COMPLEXITIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF THE PROBLEM

CATEGORY OF PEOPLE ACCORDING TO PEOPLE BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Total geographical area of India is 3,287,263 square kilometres. Population is important & determining factor in economic development of the state. Social & economic development of the India depends upon population s strength. Total population of India is 121,056,957 (sources census 2011) that is distributed in 29 states. 83,34,63,448of population resides in rural area and 37,710,125resides in urban area.

Total geographical area of Pakistan is 796,096 square kilometre. Population is important & determining factor in economic development of the state. Social & economic development of the India depends upon population s strength. Total population of Pakistan is 214,931,848(August 2017) that is distributed in 29 states. 67.5% of population resides in rural area and 33.5% resides in urban area.¹

ECONOMIC POSITION AND DEVLOPMENT OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Economic development is very important for development of any country. For measuring economic development of any country adequate number of factors is needed. And to measure Economic development following factor are choose:-

(I)  AGRICULTURE

- Net saving area per individual.
- Percentage of trading crops in net sowing area.
- Agriculture products on per hectare net sowing area. (In rupees).

¹ See, census of India and Pakistan
• Availability of food grain per individual (in kg)
• Percentage of irrigated area in net sowing area.
• Number of electric pumps on total per thousand hectare of sowing area.
• Percentage of electric consumption in agriculture area in total electric consumption.
• Fertilizer consumption on per hectare sowed area (in kg).
• Agriculture loan distributed by co-operative societies to per farmer.
• Number of cooperative bank & its branches on per lakh population.

(II) INDUSTRIALISATION
• Number of registered factory on per lakh population.
• Number of employees working in registered factory on per lakh population.
• Percentage of industrialize employees in total main employees.
• Percentage of industrialize employees in total electric consumption.

(III) SOCIAL
(a) Education
(1) Percentage of total literate people in total population.
(2) Percentage of total literate females in total female population.
(3) Number of middle school on per lakh population.
(4) Number of high schools on per lakh population.

(b) Health
• Number of government allopathic hospitals on per lakh population.
• Number of beds in government allopathic hospitals on per lakh population.
• Number of ayurvedic, homeopathy & unani hospital on per. lakh population.
• Number of beds in ayurvedic, homeopathy and unani hospital on per lakh population.

(c) Population
1. Percentage of urban population in total population.

(IV) CONSTRUCTION

- Per individual electric consumption.
- Length of cemented road on per 100 square kilometres.
- Number of registered vehicle on per thousand populations.
- Telephone connection on per telephone centre.
- Telephone connection on per lakh population.
- Number of post office per lakh population.

(V) OTHER

- Percentage of families living above poverty line.
- Per individual receipts from sales tax (in rupees)
- per individual receipts from excise duty (in rupees)
- per individual receipts from entertainment tax (in rupees)

OUTLINE OF PEOPLE OF BOTH THE COUNTRY

Outline of People of both the country: - In present scenario people of both the country irrespective of his age, sex & social & educational level. Whether he is young or old, rich or poor, male or female, rural or urban, employed or unemployed. This means in this category all people of India and Pakistan are included. It can be categorized in following categories:-

Age: child, teenagers, adult & senior citizen.

Sex: male- female.


Economic level: poor, middle class and high-class.

Categories of people: -. Now, people are such a citizen who on his own discretion and responsibility uses his powers and rights. It can be divided in following categories:-
I Urban people

II Rural people

People of India general outline: - till the basic needs theoretically all people are one. On the basis of population India is second largest country. Out of this only 31.16 % (sources census 2011) resides in urban area & rest 74.28% in rural areas only.

People of Pakistan general outline till the basic needs theoretically all people are one. On the basis of population Pakistan is fifth largest country. Out of this only 38.76 % (sources census 2015) resides in urban area & rest 74.28% in rural areas only.

To a large extent India and Pakistan is poor, illiterate etc. & this is only the reason why they walk on others words only. A small portion of population is very modern and rest are traditional only which can be said orthodox. Thus, it can be concluded that in our state like our country only, all types of people are present which depends upon the outline of economic, social, cultural position, and population of the country.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL ENVIRONMENT

- Knowledge of people about role of government efforts for peaceful environment: - To know people awareness and people education questionnaire was filled. In which question was asked “Does government has done any efforts to create peaceful environment?” Answer was given in yes/no. Table for this is as follows:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge about government efforts</th>
<th>People of India</th>
<th>People of Pakistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)
Thus, from above table it is clear that only 60% of people know about the government efforts for peaceful environment and rest are not at all aware about it.

**KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE**

**ABOUT GOVERNMENT EFFORTS**

**GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION 5:1:1**

**Conclusion**
After analyzing table the following conclusion is drawn that government efforts for peaceful environment.²

² See, research questionnaire (table 5:1:1)
Information/knowledge of the resolution of problems between India and Pakistan.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge to people</th>
<th>People of India</th>
<th>People of Pakistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)

From the analysis of table it is specified that:

80% of people know about the resolution of problems between India and Pakistan with an attitude of flexibility and compromised.

20% of them believe no solution.
INFORMATION /KNOWLEDGE

ABOUT THE FOR RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION 5:5:1

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.³

(Source: Questionnaire)

³ See research questionnaire (table 5:5:1)
JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONFLICTS

According to some reports published by the council of foreign relations, the Pakistan military and the ISI have provided more support to terrorist groups active in Jammu and Kashmir, including the Al-Qaeda affiliate Jaish-e-Mohammed.

Pakistan has denied any involvement in terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, arguing that it only provides political and moral support to the secessionist groups who wished to escape Indian rule. Many Kashmiri militant groups also maintain their headquarters in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, which is cited as further proved by the Indian government. Many of the terrorist organisations are banned by the United Nations, but continued to operate under different names.

According to an analysis published by Sabancentre for Middle East policy at Brookings Institution, Pakistan was the world's "most active" state sponsored of terrorism including aiding groups and Pakistan has long aided a range of terrorist groups fighting against India in Kashmir and is a major sponsored of Taliban forces.

Author Gordon Thomas stated that Pakistan "still sponsored terrorist groups in the disputed state of Kashmir, funding, training and arming them in their war on attrition against India." Journalist Stephen Suleiman Schwartz notes that several militant and criminal groups are "backed by senior officers in the Pakistani army, the country's ISI intelligence establishment and other armed bodies of the state."

LIST OF SOME REBEL ATTACKS

Rebel attacked on Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly, A car bomb exploded near the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly on 1 October 2001, killing 27 people on an attack that was blamed on Kashmiri separatists.

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4 According to some reports published by the council of foreign relations
6 According to an analysis published by Sabancentre for Middle East policy at Brookings Institution
7 Author Gordon Thomas in article
It was one of the most noted attacked against India apart from on the Indian Parliament in December 2001. The dead bodies of the terrorists and the data recovered from them revealed that Pakistan was solely responsible for the activity.

1997 Sangrampora execute on 21 March 1997, 7 Kashmiri Pandits were killed in Sangrampora village in the Budgam district.

Wandhama execute In January 1998, 24 Kashmiri Pandits living in the city Wandhama was killed by Islamic terrorists.

8Qasim Nagar Attack On 13 July 2003, armed men believed to be a part of the lashkare-e-Toiba throw hand grenades at the Qasim Nagar market in Srinagar and then fired on civilians standing nearby killing twenty-seven and injuring many more.

Termination of Abdul Ghani Lone: Abdul Ghani Lone, a prominent All Party Hurriyat Conference leader, was terminated by unidentified gunmen during a memorial rally in Srinagar. The terminated resulted in wide-scale validation against the Indian occupied-forces for failing to provide enough security cover for Mr. Lone.

20 July 2005 Srinagar Bombing, A car bomb blow near an armoured Indian Army vehicle in the famous Church Lane area in Srinagar killing four Indian Army personnel, one civilian and responsibility for the attack.

Budhahchowk attack, A terrorist attacked on 29 July 2005 at Srinagar’s city centre, Budshah Chowk, killed two and left more than 17 people injured. Most of those injured were media journalists.


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8 Times of India news paper 13 July 2003
Pakistan has liable India of gross human rights violations in Indian-administered Kashmir. A report by the human rights watch stated two main reasons for the improving human rights condition in the region.

First, sincere efforts were made by the new Jammu and Kashmir state government headed by Mufti Muhammad Sayeed to investigate cases of human rights abuses in the state and to punished those guilty including Indian soldiers. More than 15 Indian army soldiers were frame by the Indian government in 2004 for carrying out human rights abuses in the state.

Second, the decrease in cross border attacked into India by armed revolted.

Both India and Pakistan continue to assert their jurisdiction or rights over the entire region of the former Dogra Kingdom. India considered all of Kashmir to be an integral part of India, and often made statements domestically about acquiring the Pakistani half, known in Pakistan as ‘Azad’ (free) Kashmir. In international forums however it has offered to make the Line of Control a permanent border on a number of occasions.

Officially Pakistan demand on a United Nation sponsored election, so that the people of Kashmir will have a free say in which country all of Kashmir should be incorporated into. Unofficially, the Pakistani leadership has indicated that they would be willing to accept alternatives such as a demilitarized Kashmir, if jurisdiction of Azad Kashmir was to be extended over the Kashmir valley, or the ‘Chenab’ formula, by which India would retain parts of Kashmir on its side of the Chenab River, and Pakistan the other side.

Besides the popular factions that support either parties, there is a third faction which supports independence and withdrawal of both India and Pakistan. These have been the respective stands of the parties for long, and there have been no significant change over the years. As a result, all efforts to solve the conflict have been futile so far.

Another matter at issued between India and Pakistan was the sharing of river waters. The subdivision of the Punjab created a difficult situation regarding the network of irrigation canals on which undivided Punjab’s agricultural prosperity depended. The canal headworks on the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi rivers fall in India. But only two of the 25 canals lay in India and one was in both countries. The agricultural lands in the portions of the Punjab that came to India’s lot
were much poorer, having much less irrigation service than those in Pakistan’s part of the Punjab.

Other problems:- After the research study, the following practical problem arises which are as follows chart shown:-

CHART SHOW OTHERS PROBLEMS

(SOURCES BY RESEARCH STUDY)
Other problems:- After the research study, the following practical problem arises which are as follows:

- Taking Delay decisions: - Form the analysis; it is clear that for giving decisions it takes a very long period. Thus, due to delay in taking decisions these loosing people confidence.

- Lack of people education: - Today’s people of both the countries are uneducated and unaware about his rights, due to which many problems take birth. Through research it is clear that lack of people education is main problem in fulfilling the objectives of the government.

- Lack of people awareness: - It is clear that still large category of people is unaware and creates problems in objective of the government.

- Unorganized people:- In this economic liberalization globalisation era people are still unorganized. Due to this creates so many problems.

- Lack of communication with rural people:- 2/3 of India’s population and Pakistan population resides in villages but still these villagers are lack of awareness. They are just exploited by terrorists.

- Publicity done by government of both the countries remains till cities and districts. They do not reach to villages. Thus, they think exploited as their fate and face it.

- Less participation of women in awareness movement: - Women make half portion of the population sill their participation in awareness movement is very less or say zero. They are the one who can be called the major population Thus, their participation is very necessary.

- Government and political corruption: - Corruption is main problem of the both the countries. Today these are dozens of laws for the protection of people but are not implemented. If anyone is arrested for fraud then is relived due to corrupt system.

- Terrorist’s problems: -Even terrorists are not afraid and do the antisocial activities. Thus, it shouldnot be stopped.
Pakistan failed to renew the agreement: - India had, under a standstill agreement, undertaken to supply water to the canals in Pakistan from the headworks in India against payment. The supply was made systematically and faithfully, but Pakistan failed to renew the agreement before or after its expiry on March 31/1948. In the circumstances, India approached Pakistan for an agreement and on May 4, 1948, the two Governments agreed to a progressive diminution of supplies to Pakistan by India, Pakistan recognising India’s own needs of water. This agreement worked for more than two years but on August 23, 1950, Pakistan suddenly repudiated it unilaterally, declaring that it had been signed “under duress”. Negotiations and heated debates dragged on till September 1960 when the Indus Water Treaty was signed.