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 outcome 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 acquisition of nuclear weapons by both of them.

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.

**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.

**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.

**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**

**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.

**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.

¹See C. R. Kothari, especially chapters 1 and 6, for research methodology.
It also provides important base for research. Conclusions drawn after using this method is not be as only thing which 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.

**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.


Islamists have exerted a political and ideological influence in Pakistan that threatens the security of the region.


Benazir Bhutto. 2002. “Pakistan’s Dilemma” Harvard International Review. 24(1): 14. Focuses on the dilemma on the side of the forces aligned against international terror faced by Pakistan. Impact of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the lives of the people; Fears on the failure of the policy of strategic depth in Kabul; Concerns on the breaking of the linkages between military and religious groups.

Carole McGranahan. 2003. “Kashmir and Tibet: Comparing Conflicts, States, and Solutions.” India Review 2(3): 145-180. This article compares the situations in Kashmir and Tibet and claims that there are many commonalities. The author focuses on possible political solutions for the two conflicts that will address collective rights, national identity, and state sovereignty.


The article argues that bringing an end to the India-Pakistan Kashmir conflict will deter further growth of terrorist networks in Kashmir. The author feels that the resolution of the Kashmir conflict is part of the broader War on Terrorism.

Jasjit Singh. 2002. “Kashmir, Pakistan and the War by Terror” Small Wars & Insurgencies. 13(2): 81. Analyzes the origin of the culture of militant violence in the Jammu Kashmir region in India. Involvement of Pakistan in terrorist activities by Muslims in Kashmir; Wars fought between Pakistan and India; Impact of the
Islamization of Pakistan’s government and military; Involvement of Pakistan in Afghanistan’s conflicts.

Jessica Stern. 2000. “Pakistan’s Jihad Culture” Foreign Affairs. 79(6): 115. Reports on the presence of religious militants in Pakistan in 2000. Influence of the jihad, and how the terrorism is not as well known in the West as that of the Middle East; Thoughts on the war in Kashmir between the Indian army and the Pakistani mujahedeen; Impact of these religious militants on the political conditions in Pakistan.

Jessie Lloyd and Nathan Nankivell 2002, “India, Pakistan and the Legacy of September 11th.” Cambridge review of International Affairs 15(2): 269-287. Explores the changes experienced by India and Pakistan since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Ways in which the two countries will be the lynchpins of security in the Asia Pacific region; Reliance of the success of the security order in Southeast Asia on India and Pakistan’s cooperation; Need for the two countries to balance their domestic challenges and the demands of the international community.


Praveen Swami 2004 “Failed Threats and Flawed Fences: India’s Military Responses to Pakistan’s Proxy War.” India Review 3(2): 147-170. This article examines the series of threats made by India in response to Pakistan’s unconventional warfare in Jammu and Kashmir. It argues that India’s strategy has not effectively deterred Pakistan’s activities and claims that an alternate plan must be implemented by India.


Samina Yasmeen 2003 “Pakistan’s Kashmir Policy: Voices of Moderation” Contemporary South Asia. 12(2): 187. This paper focuses on Pakistan’s Kashmir policy during the 1990’s and the different approaches favoured by different groups within Pakistan. These say argues that Pakistan has made efforts to resolve the Kashmir dilemma but has many constraining factors; therefore India needs to work within the framework of Pakistan’s limitations.

Note worthy contribution.


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?

**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.
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 rations are as follows :-

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