



INDO-PAK RELATIONS: FOCUS ON CROSS- BORDER TENSIONS AND DISPUTES

Javid Maqbool¹ & A. K. Tyagi², Ph. D.

¹*Research scholar, Jiwaji University, Gwalior (M.P.)*

²*Asst. Professor, Dept. of Pol. Science, Govt. MLB College Gwalior (M.P)*



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction:

Keywords: *India, Pakistan, Border, Disputes, Tension*

The history of India and Pakistan was started since 1947. The historical, political, and economic relations between India and the Pakistan were since British India. India's investment in the Pakistan, Pakistan's investments in India, agreements between Pakistan and India, prospects of co-operation between India and India and the visits of delegations and personalities. This part of the study is highly informative and directly related to the topic of the research work. The arguments and explanations on the different aspects of the historic, political, and economical relations between the two countries are enlightening and analytical. The third part of the analysis provides details of bilateral relationship between India and the Pakistan, India exports to Pakistan, Pakistan's imports from India, Pakistan's re-exports to India. The presentation is backed up with necessary statistical support in the different aspects of trade between India and Pakistan. The discussion and the information in this research study part provided a good backdrop to the research work.

The world's second-largest food producer after China, the Indian Food and Beverage industry is currently estimated at around 182 billion. India's food manufacturers, especially the small sized enterprises are exploring new destinations to increase exports.

The others countries of the world's most economically developed countries. According to trade analysts, India economy will continue to

grow even at a time when most developed countries are struggling due to the economic recession.

India imports around 60% of its food from Asian and African countries. Owing to the huge demand for cereals and other food products in the India, the country has approached Asian countries like Pakistan to supply rice, wheat and other food products.

Food exports to the India are estimated at around 33.3 billion annually. Due to gain from the India's business friendly environment, Indian food companies should offer high-quality products to consumers who have a high purchasing power.

The India and Pakistan is situated in the South Asia bordering 3323 kilometre border this border was runs states of Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. . In 14/15 August 1947 India and Pakistan became freedom of 250 years slavery of Britishers.

The capital state of India is Delhi and the Capital of Pakistanis Islamabad city located in largest and wealthiest parts of India and Pakistan. India and the Pakistan relationship since 1947 the countries in terms of trade as well as culture both. India and Pakistan had strong bonds of relationship which are founded on millennia old cultural, religious and economic communication between two regions. Since beginning of Independence both the countries have made sincere efforts to improve relation in all field, but the disputes of Kashmir region are very bitter and un- resolved. India-Pakistan bilateral relations had been received impetus from time to time with exchange of high level visits from both the sides including visits of president and prime minister of the countries.

The India and Pakistan trade, commerce and tourism relations had been gaining momentum and there is no negative effect of the global financial meltdown on the bilateral ties that have been seen so-far. The area of globalization has created fresh opportunities and new challenges which India

and the Pakistan can jointly face through enhanced co-operation for mutual benefit.

The India is technically India's biggest trading partner, followed by Saudi Arabia, however most of the trade stems from the fact that Pakistan is a transit hub for Indian goods. Most of the cargo is then re-exported from the Pakistan to other countries

Objectives/ Purpose of Study: The main purpose or objective of research paper study of small scale industries and also to provide solutions to the various problems faced by the small scale industries.

Methodology of Study: - For methodology primary data are collected by various methods personal interview and filing questionnaires and secondary data are collected by some earlier research works literature review of secondary data from various sources has been held as related to the stated objectives of the study as well as research study on internet survey basis.

Importance of The research study:

In this proposed research work the researcher will try to build the theoretical framework of the Cross-border Disputes between India and Pakistan, to identify and investigate the effectiveness of bilateral talks, and to critically understand the applicable rules, both legal and non-legal. He will also attempt the implementation of the rules and agreements as carried out and what might be its future. The analysis will combine various political economic and social etc aspects of the both the countries.

The proposed research work also analyzes the effectiveness and the responsibility of the international community on the Cross-border Disputes between India and Pakistan.

Defining the actors and describing their role in the Cross-border Disputes between India and Pakistan is another important issue.

Hence a discussion of the role of personalities involved will also be included in the work.

Problems:

The tensions between India and Pakistan are deeply rooted in their common history. Their failure to reconcile their differences ultimately resulted in the

partition of the Sub-continent. The partition itself was the result of a legal and constitutional process approved by both the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Unfortunately, however, the actual partition was accompanied by mindless blood-letting and lasting acrimony resulting from complaints about the work of the Radcliffe Commission that was entrusted with the demarcation of the boundaries of the two states. The messy procedure adopted by the British for determining the fate of the Princely States, sowed the seeds of the continuing conflict over the predominantly Muslim-majority state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The festering Kashmir dispute has had bad relations between India and Pakistan. It has caused two wars (1948 and 1965), a serious border conflict (Kargil, 1999) and has brought immense suffering and hardship to the people of the state. This unresolved dispute has also been a major drain on the resources of the two countries and has been a stumbling block to normalizing relations between them.

A problem closely related to that of Kashmir is the distribution of the water of the rivers flowing from there into Pakistan. Pakistan has a predominantly agrarian economy and, being a lower riparian state, has naturally been concerned about continuation of an adequate supply of irrigation water. The problem was thought to have been resolved in the early 1960s through the Indus Basin Treaty, mediated by the World Bank. But the problem is far from settled, as Pakistan has raised concerns over some of the Indian hydroelectric projects under construction on the western rivers that will affect waters for which Pakistan has the rights. The water problem has a serious potential to precipitate conflict in the future, given the rising requirements and shrinking supplies.

- Knowledge of people awareness about cross border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan are mainly concerned with Jammu and Kashmir? To know people awareness and people education questionnaire was filled. In which question was asked “Do you know about cross border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan are mainly concerned

with Jammu and Kashmir? ” Answer was given in yes/no. Table for this is as follows:

Table

S. no.	Knowledge of people	People of India and Pakistan	Total	%
1	Yes	100	60	60%
2	No	150	40	40%
3	Total	250	100	100%

(Source : Questionnaire)

Thus, from above table it is clear that only 60% of people know about cross border disputes tensions between India and Pakistan due to Jammu and Kashmir and rest are not at all aware about it.

Suggestions: There is a need to embrace an overarching strategic stability regime and to shun aggressive security doctrines to reduce the possibility of a nuclear conflict.

- The problems of terrorism and Non-State Actors need to be addressed jointly through institutionalized mechanisms.
- Water issues should be resolved through the mechanisms provided by the Indus Basin Treaty and should not be allowed to degenerate into a serious source of conflict.
- Confidence-building measures should be pursued to alleviate the “trust deficit” but should not be used as a substitute for the resolution of disputes.
- Economic co-operation and trade should be facilitated to develop mutuality of interest.
- India and Pakistan need to understand each other’s legitimate interests in Afghanistan and pursue them without coming into conflict with each other.

Conclusion and finding

Today’s situation is totally changed from the past. Today each country wants to protect its countrymen. In ancient time also kings used to protect its kingdom. But after wards this policy was abolished and democracy took its place. Now in each state/country democracy was applicable.

Due to democracy public has got many benefits but on the other hand exploitation has increased also. Following conclusion can be drawn with the help of following research:

It can be concluded that in the present commercial state it is very necessary for the people to be educated and aware. If people are not aware then when he will be exploited no one will know. Thus, the main conclusion is 'Aware People, Happy People'

It concluded that if people without opening mouth just bear the exploitation then it would adversely affect the society also. Silence of people is very dangerous and negative, which provides fertilizers to the tree of exploitation. Thus, 'Silent is slow way of end'

It is concluded from research that increased in awareness had been direct relation with women empowerment thus; both are directly and strongly related.

It is concluded that people are not fully aware about their rights. Even many of them don't know that any act related to people protection and awareness is made.

People know very well that where and how they are exploited but after knowing this also they are not using their rights.

Even this concluded from the research that due to liberalization, globalization and suggestions of new economic policy, people awareness movements had increased and many people organizations are formed.

It is known with the help of personal interview with authorities and many village people are not aware and not participation in government peaceful programmed.

After studying the, it is known administration is voluntary then works can be done on political influence.

It is concluded that non-government organizations are playing very important role in people awareness and protection. They have organized the people. And had been given strength to people awareness and protection movements. Such organisations play vital role in people education and their awareness.

Even this is concluded that due to people awareness only people can be protected from the cheating done to them like misguiding advertisement, information etc.

It can be concluded that for people protection and awareness both the countries government had been central and state government has done many efforts, which are very helpful to everyone.

In the following research total four hypotheses are include. In the end of the research it is necessary to find whether of the study is proved or not. And if proved then whether positive or negative. In the present research valuation justification of hypothesis is done, which is as follows :-

FIRST HYPOTHESIS

“Cross-border disputes and Tensions between India and Pakistan are mainly concerned with the historical problem of Jammu and Kashmir.”

TESTING:- This hypothesis is proved to be positive because people are unorganized as well as unaware. Thus, it is very necessary for the people to be organized, aware as well as educated.

SECOND HYPOTHESIS

“Even though various efforts have been made by both sides to create a peaceful environment on their common borders, but most of their efforts have failed because of Intricacies of the disputes.”

TESTING:- This hypothesis is also proved to be positive under the light of present research it is clear that people are able and aware .

THIRD HYPOTHESIS: “A strong will to resolve the Issues is required from both sides with an attitude of Flexibility and Compromise .”

Testing: It is also positively proved in the present research, With the help of following research, Thus it is very necessary for people to be actively participating in people’s welfare programmed which are run by government. Information/knowledge of exploitation by producers, traders

In the questionnaire, it was asked that “Does any resolution of problems between India and Pakistan with an attitude of flexibility and compromised?”

Its answer was given in YES/NO. It is explained by following table

Table

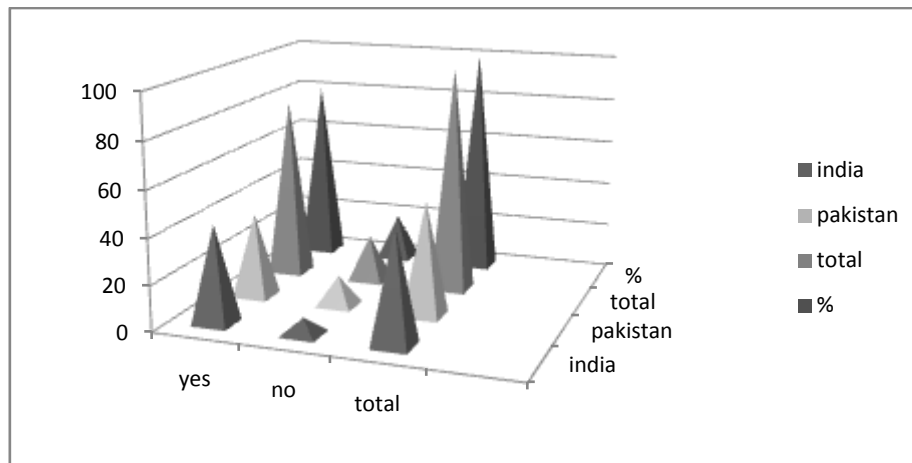
Knowledge to people	people of India	of People of Pakistan	Total	%
Yes	43	37	80	80%
No	07	13	20	20%
Total	50	50	100	100%

(Source : Questionnaire)

From the analysis of table it is specified that :

- 1) 80% of people know about the resolution of problems between India and Pakistan with an attitude of flexibility and compromised.
- 2) 20% of them believe no solution.

INFORMATION /KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PEOPLE FOR RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS



GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Conclusion:- It is concluded from above table that 80% people know about the resolution of problems between India and Pakistan with an attitude of flexibility and compromised. And rest 20% not know about the problems.

FOURTH HYPOTHESI:

“The Interest of the Kashmir public should be the first priority of the solution.”

Testing: It is also positively proved in the present research. With the help of following research.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

S.No.	Title	Author	Publisher	Year
	<i>History of India</i>	By A.V. William Jackson	the glorier society	London
	1956			
	<i>India-Pakistan in war & peace</i>	by J.N. Dixit	in India imprint India today group	2002
	<i>India and Pakistan A political analysis</i>	by Hugh tinker	Frederick A. Publisher	New York 1962
	<i>India and Pakistan continued conflict or cooperation?</i>		University of California press	London 2010
	<i>Research methodology for social science</i>	by M.thamilarasan	new century publication	Chennai 2015
	<i>Research & Methodology</i>	By C.R. Kothari	NAI.P	New Delhi 2017
	<i>Indian Economy problem</i>	By A.N. Agrawal	Uni. Pub.	Agra 2017
	<i>Business statistics</i>	Shukla & Sahay	SBP	Agra 2017
	<i>Magazines</i>			2014-2017
	<i>The economic times</i>			Mumbai India
	<i>Kuruchatra Monthly Magazine</i>			New Delhi
	<i>India Today Monthly Magazine</i>			New Delhi
	<i>News channels</i>			-2017
	<i>DD News</i>			
	<i>Aaj Tak</i>			
	<i>NDTV</i>			
	<i>Aaj news of Pakistan</i>			
	<i>Abb tak news of Pakistan</i>			
	<i>92 news HD of Pakistan</i>			
	<i>Channel 24 pakistan HD of pakistan</i>			
	<i>IBN 7</i>			
	<i>JAZEERA ENGLISH</i>			
	<i>JK news Kashmir</i>			
	<i>India tv</i>			
	<i>News Paper</i>			2014-2017
	<i>Nai Duniya Indore</i>	by Nai Duniya Group		
	<i>Times of India</i>	by Times of India Group		Indore
	<i>Bhaskar News Paper</i>	by Bhaskar Group		Indore
	<i>The economic times</i>	by Bennett coleman & co.ltd.		Mumbai
	<i>Daily express</i>	by lakson group		Karachi Pakistan
	<i>Dawn</i>	by dawn group		by herald Karachi Pakistan
	<i>daily jung</i>	by jang group		of newspaper Karachi Pakistan
	<i>greater Kashmir</i>	by Rashid Makhdoomi		on behalf of GK communication pvt. Group
	<i>Kashmir times</i>	by Dainik Kashmir times		Srinagar
	12) <i>Internet Websites</i>			
	<i>www.yahoo.com</i>			
	<i>face book</i>			
	<i>www.altavista.com</i>			
	<i>www.rediffmail.com</i>			