "Four-Point Formula" during an interview with the Indian Television Network (NDTV) on December 5, 2006. This approach inquired:

1. Demilitarization of Kashmir.
2. The borders of Kashmir shall remain unchanged. Nevertheless, individuals residing in the Jammu & Kashmir region will be granted unrestricted mobility over the Line of Control.
3. The concept of self-governance in the absence of independence.
4. There exists a collaborative oversight structure in Jammu and Kashmir that encompasses the participation of India, Pakistan, and Kashmir.

The Kargil Issue

Although the Kargil dispute is not classified as a full-fledged war, it is regarded as one of the significant conflicts between Pakistan and India (Tellis et al., 2001). The geographical area holds significance within the framework of the Kashmir issue due to the presence of an Indian military presence in the Kashmir Valley. The war underscored the grave peril of nuclear warfare. Both governments conducted atomic bomb tests shortly before the commencement of the conflict. The resolution of the crisis was achieved by the intervention of the international community, effectively averting the escalation into a comprehensive nuclear war. The Kargil crisis served as a significant revelation for the United States in 1999, as Pakistan and India engaged in a near-nuclear conflict that was ultimately prevented through the intervention of the United States (Riedel, 2019). Since then, the United States has been concerned about the volatile situation in South Asia. The United States has successfully persuaded Pakistan and India to engage in negotiations aimed at addressing and resolving contentious matters, such as the Kashmir issue. As a result of the United States' persistent efforts, there has been a significant increase in the number of official and public visits between Pakistan and India. The resolution of the dispute was achieved via the enlistment of the international community. The United States successfully persuaded Pakistan and India to engage in negotiations aimed

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

at addressing and resolving unsolved matters, such as the Kashmir dispute. The conflict resulted in a casualty count of over 1,200 on both sides.

Water Issue between India and Pakistan

In 1948, the Indian government stopped the water supply to Pakistan, eliciting apprehension among the Pakistani populace, who harboured apprehensions regarding the possibility of complete Indian rule over Jammu and Kashmir (Vater, 2019). The existence of the conflict in Kashmir is not the primary cause of this phenomenon. It also includes the often-intensified disagreements over water resources, the distribution of conflicts, numerous border-related issues, and allegations of ethnic minority movements. The subject matter pertaining to the relationship between India and Pakistan has generated significant controversy, marked by a notable absence of coherence and a proclivity to use hostile language, both inside official spheres and in the media. The justification for commencing this topic arises from the acknowledgement of water as an essential element within the existing timetable. The potential occurrence of conflicts pertaining to water resources can be ascribed to the declining accessibility of this vital resource, in conjunction with the increasing global population and the expanding energy demand. As a result of this specific reasoning, several countries are actively involved in maintaining their control over different water reservoirs to guarantee their future water needs. India and Pakistan, being upper riparian states and lower riparian states, respectively, are now involved in an ongoing conflict regarding the Indus basin and the allocation of water resources. India's construction of dams on Pakistan's allocated water resources is a violation of the treaty, hence posing substantial challenges for the state of Pakistan, notably with regard to power shortages. To effectively meet its energy requirements, Pakistan must confront its political challenges and commence the execution of hydroelectric power initiatives. It is imperative for both states to make efforts to reach mutually acceptable solutions concerning water resources, especially considering the possibility of peace between India and Pakistan. This would foster a state of calmness and harmony in the South Asian region.

Measures to Enhance Confidence: Confidence-building Measures (CBMs)

Measures that enhance confidence encompass those that foster a sense of security and increase trust in the value of national trust. One possible explanation for these strategies is as follows. In the realm of military security, trust is established through intricate networks of connections that surpass those found in general security. Indeed, these latter ones must be intricately interconnected through a complex network of economic, cultural, technical, and social linkages. Many individuals concur that the concept of CBMs originated in Europe during the 1970s, during a conflict between the Eastern and Western powers. However, similar regulations have already been implemented in several regions across the globe, albeit without formal designation. The existence of Community-Based Management (CBM) initiatives in South Asia may be traced back to the Karachi Convention in 1949 (Khan, 2010). One of these CBMs is responsible for establishing official tranquillity in Kashmir. Significant efforts have been made to enhance confidence, resulting in the emergence of concerns across various crucial domains. Numerous trust committees have been established with the aim of providing assistance to the populace of Kashmir, owing to the significant relevance of the Jammu and Kashmir issue to Pakistan. The proponents continue to advocate for a nonviolent resolution grounded in Security Council resolutions that uphold the principle of self-determination for Kashmir. Business transactions between Kashmir and Muzaffarabad are now feasible. There had been the establishment of bus routes connecting Muzaffarabad and Srinagar, as well as between Rawalakot and Poonch. In certain respects, it has facilitated the restoration of the global connection that was formerly present between the inhabitants of Kashmir and their counterparts in Pakistan. The leaders of the movement to liberate Kashmir paid a visit to Pakistan.

U.S. and Major Power Peacekeeping Engagement

As a consequence of the conflict and its subsequent consequences, the region has been immersed in a security zone characterised by volatility, unpredictability, and division. The current security zone does not seem to be beneficial for

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

safeguarding US interests in the region in the long run. As a result, the security decisions made by the United States in the region have constantly aimed to enhance the regional conditions with the objective of promoting a fair and equitable resolution to the Kashmir conflict. Despite the evolving perspective of the United States on the Kashmir issue, the fundamental stance that Kashmir is a contentious region between India and Pakistan remains unchanged (Palit, 2001). United States officials have recognised that a shared comprehension of the strategic occurrences occurring in South Asia, as observed from Islamabad and New Delhi, could create a favourable atmosphere for collaboration between the two neighbouring countries in their efforts to achieve peace and security in the region. Given the circumstances, the United States administration has always endeavoured to promote the pursuit of a peaceful resolution to the Kashmir conflict between Islamabad and New Delhi. The United States of America has consistently engaged in preventive diplomacy efforts to address the issue and persuade the two competitors to engage in negotiations. Major regional and international governments have historically used an outdated balance of power strategy, disregarding the potential benefits of establishing collaborative partnerships with South Asian nations to advance their objectives. Their enduring and unwavering impact on the decision-making process in South Asia has shaped the political development of these states. Moreover, the influential role of external factors in impeding reconciliation has exerted a substantial impact on the political dynamics of the area, notwithstanding the presence of internal democratic challenges inside all regional governments to varying degrees. The strategic approach of divide and rule, along with the exploitation of political divides within the South Asian population, has been employed with remarkable skill, resulting in a significant breach that has mostly served the interests of the dominant countries, both directly and indirectly.

Uncertainty in Politics between the Two Countries

Pakistan faces several security and terrorism threats emanating from diverse Taliban factions (Hussain, 2023). Numerous extremist factions are actively engaged in efforts to undermine the stability of Pakistan within its tribal regions. Pakistan is confronted with numerous challenges pertaining to its economy and security. Nevertheless, several individuals, both within and beyond the borders of Pakistan, engage in activities that detrimentally impact the nation's economy. Pakistan is currently facing significant challenges, primarily stemming from internal issues and social turmoil. Numerous sectarian, racial, and provincial conflicts, alongside instances of terrorist attacks, corruption, and criminal activities, are prevalent in the region. Pakistan's deficient domestic security undermines its global credibility. In contrast, India exhibits a higher degree of internal safety and is seeing economic growth. Consequently, the United States perceives India as possessing the necessary elements to ensure the political, economic, and strategic stability of South Asia. The utilisation of violence and terrorism is increasingly prevalent among influential political, religious, and racial factions, occasionally employed as a means to further democratic and legal objectives. Consequently, several occurrences have transpired within the last fifteen years. Religious and linguistic conflicts and movements have occurred across all provinces, resulting in the convergence of diverse factions and a widespread radicalization of Islam. This situation is characterised by a multitude of contributing causes, rendering it a complex occurrence that warrants recognition as an integral component of an inexorable trajectory of social and cultural transformation, resulting in the emergence of tensions and societal issues. In the year 2004, Corsi

The Role of the Media

The media has a crucial role in altering individuals' misconceptions regarding the intentions of the opposing party (Happer, 2023). Both newspapers and television shows should strive to perform their duties with a high level of professionalism. The primary factor hindering the stabilisation of ties between these two prominent actors in South Asia was identified as the inadequate media coverage of various subjects. The assertion that inflated facts and lies invariably yield favourable outcomes is not universally valid. The media has the potential to significantly contribute to the resolution of various issues. For instance, individuals have the capacity to draw attention to various perspectives on issues and engage in conversations regarding current resolutions. A significant responsibility of the media in Pakistan and India is to contribute to the maintenance of peace

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

and unity in South Asia following the conclusion of the conflict. The presence of anger in the media is a significant issue that contributes to the failure of peace efforts between the two sides. Most of the propaganda disseminated by both factions originated from the Indian media. In the event of an occurrence, such as a rebellion or terrorist attack, the media attributed responsibility to the opposing countries. As an illustration, the Indian media consistently attributed responsibility to Pakistan for the tragedy. The Samjhota Express Blasts that occurred in 2006 serve as a significant illustration of this phenomenon. Over 100 Pakistanis were murdered. However, the media, which is biased, portrayed Pakistan as the perpetrator of the attack. However, as the investigation progressed, it became evident that the assault was executed by extremist Hindus. The absence of leadership in managing this detrimental media messaging exacerbated the tensions between the two states. The presence of indignation in the media and society frequently hindered negotiations due to the unwillingness of both parties to adhere to the proposed strategy. As an illustration, the Pakistani populace vehemently opposed Musharraf's five-point cashmere plan in 2004, and at a certain juncture, the media initiated its own campaign that failed to successfully navigate the conflict resolution process.

Recommendations

A number of significant recommendations arise about the management of intricate dynamics in South Asian conflicts within the context of Pakistan-India relations. Maintaining a robust diplomatic conversation between Pakistan and India is of utmost significance. Bilateral and multilateral platforms should be utilised to foster candid and constructive conversations that seek to tackle fundamental issues, enhance trust, and explore potential resolutions to conflicts. Furthermore, it is advisable to employ active confidence-building measures (CBMs) in order to reduce tensions and enhance communication between the two nations. Increased in-person meetings, implementation of cultural diplomacy initiatives, and engagement in collaborative economic ventures are all illustrative instances of factors that might foster trust and facilitate collaborative efforts among individuals.

International endeavours to facilitate and assist should also receive backing in order to aid Pakistan and India in resolving their enduring disputes, particularly the Kashmir issue. An unbiased mediator can facilitate the resolution of misunderstandings and foster constructive conversations, ultimately resulting in a decrease in tensions and the advancement of enduring peace. Furthermore, it is imperative to prioritise measures aimed at mitigating the risk of nuclear warfare in order to prevent inadvertent escalation of conflicts between adversaries possessing nuclear weapons. Establishing trust, implementing effective communication channels during times of crisis, and entering into agreements aimed at constraining the proliferation of nuclear weapons are integral components of a comprehensive strategy aimed at mitigating the likelihood of a nuclear conflict. It is imperative for Pakistan and India to collaborate in combating terrorism, as the presence of terrorist organisations in the region poses a significant threat to both nations. The dissemination of additional information, collaborative efforts in combating terrorism, and the maintenance of secure borders can contribute to the dismantling of terrorist networks and the prevention of transnational attacks, thereby enhancing the safety and stability of the region. Furthermore, it is imperative to support initiatives aimed at fostering greater integration and economic cooperation in South Asia. Initiatives that seek to enhance economic interdependence can foster peace and provide surrounding countries with a motivation to maintain stability. It is important to provide funding for Track II diplomacy programmes that involve non-governmental actors, academia, and civil society groups from India and Pakistan. Aside from official channels, these informal talks can foster trust, generate innovative ideas, and promote human-centred dispute resolution. Finally, it is crucial for South Asia to establish robust mechanisms to prevent wars. Early warning systems, preventive diplomacy frameworks, and peacebuilding programmes can effectively address the root causes of conflict and enhance the resilience of individuals, thereby reducing the likelihood of escalation and fostering enduring peace in the region.

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

Conclusion

The Indo-Pak relationship has seen many conflicts and appeasements. Both sides have had mutual disagreements that have escalated since independence in 1947. The peaceful expansion and partnership between India and Pakistan have been started and stopped many times for various reasons. Both states have prioritised Kashmir since their founding. A mature, fresh, and contractual negotiating framework was used to evaluate these disputes. The goal was to study the historical backdrop of Indo-Pakistani debates regarding these issues to determine how these four factors of the negotiations affected the final conclusion and to get valuable insights from the achievable accomplishments. Anticipated problems and the possibility of feigning successes in future negotiations. These key insights apply to future negotiations: Initially, dispute resolution must follow the negotiation criteria to increase the likelihood of a successful agreement. Additionally, starting projects in a stable environment increases their chances of success. The outstanding problems and the Kashmir issue should only be settled diplomatically. As important as political willingness to negotiate is political resolve to reach an agreement and implement it. Internal political variables help resolve battles, but brave and resolute leadership can make the difference between success and failure, hope and despair. The peace process must continue despite the repercussions. Pakistani and Indian delegations should be neutral. Both parties should take confidence-boosting steps. Diplomatic ties and interpersonal connections must improve. The two states must be flexible in their concepts and themes of communication to address major bilateral issues.

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

References

Ali, S. M. (2021, June 4). *South Asia's authoritarian legacy*. The Express Tribune. https://tribune.com.pk/story/2303311/south-asias-authoritarian-legacy

Bajoria, J. (2009, July 13). *How the Kashmir dispute affects security in South Asia*. Council on Foreign Relations. https://www.cfr.org/expert-roundup/how-kashmir-dispute-affects-security-south-asia

BBC. (2010, July 7). *Kashmir: Why India and Pakistan fight over it*. BBC News. https://www.bbc.com/news/10537286

Dawn. (2018, March 19). *The dawn of Pakistan*. DAWN.COM. https://www.dawn.com/news/1338270

Ganguly, S. (1995). Wars without End: The Indo-Pakistani Conflict. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *541*, 167–178. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1048283

Happer, C., & Philo, G. (2013). The role of the media in the construction of public belief and social change. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology*, *1*(1), 321-336. https://doi.org/10.5964/jspp.v1i1.96

Hashim, A. (2019, March 1). *Timeline: India-Pakistan ties*. Al Jazeera. https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/3/1/timeline-india-pakistan-relations

Hussain, A. (2023, December 21). *What explains the dramatic rise in armed attacks in Pakistan?* Al Jazeera. https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/12/21/what-explains-the-dramatic-rise-in-armed-attacks-in-pakistan

Jaaved, A. (2021, September 25). *What, in fact, is India's stand on Kashmir?* Modern Diplomacy. https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2021/09/26/what-in-fact-is-indias-stand-on-kashmir/

Kadir, J. (2019). Perceiving the Enemy Differently: A Psycho-cultural Analysis of Pakistan–India Conflict. *Journal of Asian Security and International Affairs*, *6*(2), 189–216. https://www.jstor.org/stable/48602190

Khan, F. H. (2010). PROSPECTS FOR INDIAN AND PAKISTANI ARMS CONTROL AND CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES. *Naval War College Review*, *63*(3), 105–122. http://www.jstor.org/stable/26397127

Kumar, S. (2006). Democratic Paralysis in South Asia: Major Issues and India's Concerns. *India Quarterly*, *62*(3), 125–151. http://www.jstor.org/stable/45073313

Mahmud, E. (2007). Pak-India Peace Process: An Appraisal. *Policy Perspectives*, *4*(2), 41–68. http://www.jstor.org/stable/42909173

Michael Hirsh, Ahmad Hassan Awan, & Jayanta Krishna Sarmah. (2018). India and Pakistan: Outlining a Path towards Peace. *Policy Perspectives*, *15*(1), 21–42. http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.13169/polipers.15.1.0021

Misra, A. (2010). The sir Creek dispute: A case of compromise driven by common interests. *India-Pakistan*, 139-155. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230109780_7

Palit, P. S. (2001). The Kashmir policy of the United States: A study of the perceptions, conflicts and dilemmas. *Strategic Analysis*, *25*(6), 781-803. https://doi.org/10.1080/09700160108458997

RAGHAVAN, P. (2016). The Making of the India—Pakistan Dynamic: Nehru, Liaquat, and the No War Pact correspondence of 1950. *Modern Asian Studies*, *50*(5), 1645–1678. http://www.jstor.org/stable/44157764

Riedel, B. (2019, July 24). *How the 1999 Kargil conflict redefined US-India ties*. Brookings. https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-the-1999-kargil-conflict-redefined-us-india-ties/

Salik, M. S., & Younus, K. (2019). PAKISTAN'S SECURITY COMPULSIONS: EXTERNAL & INTERNAL DIMENSIONS. *Margalla Papers*, (1), 38-50.

Schumann, A. (2020, August 31). *History of conflict in India and Pakistan*. Center for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. https://armscontrolcenter.org/history-of-conflict-in-india-and-pakistan/

ST. JOHN, A. W. (1997). THE MEDIATING ROLE IN THE KASHMIR DISPUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN. *The Fletcher Forum of World Affairs*, *21*(1), 173–195. http://www.jstor.org/stable/45288985

Tellis, A. J., Fair, C. C., & Jo Medby, J. (2001). THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE KARGIL CRISIS. In *Limited Conflicts Under the Nuclear Umbrella: Indian and Pakistani Lessons from the Kargil Crisis* (1st ed., pp. 5–28). RAND Corporation. http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.7249/mr1450usca.8

South Asian Conflicts and Regional Security in the Context of Pakistan-India Relations: A Political Analysis
By: Saima Parveen

2023

Volume 2, Issue 1

Vater, J. J. (2019, June 23). *The Indus waters treaty: Prospects for India-Pakistan peace – NUS Institute of South Asian studies (ISAS)*. Institute of South Asian Studies. https://www.isas.nus.edu.sg/papers/the-indus-waters-treaty-prospects-for-india-pakistan-peace/

Westcott, S. P. (2020, May 29). *The case of UN involvement in Jammu and Kashmir*. E-International Relations. https://www.e-ir.info/2020/05/29/the-case-of-un-involvement-in-jammu-and-kashmir/

Zeb, R. (2021). Revisiting the Role of Nuclear Weapons in India-Pakistan Conflict: A Case Study of the Kargil Conflict. *Strategic Studies*, *41*(1), 1–18. https://www.jstor.org/stable/48732265