“A CRITICAL STUDY OF CROSS-BORDER DISPUTES AND TENSIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN.”

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A Research Summary Submitted
For the degree of Ph.D in the subject of political science

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The relations between India and Pakistan have been marred since their existence as Independent States in 1947 because of several unresolved disputes.

These Disputes have accelerated into major conflicts from time to time. Cross-border tensions and encounters have become almost regular features of their mutual relations.

Therefore the main objective of the proposed study is to describe and analyze the causes, nature, and implications of Conflicts and Tensions between India and Pakistan in a historical and geo-strategic perspective.

It would also explain and evaluate the efforts made for establishing Cross-border peace and the out-come of these efforts highlighting the Complexities and Complications of the problem.

Ultimately it would attempt to suggest possible solutions to resolve Cross-border Disputes and Tensions between both the Countries.

These conflicts have put a heavy burden on their economies, and obstructed their social and infrastructural development to a great extent.

Not only that both of them have engaged in several devastating wars, resulting in heavy loses of men and material on both sides.

The question is how long this situation will continue. The volatility of their mutual relations has become all the more
dangerous since the acquirement of nuclear weapons by both of them.

1.2 NEED & IMPORTANCE OF 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.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH STUDY

1. To study the Cross-border Disputes between India and Pakistan in a Historical Perspective

2. To Discuss and analyze the causes and implications of Cross-border Tensions
3. To examine the Steps taken until now for establishing Cross-border Peace and their Out-come

4. To highlight the complexities and complications of the problem in view of geostrategic configuration of both countries

5. To suggest the possible resolution of Cross-border Disputes and Tensions.

1.4 HYPOTHESIS

In my proposed research work, I will take all the theoretical, legislative, and realistic aspects of Cross-border disputes and Tensions, so as to bring out the effects of Cross-border disputes and Tensions upon mutual relations of India and Pakistan.

I will highlight the major groups of factors that lead to instability in between relations.

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

2. 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.

3. A strong will to resolve the Issues is required from both sides with an attitude of Flexibility and Compromise.

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

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Study would follow a descriptive and analytical method of research based on historical effects and ground realities.
The work would consult both Primary and Secondary resources derived from official resolutions, reports, and communications as well as books, research-papers, newspapers, and special-reports etc.

A survey of opinions will also be conducted in order to ascertain the public opinions and views of the personalities in world in the re-solution of the disputes.

After identifying defining the hypothesis & determining specific information required attaching object of study, we have to look at type & source of data, which helps in living the desired results.

In a broader sense, we can say that there all two types of data.

**Primary Data**

**Secondary Data**

(1) **Primary Data**: - Any researcher for studying the problem collects primary data. The primary data are specifically collected for a specific research project.

For Collecting if the following methods are adopted:-

(1) Personal interview, which are of –

(i) Authorities

(ii) People

(2) By filing questionnaire:

Information is collect by the people and other concerned persons of through questionnaire.
(II) **Secondary Data**: Secondary data include those data, which are collected from some earlier research work and are applicable and useful. They are economical & same time also. They are easily available accuracy.

The Secondary data is collected through different legal books, magazines, booklets of people protection act and previous research done on this subject.

Primary data have been collected with the help of sampling method.¹

Sampling is a small representation of comparatively large group”

According to J.M. John “A group of persons selected from universe in which all persons are not included is called sampling”.

Methods used for sampling all as follows:-

Random sampling: - In this, selection of samples in done on the random basis. It is easiest method because if suggests us easy way to select the sample.

Objective sampling: - In this, selection is done after keeping some objective in our mind.

Mainly, the both above method will used for collecting primary data. In case of peoples, mainly random sampling and objective sampling, was also done there are many benefits of choosing sampling method.

Sampling method is time saving as well as money saving. It is useful in vast all as or large sample size.

It also provides important base for research. Conclusions drawn after using this method is not be as only thing which

¹ See C. R. Kothari, especially chapters 1 and 6, for research methodology.
becomes main defect of this method is specified study can’t take place only general study take peace and if all elements all not included in sample then the derived result or conclusions will not be proper.

As this research is not an institutional research and is an individual research thus it has all demerits which an individual research faces.

Again for data collection sampling method is used therefore is chance of demerits of sampling method also few major him rations are as follows :-

Time for study, which is very less for detailed study thus only us in macro study.

As term cross border disputes between India and Pakistan is very wide therefore all type of people all not included.

If gives only a general view about topic and thus not useful for limited areas.

1.6 REVIEW OF LITERATURE


Impact of the brutal direct rule of India over the Kashmiri people; Consequences of the conflict to U.S. interest; U.S. priority on the respect for human rights and rights to self-determination in Kashmir.

towards Kashmir, putting pressure on India to find a solution and emerge a clear leader.

Anatol Lieven 2002. “The Pressures on Pakistan.” Foreign Affairs 81(1): 106. Discussion on U.S. interest in keeping President Musharraf in power in Pakistan as opposed to Taliban-linked armed groups within Pakistan who want control. Islamists have exerted a political and ideological influence in Pakistan that threatens the security of the region.


1.7 PROBABLE CONTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH

Since the withdrawal of British, following the creation of the two dominions, India and Pakistan, Jammu and Kashmir has been the bone of contention between the two.

It is most tragic that India and Pakistan have been looking upon one another as enemies, since independence and there relations with each other are charged with an envenomed load of bigotry, prejudice, religious and nationalistic hostility.

Both countries have spent millions of rupees on defence against each other. The brave of both the countries to uplift their people’s pitiable low standard of living, have greatly hampered by their corrosive quarrels.

The relation between the two domains approached boiling point over the fate of three princely states Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir in 1947.
The two states have fought four wars; 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999. Three had origin on Kashmir dispute.

Thus, with the help of study following things are presented:

The present India and Pakistan relations; the history of unsolved conflicts, is designed to analyze true nature of India Pakistan conflicts and its long term consequences are affecting society this is mentioned in the study.

Are people aware about these problems? If not what are the reason and how this can be avoided. This is also mentioned in the study.

The government gives suggestions to various to groups for the progress of the people.

Does government is successful? If not, what are the obstacles and the suggestions to take them away?

1.8 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

As the term a critical study of cross- border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan is very broad, so the scope of the study is also very wide therefore wide all will be considered than there will be problem in collecting data regarding people behaviour & their problems.

As while doing blood test only few drop of blood is taken out from body, it presents the whole body information. The average data of India and Pakistan will clarify the large extend. This has to be done because while taking personal interview and filing questionnaire a lot of problem will be faced.

1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

As this research is not an institutional research and is an individual research thus it has all demerits which an individual research faces.
Again for data collection sampling method is used therefore is chance of demerits of sampling method also few major him ration are as follows :-

Time for study, which is very less for detailed study, thus only us in macro study.

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CHAPTER: 2 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

2.1 HISTORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

SOURCES WORLD ATLAS

CHAPTER: 2

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

2.1 HISTORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Indeed, Asia’s ugliest unsolved problem has been the constant bad relations between India and Pakistan. The roots of crises extend to the catastrophic partition of the two countries in 1947 when British government left the region after a 250 years period of rule characterized by exploitation and divide and rule conquer tactics.
The British empires divisive policies which were aimed at creating rift between Hindu and Muslims in order to dilute any potential cohesive opposing force.

The British pitted these two groups against one another and eventually Muslim league was forced to demand the creation of separate state to be called Pakistan. ²

Because it felt its interests would not be represented in the Hindu majority India. On august 15, 1947 after ruling the sub-continent the British surrendered the power India and Pakistan became two sovereign nations.

Partition created several problems like rehabilitation and evacuee property, shearing of assets and integration of princely states etc the dispute over.

The accession of princely states ; junagadh ,Hyderabad and Kashmir in less than five months after independence two countries were on the verge of war over this issue.

The trouble in India Pakistan relations begin in 1947 when Hindu maharaja wanted to accede against the wishes of overwhelming majority of its population.

This dispute is poisoned well from which infection has spread to every other point of contact between two countries. The importance of Kashmir to Pakistan can hardly be exaggerated. If in Delhi Kashmir question represents an issue of prestige or principle in Rawalpindi it looks like the matter of life and death.

II. Part A: Pre-Independence-Era (Before 1947) almost from the very beginnings of recorded history, India had to face a long succession of foreign invasions.

Being attracted to commercial potential of India, it was 17th century that the Europeans for the first time began

² See, A .v. Williams Jackson volume 1 ,especially chapter1 for history of India.
taking interest on large scale. The most important early entrants were the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British.

None of them come to India to settle here, they were all attracted by the stories of India’s fabulous wealth and affluence and by the excellence of her manufactured goods, which had big market in Europe the British also first time come to India as trading company like other Europeans.

The company which latter come to known as „East India company. The company increased its power and influence in the Indian sub-continent.

The situation deteriorated further after the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. The empire began to disintegrate and central authority weakened. The company which could now change the Nawab at its will become the de-facto sovereign power.

The Establishment of British rule in India was an entirely novel phenomenon for her, every previous ruling class, weather it has originally come from outside or was indigenous, had accepted the structural unity of India’s social and Economic life and tried to fit in to it. It had become Indianized and had struck roots in the soil of the country.

The new rulers were entirely different, with their base elsewhere, between them and average Indian there was vast and un-bridgeable-gulf a difference in tradition, in outlook, in income and way of living.

There were two worlds: the world of British officials and the world of Indian millions, and there was nothing common between them except a common dislike for each other.

The East India Company’s victory in the battle of Plessey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764 gave them political
control over the eastern states of Bengal and Bihar, and laid the foundation of the British Empire in India.

Over next hundred years several areas were annexed to the British Empire in 1858, the administration of the India was taken over by the British crown from the East India Company and there were no further annexation.

The British government directly assumed the power and responsibility with respect to Indian administration in 1858, from the East India Company.

Thus the British crown becomes the sovereign ruler of India and Governor General of India was also designed as viceroy of India.

The rulers of princely states were assured by the British government that their autonomy and freedom would not be encroached upon in the future and Governor General of India would deal with them as viceroy of India.

The British government tried to introduce various reforms in Indian government through the acts of 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and 1935.

The reforms were also intended to pacify Indian people and leaders of the congress, which represented the intellectuals of India from different walks of life.

2.2 DISPUTES EMINENTED FROM PARTITION OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN
1947: August 14/15. British India is partitioned into India and Pakistan as part of the independence process. Majority Muslim areas in the West (now all of Pakistan) and East (the place now called Bangladesh) form Pakistan. The British also allow the nominal rulers of several hundred “princely states,” who were tax collectors for the British and served at British pleasure, to decide whether they wanted to join India or Pakistan. Pakistan demands Kashmir accede to it.  

The Hindu ruler of Kashmir does not make a choice. Kashmir has three major ethnic areas: Ladakh in the northwest, which is majority Buddhist; the Kashmir Valley (controlled by India) and the part now controlled by Pakistan, which is majority Muslim, and Jammu (in the south), which is majority Hindu. The overall majority is Muslim.

1948: “Tribesmen” from Pakistan invade Kashmir with the support of the Pakistani government. The ruler of Kashmir asks India for help. India demands that Kashmir should accede to India first. The ruler agrees.

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2 See, A .v. Williams Jackson volume 1 ,especially chapter1 and 3 for history of India.
India sends forces to Kashmir and the invasion is blocked. Kashmir is divided into a Pakistani controlled part and an Indian controlled part. This de facto partition continues to this date with the dividing line being known as the Line of Control.

1948: India takes the Kashmir issue to the U.N. Security Council, which passes a resolution calling on Pakistan to do all it can “secure the withdrawal” of Pakistani citizens and “tribesmen” and asking that a plebiscite be held to determine the wishes of the people of Kashmir. Neither the force withdrawal nor the plebiscite has taken place.

1962: India and China fight a border war. China occupies a part of Ladakh.

1965: India and Pakistan fight a border war along the India-West Pakistan border and the Line of Control in Kashmir. U.N. brokered cease fire and withdrawal to pre-war lines affirmed by the leaders of the two countries at a 1966 summit meeting in Tashkent, USSR (now Toshkent, Uzbekistan).

2.3 THE BRITISH EMPIRES DIVISIVE POLICIES

The British Empires divisive policies, which were aimed at creating a rift between Hindus and Muslims in order to dilute any potential cohesive opposing force, began in a large scale in the early 1900s, when it started to fear the perceived growing strength of the Hindu nationalist movement.

In order to counter balance this perceived threat, the colonialist British government began to actively support Muslim league, a political entity spearheaded by Mohammad Ali Jinnah that aimed to represent sub-continents Muslim interests.
The British pitted these two groups against one another, and eventually the Muslim league was forced to demand the creation of a separate state, to be called Pakistan, because it felt its interests would not be represented in a Hindu majority India.

2.4 THE RISE OF KASHMIR SECESSIONISM IN INDIA:

While the past 1947 political history of Kashmir was at the times turbulent and a separate ethno-national consciousness among the Kashmir Muslims remained constantly strong, it was only in the 1980s that widespread frustration among the Kashmiri Muslims against some of their own leaders and the policies pursued by New Delhi erupted into a full blown secessionist movement against India.

The catalytic event had been the 1987 elections when newly formed but un-popular coalition between Indian congress and states ruling national conference party rigged the assembly elections and deprived the dissident groups of representation in the new legislature.

Then during 1988 several separatist leaders crossed the border to Pakistan controlled Azad Kashmir received training and weapons.

And returned to valley ready for political insurgency. Secessionism hardened in the valley with the increasing incidents of communal violence leading to flight of Hindu Kashmiri pundits from the valley to Jammu region and very soon the secessionist movement, spearheaded by the aforesaid pro-Pakistani Muslims, fundamental organisations, engulfed.

The entire valley the government of India invoked the Jammu and Kashmir disturbed area act and Armed force special power act (AFSPA). To deal with secessionist forces, tension between India and Pakistan become so intense that in may 1990 the Pakistan headed by General Mizra Aslam Beg was willing to use nuclear weapon to
“take out new Delhi” it was president Bush”s National security Advisor Robert gates and assistant secretary for middle eastern and southern Asian affairs who reportedly helped arrest a deadly encounter between them by visiting India and Pakistan.

2.5 THE WAR BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

2.5 THE INDO-PAKISTANI WAR CHART

A CHART SHOW THE INDO-PAKISTANI WAR
The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 was a culmination of skirmishes that took place between April 1965 and September 1965 between India and Pakistan. This conflict became known as the Second Kashmir War fought by India and Pakistan over the disputed region of Kashmir, the first having been fought in 1947.

The war began following the failure of Pakistan's Operation Gibraltar, which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against rule by India.

The five-week war caused thousands of casualties on both sides. It ended in a United Nations (UN) mandated ceasefire and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration.

Much of the war was fought by the countries' land forces in Kashmir and along the International Border between India and Pakistan.

This war saw the largest amassing of troops in Kashmir since the Partition of India in 1947, a number that was overshadowed only during the 2001-2002 military stands off between India and Pakistan.

Most of the battles were fought by opposing infantry and armored units, with substantial backing from air forces. Many details of this war, like those of other Indo-Pakistani Wars, remain unclear and many media reports have been riddled with media biases.

2.6 REFUGEE TREATY BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN:

Agreement between the governments of India and Pakistan regarding security and rights of minorities (Nehru-Liaquat agreement) on New Delhi, 8 April 1950 the following points of agreements:

A. The Governments of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure, to the minorities throughout its territory, complete
equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement within each country and freedom of occupation, speech and worship, subject to law and morality. Members of the minorities shall have equal opportunity with members of the majority community to participate in the public life of their country, to hold political or other office, and to serve in their country's civil and armed forces.

Both Governments declare these rights to be fundamental and undertake to enforce them effectively. The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its Constitution. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It is the policy of both Governments that the enjoyment of these democratic rights shall be assured to all their nationals without distinction. Both Governments wish to emphasise that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens, and that it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances.

B. In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where communal disturbances have recently occurred, it is agreed between the two Governments:

(i) That there shall be freedom of movement and protection in transit;

(ii) That there shall be freedom to remove as much of his moveable personal effects and household goods as migrant may wish to take with him. Moveable property shall include personal jewellery. The maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150 and to each migrant child Rs. 75;

(iii) That a migrant may deposit such of his personal jewellery or cash as he does not wish to take with him with a bank. A proper receipt shall be furnished to him by the bank for cash or jewellery thus deposited and facilities shall be provided, as and when required for their transfer to him, subject as regards cash to the exchange regulations of the Government concerned;

(iv) That there shall be no harassment by the Customs authorities. At each customs post agreed upon by the Governments concerned, liaison officers of the other Government shall be posted to ensure this in practice;
(v) Rights of ownership in or occupancy of the immoveable property of a migrant shall not be disturbed. If, during his absence, such property is occupied by another person, it shall be returned to him provided that he comes back by the 31st December, 1950. Where the migrant was a cultivating owner or tenant, the land shall be restored to him provided that he returns not later than the 31st December, 1950. In exceptional cases, if a Government considers that a migrant's immoveable property cannot be returned to him, the matter shall be referred to the appropriate Minority Commission for advice. Where restoration of immoveable property to the migrant who returns within the specified period is found not possible, the Government concerned shall take steps to rehabilitate him.

(vi) That in the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all his immoveable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise. A committee consisting of three representatives of minority and presided over by a representative of Government shall act as trustees of the owner. The Committee shall be empowered to recover rent for such immoveable property according to law. The Governments of East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura shall enact the necessary legislation to set up these Committees. The Provincial or State Government, as the case may be, will instruct the District or other appropriate authority to give all possible assistance for the discharge of the Committee's functions. The Provisions of this sub-paragraph shall also apply to migrants who may have left East Bengal for any part of India, or West Bengal, Assam or Tripura for any part of Pakistan, prior to the recent disturbances but after the 15th August, 1947. The arrangement in this sub-paragraph will apply also to migrants who have left Bihar for East Bengal owing to communal disturbances or fear thereof.

C. As regards the Province of East Bengal and each of the States of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura respectively the two Governments further agree that they shall:

(1) Continue their efforts to restore normal conditions and shall take suitable measures to prevent recurrence of disorder.

(2) Punish all those who are found guilty of offences against persons and property and of other criminal offences In view of their deterrent effect, collective fines shall be imposed, where necessary. Special Courts will, where necessary, be appointed to ensure that wrong doers
are promptly punished.

(3) Make every possible effort to recover looted property.

(4) Set up immediately an agency, with which representatives of the minority shall be associated, to assist in the recovery of abducted women. 53 NOT recognise forced conversions. Any conversion effected during a period of communal disturbance shall be deemed to be forced conversion. Those found guilty of converting people forcibly shall be punished.

(6) Set up a Commission of Enquiry at once to enquire into and report on the causes and extent of the recent disturbances and to make recommendations with a view to preventing recrudescence of similar trouble in future. The personnel of the Commission, which shall be presided over by a Judge of the High Court, shall be such as to inspire confidence among the minority.

(7) Take prompt and effective steps to prevent the dissemination of news and mischievous opinion calculated to rouse communal passion by press or radio or by any individual or organisation. Those guilty of such activity shall be rigorously dealt with.

(8) Not permit propaganda in either country directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them and shall take prompt and effective action against any individual or organisation guilty of such propaganda.

D. Sub-paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (7) and (8) of C of the Agreement are of General scope and applicable according to exigency to any part of India or Pakistan.

E. In order to help restore confidence, so that refugees may return to their homes, the two Governments have decided

(i) to depute two Ministers, one from each Government, to remain in the affected areas for such period as may be necessary;

(ii) to include in the Cabinets of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam a representative of the minority community. In Assam the minority community is already represented in the Cabinet. Appointments to the Cabinets of East Bengal and West Bengal shall be made immediately.

F. In order to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, the two
Governments have decided, apart from the deputation of their Ministers referred to in E, to set up Minority Commissions, one for East Bengal, one for West Bengal and one for Assam. These Commissions will be constituted and will have the functions described below:

(i) Each Commission will consist of one Minister of the Provincial or State Government concerned, who will be Chairman, and one representative each of the majority and minority communities from East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam, chosen by and from among their respective representatives in the Provincial or State Legislatures, as the case may be.

(ii) The two Ministers of the Governments of India and Pakistan may attend and participate in any meeting of any Commission. A Minority Commission or any two Minority Commissions jointly shall meet when so required by either Central Minister for the satisfactory implementation of this Agreement.

(iii) Each Commission shall appoint such staff as it deems necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and shall determine its own procedure.

(iv) Each Commission shall maintain contact with the minorities in Districts and small administrative headquarters through Minority Boards formed in accordance with the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

(v) The Minority Commissions in East Bengal and West Bengal shall replace the Provincial Minorities Boards set up under the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948.

(vi) The two Ministers of the Central Governments will from time to time consult such persons or organisations as they may consider necessary.

(vii) The functions of the Minority Commission shall be:

(a) to observe and to report on the implementation of this Agreement and, for this purpose, to take cognizance of breaches or neglect;

(b) to advise an action to be taken on their recommendations.
(viii) Each Commission shall submit reports, as and when necessary, to the Provincial and State Governments concerned. Copies of such reports will be submitted simultaneously to the two Central Ministers during the period referred to in E.

(ix) The Governments of India and Pakistan and the State and Provincial Governments will normally give effect to recommendations that concern them when such recommendations are supported by both the Central Ministers. In the event of disagreement between the two Central Ministers, the matter shall be referred to the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan who shall either resolve it themselves or determine the agency and procedure by which it will be resolved.

(x) In respect of Tripura, the two Central Ministers shall constitute a Commission and shall discharge the functions that are assigned under the Agreement to the Minority Commissions for East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam. Before the expiration of the period referred to in E, the two Central Ministers shall make recommendations for the establishment in Tripura of appropriate machinery to discharge the functions of the Minority Commissions envisaged in respect of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam.

G. Except where modified by this Agreement, the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December, 1948 shall remain in force.
EMERGENCE OF CROSS-BORDER TENSIONS AND THEIR IMPACT UP ON BI-LATERL RELATIONS

3.1 INDIA AND PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex due to a number of historical and political events. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent Partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir conflict and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. The Northern India and Pakistan somewhat overlap in areas of linguistics, demographics, geography, and economics.

After the dissolution of the British Raj in 1947, two new sovereign nations were formed—the domination of India and Domination of Pakistan. The subsequent partition of the former British India displaced up to 12.5 million people, with estimates of loss of life varying from several hundred thousand to 1 million. India emerged as a secular nation with a Hindu majority secular population and a large Muslim minority, while Pakistan emerged also as a nation with an overwhelming Muslim minority population; later becoming an Islamic republic.

3.2 SEEDS OF CONFLICT DURING INDEPENDENCE

About half a million Muslims and Hindus were killed in communal riots following the partition of British India. Millions of Muslims living in India and Hindus and Sikhs living in Pakistan emigrated in one of the most colossal transfers of population in the modern era. Both countries accused each other of not providing adequate security to the minorities emigrating through their territory. This served to increase tensions between the newly-born countries.

According to the British plan for the partition of British India, all the 680 princely states were allowed to decide
which of the two countries to join. With the exception of a few, most of the Muslim-majority princely-states acceded to Pakistan while most of the Hindu-majority princely states joined India. However, the decisions of some of the princely-states would shape the Pakistan-India relationship considerably in the years to come.

Junagadh was a state on the south-western end of Gujarat, with the principalities of Manavadar, Mangrol and Babriawad.

It was not contiguous to Pakistan and other states physically separated it from Pakistan. The state had an overwhelming Hindu population which constituted more than 80% of its citizens, while its ruler, Nawab Mahabat Khan, was a Muslim. Mahabat Khan acceded to Pakistan on 15 August 1947. Pakistan confirmed the acceptance of the accession on 15 September 1947.

India did not accept the accession as legitimate. The Indian point of view was that Junagadh was not contiguous to Pakistan, that the Hindu majority of Junagadh wanted it to be a part of India, and that the state was surrounded by Indian territory on three sides.

The Pakistani point of view was that since Junagadh had a ruler and governing body that chose to accede to Pakistan, it should be allowed to do so. Also, because Junagadh had a coastline, it could have maintained maritime links with Pakistan even as an enclave within India.

Neither of the states was able to resolve this issue amicably and it only added fuel to an already charged environment. Sarder Patel, India's Home Minister, felt that if Junagadh was permitted to go to Pakistan, it would create communal unrest across Gujarat. The government of India gave Pakistan time to void the accession and hold a plebiscite in Junagadh to pre-empt any violence in Gujarat. Samaldas Gandhi formed a government-in-exile, the Arzi Hukumat (in Urdu : Arzi: Transitional, Hukumat:
Government of the people of Junagadh. Patel ordered the annexation of Junagadh three principalities.

India cut off supplies of fuel and coal to Junagadh, severed air and postal links, sent troops to the frontier, and occupied the principalities of Mangrol and Babriawad that had acceded to India.

On 26 October, Nawab of Junagadh and his family fled to Pakistan following clashes with Indian troops. On 7 November, Junagadh court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration. The Dewan of Junagadh, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, the father of the more famous Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, decided to invite the Government of India to intervene and wrote a letter to Mr. Buch, the Regional Commissioner of Saurashtra in the Government of India to this effect. The Government of Pakistan protested. The Government of India rejected the protests of Pakistan and accepted the invitation of the Dewan to intervene. Indian troops occupied Junagadh on 9 November 1947. In February 1948, a plebiscite held almost unanimously voted for accession to India.

3.3 KASHMIR CONFLICT

Kashmir was a Muslim-majority princely state, ruled by a Hindu king, Maharaja Hari Singh. At the time of the partition of India, Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of the state, preferred to remain independent and did not want to join either the union of India or the domination of Pakistan. He wanted both India and Pakistan to recognise his princely state as an independent neutral country.

Despite the standstill agreement with Pakistan, teams of Pakistani forces were dispatched into Kashmir in response to the Hindu Maharajah's attempted genocide of Muslims in the state. The Maharajah of Kashmir attempted to change the predominantly Muslim demographics of his state by engaging in an ethnic cleansing of Muslims from the
Jammu section of his state, as his state forces massacred thousands of Muslims in Jammu and expelled thousands more from their homes in an effort to shift the population ratio in favour of Hindus.

This precipitated a revolt by the Muslims in the Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir against the Hindu Maharajah. Backed by Pakistani paramilitary forces Pashtun Mahsuds tribes.

Invaded Kashmir in October 1947 under the code name “operation Gulmarg” to seize Kashmir. They reached and captured Baramulla on 25 October. Instead of moving on to Srinagar just 50 km away and capturing its undefended airfield, they stayed there for several days. Kashmir's security forces turned out to be too weak and ill-equipped to fight against Pakistan. Fearing that this invasion would bring about an accession to Pakistan, the Maharaja now turned to India and requested India for troops to safeguard Kashmir. Indian Prime Minister Nehru was ready to send the troops, but the acting Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, advised the Maharaja to accede to India before India could send its troops. Hence, considering the emergent situation he signed the instrument of accession to the Union of India on 26 October 1947.4

- **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 3.3:3 |

---

4 See, Sanay prakash Sharma especially, chapters 2 and 4 for Kashmir and the U.N.O. RBSA publisher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no.</th>
<th>Knowledge of people</th>
<th>People of India and Pakistan</th>
<th>Total no. of people</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</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 cross border disputes tensions between India and Pakistan due to Jammu and Kashmir and rest are not at all aware about it.

3.4 THE SIACHAN DISPUTE:
As the world’s highest conflict zone, the Siachen glacier is recognised for its harsh weather and inhospitable terrain. Situated in the Karakoram Range, the glacier is approximately forty seven miles long and between two and four miles wide. Winter snowfall averages ten and half meters, and blizzards can involved up to 150-plus knots (more than 170 miles per hour) and the temperature more or less remains in the vicinity of -400 Fahrenheit and sometimes much lower due to wind. These factors have earned this landmass of contention the title of the “third pole”.

The UN ceasefire line was physically demarcated in accordance with the 1949 Karachi agreement up to the edge of the glacier region. From Siachen to Karakorum pass, recognised international practice was applied. It was decided to demarcate this glacier area at some later stage. The status quo was not disturbed even; During the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971.

**KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE**

**AWARENESS ABOUT CROSS BORDER DISPUTES AND TENSIONS**
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION 3:3:3

Conclusion

After analyzing table the following conclusion is drawn that 60% people are aware about cross border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan due Jammu and Kashmir and rest are not aware about the situations.5

3.4 THE SIACHAN DISPUTE:

---

5 See, research questionnaire (table 3:3:3)
As the world’s highest conflict zone, the Siachen glacier is recognised for its harsh weather and inhospitable terrain. Situated in the Karakoram Range, the glacier is approximately forty seven miles long and between two and four miles wide. Winter snowfall averages ten and half meters, and blizzards can involved up to 150-plus knots (more than 170 miles per hour) and the temperature more or less remains in the vicinity of -400 Fahrenheit and sometimes much lower due to wind. These factors have earned this landmass of contention the title of the “third pole”.

The UN ceasefire line was physically demarcated in accordance with the 1949 Karachi agreement up to the edge of the glacier region. From Siachen to Karakorum pass, recognised international practice was applied. It was decided to demarcate this glacier area at some later stage. The status quo was not disturbed even; During the Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971.

CHAPTER: 4

MEASURES FOR CROSS-BORDER PEACE AND THEIR OUT-COME

4.1 THE AGRA SUMMIT

The Agra summit was a historic two day summit meeting between India and Pakistan which was lasted from 14 -16 July 2001. It was organized with the aim of resolving long standing issues between India and Pakistan.

At this meeting, a proposal was made to drastically reduce nuclear arsenals, and cross border terrorism. However, the negotiations broke down and the process was collapsed so the Agra treaty was never signed.

Earlier in 1999, during Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee’s visit to Pakistan, both countries had acceded and
successfully ratified the Lahore Declaration and pledged to make joint efforts for peace and stability in South Asia.

The Kargil war was a major blow to the Lahore treaty and it stalled the treaty as the relations between two countries suffered a serious setback.

General Musharraf is widely believed to be a strategic Mastermind and brain behind the Kargil War.

On 11 March 2001, the UN secretary – General Kofi Annan called upon both India and Pakistan to retain the spirit of the Lahore Declaration, saying that it would require restraint, wisdom, and constructive steps from both sides.

Finally, the framework for negotiations of the Agra Treaty began with talk in New Delhi between President Pervez Musharraf and prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in July 2001.

After much diplomatic efforts, the Agra summit started amid high hopes of resolving various disputes between the two countries including the five decades old Kashmir issue.

Both sides started the summit with hopefulness and in a spirit of good will; especially President Musharraf who used the phrases “cautious optimism”, “flexibility” and “open mind” to describe his views for the summit.

Information/knowledge of People about awareness:-

In the questionnaire, it was asked that “General interest for awareness a] do you see listen news?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>People of India and listen news</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)

CONCLUSION:

From the analysis of table it is specified that:

40% of people are aware.

60% of people are not aware.
INFORMATION /KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PEOPLE AWARENESS

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION 4:4:4
Conclusion: - It is concluded from above table that 40% people are aware and 60% people are not aware.

- Information/knowledge of awareness:-

In the questionnaire, it was asked that “General interest for awareness

b] Do you read news paper?

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

**TABLE 4:4:4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>People of India and Pakistan</th>
<th>Read news Paper</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)

From the analysis of table it is specified that:

60% of people are aware and read news paper.

---

6 See, research questionnaire (table 4:4:4)
40% of people are not aware and does not read newspaper.

INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT PEOPLE AWARENESS

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION 4:4:4

Conclusion :- It is concluded from above table that 60% of people reading newspaper and they are know about and rest 40% are not know about.
INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE ABOUT AWARENESS:-

In the questionnaire, it was asked that “General interest for awareness

c) Do you watch television?”

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

**TABLE 4:4:4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>People of India and Pakistan</th>
<th>Watch TV</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)

From the analysis of table it is specified that:

50% of people are aware and watch television.

50% of people are not aware and does not watch television.

INFORMATION /KNOWLEDGE

---

7 See, research questionnaire (table 4:4:4)
ABOUT PEOPLE AWARENESS

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION 4:4:4

Conclusion :- It is concluded from above table that 50% People know about the awareness 50% of them are not aware due to many reasons.¹

CHAPTER: 5

¹ See, research questionnaire (table 4:4:4)
5.1 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 1,056,973 (sources census 2011) that is distributed in 29 states. 83, 34, 63,448 of population resides in rural area and 37, 7106,125 resides 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. 9

5.2 ECONOMIC POSITION AND DEVELOPMENT 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.

---

9 See, census of India and Pakistan
• Agriculture products on per hectare net sowing area. (In rupees).
• 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)

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

- 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.

---

10 See, research questionnaire (table 5:1:1)
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.\textsuperscript{11}
(Source: Questionnaire)

5.5 JAMMU AND KASHMIR CONFLICTS

According to some reports published by the council of foreign relations, the Pakistan military and the ISI have provided covert 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 wish to escape Indian rule. Many Kashmiri militant groups also maintain their headquarters in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, which is cited as further proof by the Indian government. Many of the terrorist organisations are banned by the UN, but continue to operate under different names.\textsuperscript{12}

\textsuperscript{11} See, research questionnaire (table 5:5:1)

\textsuperscript{12} See, Sanjay Prakash Sharma, especially chapters 10 and 12 for, Kashmir and U.N.O, RBSApublishers.

Another matter at issue between India and Pakistan was the sharing of river waters. The division of the Punjab created a difficult situation regarding the network of irrigation canals on which undivided Punjab’s agricultural prosperity depended. The canal head works 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 still 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 should not 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 head works 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.
According to an analysis published by Saban centre for Middle East policy at Brookings Institution, Pakistan was the world's "most active" state sponsor of terrorism including aiding groups and Pakistan has long aided a range of terrorist groups fighting against India in Kashmir and is a major sponsor of Taliban forces.
CHAPTER 6

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

By the help of research study following solutions and suggestions has been given are as follows:

➢ 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 institutionalised 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.

➢ It is necessary to include all important elements in the development process. To make India’s future bright it is very necessary to make equal adjustment of all-important factors. For the successful development of economy this is the best way.

➢ Development of organised strength. So that people can protest against the exploitation done to cross border disputes.

➢ We cannot depend upon the political parties. Therefore to make capable law is also part of people protection and awareness movement.
➤ People should be organised as well as aware, so as to stand against exploitation.

➤ Using print media such as magazines, newspaper, booklet advertisement, poster, exhibition etc and social media such as face book what sup instagram for providing necessary information to the public.

➤ It is duty of both the government of countries to arrange for the training of the people, so that they can join in the movement of protection and awareness. This responsibility can be fulfilled by many media and like publishing books, magazines, by arranging seminars, practical etc.

➤ To pass information to people of village, district, state and country. So that they can be aware of whatever is going on in the country and which affects them or not.

➤ People should be aware about their own rights and duties.

They should protest against exploitation.

➤ People should also aware others peoples about the exploitation.

➤ People should make their organisation and should be united.

➤ People should be aware about its interest.
People should have knowledge about the law and regulation. Overall, people should be aware about full environment.

Non-government institutions play an important role in awareness of people education. Thus, non-government organisation should keep following things in the mind so that they can help in providing exploitation free environments:-

- NGO’s should work bravely, faithfully and without partiality.

- Work should be done for people education at state level as well as small level.

- For awareness, emphasis should be given on women, because with the help of women, problems can be solving easily.

- NGO’s should be developed in such a way, so that people interest can be safeguarded in the process like globalisation, liberalization, privatisation etc.

- NGO’s should help the peoples to know about the level of products and services.

- Organisation should start free helpline services for the peoples, so that they can reach to the organisation with the problems.

- NGO’s should play the role of guardians and teachers for the people.
Legal actions should be taken against the one who is engaged in doing exploitation of people.

NGO’s should provide necessary information to the peoples.

NGO’S should play important role in solving the problems of the people.

Steps should be taken to expand the provisions relating to peaceful policy and their implementation.

For the help of people help of media can be taken.

Activities of people awareness and movement are limited up to cities only .Therefore it is duty of government to spread it to villages also.

Government should try to encourage the people organization, so that they can expand their activities in rural India also.

Government should concentrate on the problems of the peoples based on agriculture.

Government should help and encourage the process of building confidence in the people regarding people laws.

Even government should arrange for the people education from the school level to college.
➢ After keeping needs of people in the mind, government should make programme relating people education and awareness.

➢ Government should determine the duties of individual and organisation prior to the any public service or work.

➢ Government should increased any how start the people help line like it has started child help line, police control room etc.

➢ Government should also encourage the work of NGO’s in the field of people education, awareness and motivation for helps the government.

➢ Government should also take necessary steps to improve the basic structure of people forum.
CHAPTER 7
CONCLUSION

7.1 TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

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.”

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no.</th>
<th>Knowledge of people</th>
<th>People of India and Pakistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)
CONCLUSION:

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.
# KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE

## AWARENESS ABOUT CROSS BORDER DISPUTES AND TENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>60.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphical Presentation 3:3:3**

**Conclusion**

After analyzing the table, the following conclusion is drawn that 60% of people are aware about cross-border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan due to Jammu and Kashmir, and rest are not aware about the situations.

**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.”

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 5:1:1**

<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 61% 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
Conclusion

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

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.”

Information/knowledge of People about 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 5:5:1**

<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 PEOPLE FOR RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS

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.

Testing: It is also positively proved in the present research, With the help of following research, it is clear that people are not actively participated any welfare programmes which are runs against exploitation. Thus, it is very necessary for
peoples to be actively participating in people’s welfare programmes which are run by government.

FOURTH HYPOTHESIS:

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

- Knowledge of people awareness

In the questionnaire, it was asked that “Does government has involved the interest of the Kashmir public?” Answer was given in yes/no. Table for this is as follows:

**TABLE 3.3:3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. no.</th>
<th>Knowledge of people</th>
<th>People of India and Pakistan</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Questionnaire)

Thus, from above table it is clear that only 60% of people said yes and rest are not interested.
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION 3:3:3

Conclusion

After analyzing table the following conclusion is drawn that 60% people are aware and rest are not interested.

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

8.2 CONCLUSION
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 increase in awareness has 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 liberalisation, globalisation and suggestions of new economic policy, people awareness movements had increased and many people organisations 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 organisations are playing very important role in people awareness and protection. They have organised the people. And has 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.

It can be concluded from table 5:1:1 that government policies and efforts have impact upon the peoples and thus it could successful for general people’s awareness.

It is concluded from table 4:4:4 that educated peoples know about the awareness but 40% of them are backward and are unaware.

It is concluded from table 3:3:3 that 60% of the peoples think that cross border disputes and tensions between India and Pakistan are mainly concerned with Jammu and Kashmir.

It is concluded from table 3:3:3 that government should be involved the interest of the people of Kashmir.

Even this is concluded from the research that all objectives of the study or research have been fully achieved.
In the last 65 years, India and Pakistan have been unable to resolve their differences and develop a normal good neighbourly relationship, which could have benefitted people on both sides of the border. There have been several attempts to initiate a sustainable peace process, but most were either stillborn or abandoned in their infancy. Does it mean that the two countries are condemned to live in perpetual hostility? Can they overcome their historic rivalry and emulate the example of France and Germany in the post-World War II era? Are the problems besetting their bilateral relations so intractable that no resolution is possible? Can they set aside their differences for a while and build on commonalities of interests.