

THE COMPLEX JOURNEY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA'S POLITICAL RELATIONS: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE (1947 TO 2023)

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ABSTRACT

The political relations between Pakistan and India have a long and complex history, dating back to their independence from British rule in 1947. The partition of the Indian subcontinent into two separate nations, India and Pakistan, was a result of deep-seated religious and political differences between the Muslim and Hindu communities. This partition was accompanied by widespread violence and displacement, leading to a strained relationship between the two countries from the very beginning. In the early years after independence, Pakistan and India were involved in several conflicts, most notably the Kashmir conflict over the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The two countries also engaged in a series of wars, including the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 and the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. These wars not only resulted in loss of life and property but also deepened the animosity between the two nations. However, there have been some efforts towards improving relations, such as the Shimla Agreement in 1972 and the Lahore Declaration in 1999, but they have been short-lived and have not been able to resolve the underlying issues. Currently, the relationship between Pakistan and India remains strained, with ongoing conflicts and tensions over issues such as terrorism, nuclear weapons, and territorial disputes. Despite occasional efforts towards peace talks, it is clear that the historical background of these two nations has played a significant role in shaping their political relations, and it will continue to do so in the future.

Keywords: Pakistan, India, partition, British rule, Kashmir dispute, 1971 war, Shimla Agreement, Lahore Declaration, efforts, future

1. INTRODUCTION

The political relations between Pakistan and India have been complex and tumultuous since the two countries gained independence from British rule in 1947. The partition of the Indian subcontinent into two separate countries, India and Pakistan, was accompanied by violence, displacement, and the loss of millions of lives. This event marked the beginning of a long history of political tensions and conflicts between the two nations.

The roots of the political animosity between Pakistan and India can be traced back to the British colonial rule in India. The British, in their divide and rule policy, had sowed the seeds of religious and cultural differences between the Hindus and Muslims, who had lived together peacefully for centuries. The demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims in

India gained momentum in the early 20th century, leading to the formation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.

After World War II, the British government announced its decision to grant independence to India and to divide the country into two separate nations based on religious lines. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 declared the birth of two new countries - India with a Hindu majority and Pakistan with a Muslim majority. However, the partition was not a smooth process as it was marred by violence and bloodshed. Millions of people were uprooted from their homes, and widespread communal riots broke out, leaving a deep scar on the psyche of both nations.

The political relations between Pakistan and India continued to deteriorate in the aftermath of partition. One of the main reasons for this was the dispute over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. Both countries claimed the territory, and this led to the first Indo-Pakistani war in 1947-48. The war ended with the intervention of the United Nations, and a ceasefire line, known as the Line of Control, was established.

The relationship between the two countries worsened further with the outbreak of the 1965 war, which was triggered by the Kashmir issue. Despite renewed efforts by the international community, the two countries have failed to resolve the Kashmir dispute, and it remains a major bone of contention between them.

In 1971, another war broke out between India and Pakistan, which led to the creation of Bangladesh. This conflict was also a result of the Kashmir issue and the political and economic differences between East and West Pakistan. The war ended with the signing of the Simla Agreement, in which both countries agreed to resolve their disputes through peaceful means.

Since then, there have been several attempts by both countries to improve their political relations and resolve their issues through dialogue. In 1999, former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee signed the Lahore Declaration, which aimed to establish peace and cooperation between the two countries. However, the Kargil conflict in the same year derailed the progress made by the two nations.

In recent years, the tension between Pakistan and India has been fueled by cross-border terrorism and insurgencies, especially in the disputed territory of Kashmir. The 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, which were carried out by Pakistani militants, further strained the relations between the two countries, leading to a breakdown of diplomatic ties.

Despite all the challenges, there have been some positive developments in the political relations between Pakistan and India. In 2018, both countries agreed to open the Kartarpur Corridor, a visa-free border crossing that allows Indian pilgrims to visit a holy shrine in Pakistan. This move was seen as a significant step towards promoting peace and people-to-people contact between the two nations.

1.2 Research Questions:

- 1-What is the historical Background of Pakistan and India`s Political relations (1947 to current)?
- 2-What steps can both countries take to improve their political relations and resolve the ongoing disputes between them?

1.3 Research Objectives:

- 1- To analyze the previous situation of (IWT) and the distribution of water within both countries since 1947-2023.
- 2- To suggest the ways to improve the relations of both the States at political level.

1.4 Research Methodology

The study of historical background of Pakistan and India's political relations from 1947 to current was a complex and challenging task. It required a systematic approach and a sound research methodology to unravel the intricacies of this dynamic relationship. The first step in this process was to identify the relevant sources of information, which include primary sources such as official documents, treaties, and speeches, as well as secondary sources such as books, articles, and scholarly papers. The researcher critically analyzed and evaluate these sources to ensure their credibility and reliability. Additionally, a comparative approach was utilized to examine the perspectives of both countries on key events and issues. Furthermore, the use of qualitative and quantitative methods provides a comprehensive understanding of the historical events and their impact on the political relations between the two nations. It was essential for the researcher to remain unbiased and objective throughout the research process to present an accurate and balanced representation of the historical background of Pakistan and India's political relations.

1. Pakistan and India`s Political relations (1947-current):

Independence movement of sub-continent was an order of historic actions with the final purpose of wind-up British Raj in India. Finally on 1857-1947 British Raj was over. The partition of South Asia by the British government is one of the most bloodthirsty and terrifying in the history of the world.

Hence Pakistan and India came into existence as separate states (Prakash, O., 2003).

Because the line in that region was not marked after the split, Pakistan was able to seize the entire creek, giving rise to the Sir Creek controversy. A contested area of marshes between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat) that eventually empties into the waters of the Arabian Sea is known as Sir Creek. It overlaps the territories of the Indian state of Gujarat's Kutch region and Pakistan's Sindh province (Mishra, R., 2015). Known locally as 'Baan Ganga', it spans a length of 96km and lies on the border of Gujarat and Sindh province in Pakistan (Misra, A., 2010). India contends that the boundaries of Sir Creek align with international rules, whereas Pakistan maintains that the actual boundaries of Sir Creek extend eastward along the Rann of Kutch into Pakistan.

Any distributaries by India in the Sir Creek could harm Pakistan's marine economy as it is an important fishery and also has underground natural resources gas and oil reserves. A resolution submitted by the Bombay Government in 1914 linked Sir Creek on the map with Sindh within Pakistani borders.

The partition of sub-continent was the result of various socio, economic and religious factors. After the partition of India, both Pakistan and India became prominent in the world map as two separate independent states. The two countries agree on many matters, but water and the issue of Kashmir have remained at the top of the list of important issues even after becoming independent states (Sengupta, V., 2009). Even since the partition of India, it has carried out illegal military operations to occupy Kashmir, and has brutalized the people there. There have been a lot of clashes and military operations between the two countries regarding the Jammu & Kashmir issue (Chakrabarti S., 2016). From the Muslim Islamic point of view, a free and independent Pakistan came into being while India became a separate country under the majority and caste system and by cunning tactics.

Relations between the two sides deteriorated significantly due to the dispute over the partition of Bangladesh (Sprent, O. H. K., 1948). On March 13th, the Indian parliament passed a resolution urging Pakistan to address the concerns of Bengalis. However, Indian leader Mukti Bahini politicized the resolution by initiating military action, prompting

Pakistan to declare war in response. Subsequently, on December 16th, 1971, a full-scale war erupted between the two countries over the independence of Bangladesh, resulting in the division of Bangladesh into East and West Pakistan. After a prolonged struggle spanning 25 years, East Pakistan emerged as a free and independent province (Pathave, T., 2022). Bangladesh's separation from Pakistan was fueled by animosity between the two states and India's involvement. The primary catalysts for East Pakistan's secession were economic disparities, religious and ideological differences, cultural divides, political violence, and linguistic conflicts, particularly centered around the Bengali language (Jalal, 1994).

Efforts to resolve the Bangladesh crisis, including discussions between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Yahya Khan, and India in Dhaka in March, proved futile (Raghavan, P., 2013).

Junagarh is located in the south western state of Gujarat in India. It was important in its culture, trade, song and dance as well as foreign friendly relations. After Pakistan and India became separate and independent countries, Pakistan claimed that Junagarh state was also part of Pakistan, but did not recognize this position of Pakistan because this state was part of India after the partition of India (Bhargava, R., 2000). Therefore, due to various communal reasons Sardar Patel annexed the princely states of Hyderabad and Junagarh to India, while 80% of the population of Junagarh was Hindu (Hussain E., 2019).

Since the partition of India, the ongoing and most significant conflict between the two sides has been the Kashmir issue, which remains unresolved to this day (Ganguly, R., 1998). Conflicts between India and Pakistan escalated over access to Jammu and Kashmir. The root cause of the Kashmir issue lies in its geography and ideological differences. India's occupation of Kashmir through illegal military operations sparked further tensions, leading Pakistan to retaliate with attacks. Given the critical importance of Kashmir's water resources to both countries, India sought complete control over the region. Consequently, India brought the Kashmir issue to the United Nations Security Council in 1948, prompting the formation of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to seek a resolution (Maajid, D. A., & Hussain, D. M., 2020).

After deliberations with both governments, the UNICP made significant amendments to its resolution on August 13, 1948, dividing it into three parts. Despite a ceasefire arranged between Pakistan and India from January 1948 to 1949, the Kashmir issue remained unresolved, leading to two wars between the two countries (Ganguly, S., Smetana, M., Abdullah, S., & Karmazin, A., 2019). Consequently, Kashmir was divided into two parts: Jammu and Kashmir and Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), with some areas of Gilgit-Baltistan also divided. Despite this partition, animosity and tension between the two countries persisted, fostering an atmosphere of mistrust that continues to affect relations between Pakistan and India (Mangrio, N., 2012).

The Indus Waters Treaty, signed in 1960 with the United Nations mediating between Pakistan and India, stands as a crucial agreement aimed at resolving water disputes between the two countries. It has provided a framework for cooperation on water management, averting further water-related conflicts. However, the treaty has also been a source of controversy and dispute, reflecting the broader challenges and complexities of the Pakistan-India relationship (Judd, D., 2004). Implementing the agreement has been challenge with disputes arising over water sharing and hydroelectric projects (Jamir, O., 2016).

After the war of independence despite the fact, the British had destroyed they considered Muslim's threat to their government. They tried to spoil him Muslim's position in social, economic, political and educational fields. (Chiryankandath, J, 1992). Sir Syed Ahmad Khan presented the Two-Nation-Theory and is known as the "Father of the Pakistan Movement". He showed the Muslims the path of progress. He had written a pamphlet, "Cause of Indian Revolt" in which he said that Hindus were equally responsible of the war. It originated in (1944 to 1960). In the 1940s, the nuclear gradually took the path the path militarism in India. India's goal was to develop nuclear weapons in 1967, which included Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. India was successful in the military action between Pakistan and India in 1971.

With the partition of Pakistan and India under British rule both the countries faced many problems. Due to this partition, Lakhs of the people were

displaced and miscreants opened up the market for killing based on religious viewpoints and other constrains and killed countless innocent people. Despite gaining independence, conflicts and wars continued to occur in both the countries due to various reasons. Pakistan and India have also been involved in a range of non-military conflicts and disputes, including water sharing, trade, and terrorism (Salman, S. M. 2008).

Political relations between the two countries have been complicated by a range of factors, including ideological differences, security concerns, and territorial disputes. The two countries have different political systems, with India being a secular democracy and Pakistan being a predominantly Muslim country with a history of military coups and authoritarian rule (Jaffrelot, C., 2002). Despite several efforts to improve their relations, including a number of peace initiatives, the relationship between Pakistan and India remains anxious with tension and conflict.

The Pakistan-India boundary is one of the greatest organized international limitations in the world. Pakistan-India relationships are stuck in power politics creating the two countries as challengers with opposing individualities and securities (Kenneth N Waltz, 2010). Although the continuing conflict, the terms between Pakistan and India are also recognizable by circumstances of collaboration where the both sides have showed logical associations and given way for discussions. This direction to give significance to this hesitating links state-to-state (Jauhari, A., 2013).

2.1 Phase (1947-57):

On June 3, 1947 the British Government recognized India and Pakistan as two separate states. Many tragic events took place when the demarcation between Pakistan and India was determined (Talbot, I., 2010). After fear the revenge and administrative actions, both states were bathed in blood. The main issues of both countries included refugees, demarcation and distribution of Kashmir assets (Ahsan, A. (2003).

Lord Mountbatten the last Viceroy of India, added the four states were annexed to Pakistan like Jodhpur, Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad, keeping in view the geographical location of the states. Junagadh and Hyderabad were stable states and their partition led

to protest in India and later India cleverly captured these two states On 17th September 1948 (Butalia, U., 1994).

The state of Junagadh was attached to the south-western part of Gujarat and had a population of 80% Hindus. In 15 August 1947, the ruling Nawab of this state agreed with Pakistan and approved the accession, while India was strongly against this accession. (Mukherjee, R. 2019). Because India considered the state of Junagadh as its right and at time of partition of India, this state was merged with India. Despite the position of India, the majority population of Junagadh who were Hindus was completely in favor of joining India while the ruler was a Muslim; he wanted to join the state with Pakistan (Amjad, A., Usman, A., & Amjad, U. 2017). Both sides wanted to merge this state geographically with them. Due to Indian military operations, the ruler of the state on 26 October escaped to Pakistan with his family (Grare, F., 2014). Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto tried to discuss the issue with Indian, while India invited Mr Bush through the letter to engage in the discussion. Pakistan strongly criticized this behavior of India. India justified its occupation of Junagadh ignoring Pakistan's protest (Bajpai, K. S. 2003). So on 9th February 1947 India completely occupied Junagarh. And in 1948, India passed a referendum with its complete monopoly over the state, thus the issue was resolved due to the truce line with the intervention of the United Nations (UN) (Lumby, 1954).

In 1954, India conducted a military operation that resulted in taking complete control of a portion of Kashmir, transforming it into Indian Territory (Haroon, Sana, December 1, 2007). This move significantly altered the political landscape of the region and intensified tensions between India and Pakistan.

Another major point of contention between the two parties was the division of water resources in the Sindh Basin. India unilaterally controlled water supplies from the double headwork's starting from April 1st, 1948, which further exacerbated the conflict (AC, M. S., 2005).

In 1951, Eugene Black, the President of the Bank of England, appealed to various banks for funds to address the water dispute between India and Pakistan. Subsequently, the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) was signed in 1960 with the consent of both

governments, aiming to resolve the water dispute between the two countries (Warikoo, K., 2002).

Since India gained independence, the Kashmir issue has remained a prominent point of contention between the two sides (Adhikari, S., & Kamle, M., 2011). India's desire to forcibly occupy Kashmir led to the presentation of the Kashmir issue before the United Nations Security Council in 1948, where India levied false accusations against Pakistan (Marshall Cavendish, 2006). Hari Singh Maharaja of Kashmir supported India (Marshall Cavendish, 2006). The government requested a ceasefire from the Security Council. Pakistan also retaliated and the armies of both countries started fighting on the Kashmir Front, but the Security Council declared an immediate ceasefire on 13 August 1948 (Ali, S., & Saeed, A., 2019). The ceasefire Line was demarcated in July 1949. The Kashmir side of Pakistan included parts of Jammu and Punch in western Kashmir, parts of Gilgit (Marshall Cavendish, 2006) and a large part of the Ladakh peninsula with border of China. Ladakh and Kashmir were also considered to be in a ceasefire (Abdullah, S. M. 1964). Since then, no referendum has been arranged in Kashmir (Ganguly, Sumit, 2020). Liaquat Ali Khan tried hard to solve this Problem but failed. To resolve the Kashmir issue, Jwahir Lal Nehru and his deputy Sardar Patel refused to join the meeting saying that there was nothing to be gained by talking to the Pakistani leadership and leaving Mountbatten alone, the meeting would end (Thomas, Raju 1992). On 1st January 1949, the two countries resolved the Kashmir conflict in a war (Moten, A. R. 2019) and an agreement was reached that ended Indian military occupation of Kashmir as per the Truce Line established by the United Nations (UN) (Ganguly, Sumit, 2020). On the other hand, Pakistan annexed part of Kashmir incompletely under the name of Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) (Schofield, V. 2010). India once again succeeded in illegally occupying Kashmir in 1954 (Dhall, D., 2018).

The south Asia treaty organization founder was John Foster Dulles and Dwight D Eisenhower. In 1950, in an effort to reduce the size of the communist party, in 1954 SEATO and SEANTO pact was reached. Its primary function was to provide a link between the Asian SEATO and the European NATO military alliances in defense against Soviet expansionism in the context of the Cold War. America called Pakistan

a moderate country because Pakistan had taken important steps against the communist parties. Both the USA and the Kingdom of England bolstered Pakistan's defense forces and self-defense capabilities during these accords (Milestones, 1953–1963).

In 1954, India carried out a military operation to assert complete control over a portion of Kashmir, formerly a semi-autonomous state, thereby integrating it into Indian Territory (Haroon, Sana, December 1, 2007). India accepted the ceasefire order issued by the UN for Kashmir on September 21st, while Pakistan accepted it on September 22nd. There were apprehensions about the possibility of hostilities between India and Pakistan and about the Kashmir dispute between 1940 and 1950 (Thomas, Raju, 1992). There were fears this long-running disagreement may spark another conflict (Vaish, V., 2011). Therefore, on 8 April 1950, the two leaders signed the Liaqat Nehru Pact, under which the minorities in Pakistan and India were to be protected. Both parties (Marshall Cavendish, 2006), communal protests spread in various sectors and these protests had a very bad impact on the minorities of both the countries (Misra, A. 2001). Kwaja Nazimuddin assumed the post of Prime Minister in 1951 and appointed Ghulam Muhammad as the Governor (Marshall Cavendish, 2006). Pakistani Governor General Muhammad Ali Bogra appealed to Pandit Nehru to resolve the conflict between Pakistan & India (Marshall Cavendish, 2006). Nehru was ready to discuss anything except the Kashmir issue including the philosophy and ethics. Within six months of assuming power as Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Bogra drafted a constitutional formula known as the program in history (Mohan, A., 1992).

In 1953, India faced aggression in Kashmir which it tried to crush through its military operations. Pakistan strongly criticized this reaction of India (Marshall Cavendish, 2006).

However, in a situation in August 1953, the following points were emphasized:

- a) The Kashmir issue will be decided in unity according to the people demands through objective base referendum.
- b) A Referendum must be held by April 1954.
- c) Development between two countries can only happen in the form of mutual cooperation and unity.

After the Delhi meeting, both countries between 1963 and 21 September 1974 communicated with 27 letters (Shah, M. A. (1995). However, in 1954, Pakistan received news of American military aid, asking Pandit Nehru to withdraw. Muhammad Ali pointed out India's strength in writing (Ziring, L. 1978).

And criticized of Nehru to Pakistan's army cooperation and finally direct talk with Bogra that had begun with high hopes (Marshall Cavendish, 2006). Therefore, Muhammad Ali Bogra wrote in a letter on 21 September, 1954 (Ashraf, F., 2002).

Both Pakistan and India laid claim to the region of Jammu and Kashmir. At the time of partition, Kashmir's population was predominantly Muslim, while its ruler, a Hindu Dogra, expressed a desire for the state to merge with India. However, the Muslim leadership rejected this, aligning with Pakistan's stance that Muslim-majority areas should join Pakistan. India, on the other hand, argued that because the region was ruled by a Hindu ruler, it should be part of India. Despite objections, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir signed an agreement with the Indian government to join India. Subsequently, India deployed its army into Kashmir, leading to conflict initiated by Kashmiri Muslims, who managed to liberate about one-third of the region from Indian forces. India brought the issue to the UN Security Council, asserting Kashmir's formal integration into India, while Pakistan contested this claim.

In response to the escalating tensions, the UN Security Council passed a resolution in 1948 calling for a ceasefire in Kashmir and acknowledging that the future of the region should be determined by the will of the Kashmiri people. It stipulated that a plebiscite would be conducted under UN supervision to ascertain their preference. This resolution led to the cessation of hostilities in Kashmir, with UN observers appointed to monitor the ceasefire (Staniland, P., 2008; Haroon, Sana, December 1, 2007).

After the initial success of arranging a ceasefire in Kashmir, it was expected that the UN would hold a plebiscite in Kashmir under its supervision, but the UN could not hold plebiscite due to the refusal of India. The UNSC made several attempts to hold a referendum in Kashmir as was promised.

In 1956 at the beginning of 1957, a campaign to abolish One Unit was started. Suhrawardy tried to

save One Unit, but in 1957, fearing dismissal, he resigned took over the post (Wolpert, S., 2011).

2.2 Phase (1957-67):

In 1957, the UN sent a representative to Pakistan and India to review the Kashmir issue. Pakistan gave full cooperation to the envoy but India refused to cooperate it. Even today, India is not ready to implement resolution of the Security Council.

Along with the water dispute between Pakistan and India, the main and important issue is Kashmir. India had agreed to the Kashmir basic in 1957. The World Bank settled the water dispute between the two countries by mutual accord in 1960 under the IWT (Kalair, A. R., Abas, N., Hasan, A., & Khan, N. 2019).

On 1962 Sino-Indian conflict, that the external parsons of Pakistan and India and Pakistani President Bhutto both embraced and thoughts beneath the help of reconsidered the views in case of Kashmir of the UNSC.

In 1962, India faced a significant defeat in a war against China and subsequently sought to assert itself by attempting to occupy the disputed territory of the Rann of Kutch. However, this effort also ended in defeat for India. The Rann of Kutch, renowned for its vast expanse of white salty sand, is recognized as the largest salt desert globally. In response to these setbacks and to reclaim its honor, India turned its focus towards Pakistan.

Following failed talks in 1963, the Kashmir issue once again came to the forefront of international attention in 1964, prompting both Pakistan and India to bring the matter before the United Nations Security Council. Tensions escalated when the Pakistani army breached the border line of the Rann of Kutch region in Gujarat, India. This incursion reignited the Kashmir conflict.

On the night of 6th September 1965, India initiated open aggression against Pakistan. Despite facing significant military and economic disparities, Pakistan's armed forces, fueled by a sense of Jihad, successfully repelled the Indian army's advances (Ray, J. B. 1973).

The 1965 war between Pakistan and India was sparked by Pakistan's operation Gibraltar, aimed at countering India's military actions in West Pakistan and Kashmir. This operation led to the formal commencement of the war between the two nations

in August 1965, primarily with the objective of acquiring control over Kashmir. The conflict lasted for 17 days until the intervention of the Soviet Union, which facilitated a ceasefire with the efforts of the United Nations. This ceasefire came into effect on the dawn of September 23rd, 1965. Pakistan gained international recognition through its participation in the war, which contributed to the elevation of its dignity. The conflict primarily centered around the disputed Himalayan region of Kashmir (Fayaz, S., 2016).

India considered Jammu and Kashmir as part of its country (Ganguly, R. 1998). The Kashmir issue, which resolved by the UNSC was rekindled due to the 1965 Pakistan and India border conflict (Cheema, P. I. 2014).

On 10 January 1966, the Tashkent agreement was signed by both parties (Chandigarh, India news, 2011), but even this did not resolve the Kashmir issue and the Soviet Union became a third-party authority (Gauhar, A., 1966). Both countries withdrew their troops from Kashmir an in January 1966, both parties' suspended talks under a treaty.

In the 1965 war between Pakistan and India, the Sir Creek issue came to the fore again. As the Sir Creek is strategic importance in South Asia due to its natural resources (Khan, A. R., 2007).

2.3 Phase (1967-77):

There have been four consecutive wars between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue and water disputes, yet no significant resolution has been achieved thus far. In 1971, war broke out between the two nations over East Pakistan, with India supporting Bengali nationalists in their quest for independence, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh. This conflict led to the division of Bangladesh into East and West Pakistan (Adhikari, S., & Kamle, M., 2011). When the Pakistan Air Force raised concerns over Indian violence at the North West Dhaka airport, it responded with retaliatory actions (Arif, M., 1994). Meanwhile, India launched land and naval attacks against Pakistan, leading to a 13-day war. Eventually, on December 6th, 1971, East Pakistan declared itself an independent state known as Bangladesh (Ashraf, T., 2015). However, this war also resulted in the loss of about 3 million innocent lives. India's support for East Pakistan ultimately led

to the separation of Bangladesh in 1972 (Mustafa, G., & Nawaz, A., 2014).

In 1972, Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed the Shimla Agreement, aiming to end the conflicts that had strained their relations and work towards fostering a more open-minded and friendly relationship (Bisht, Rachna, 2015). This agreement was a significant step towards peace and cooperation between the two nations (Higgins, David R., 2016; Mustafa, Z., 1972).

India conducted its first nuclear bomb tests in 1974, while Pakistan followed suit with its first nuclear bomb tests in 1998. Both countries have since pursued advancements in nuclear energy production, ranking 6th and 7th respectively in the world (Mahmood, R., 2023).

Pakistan refused to ratify SEATO agreement. Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfqar Ali Bhutto announced withdrawal from the agreement in 1972. In 1973, Pakistan explicitly from the agreement the weapons supply to Vietnam against India in 1975 Vietnam War was prohibited. Due to the non-cooperation of the countries involved in the agreement, the SEATO was automatically terminated (Milestones 1953-1963). It was dissolved in 1979, following the Iranian Revolution.

The Samjhota Express, which was first launched in 1976, it used to travel from Old Delhi in India to Pakistan. The purpose of this railway station was to improve relations between the two countries.

2.4 Phase (1977-87):

In 1977, General Zia-ul-Haq staged a military coup in Pakistan, seizing power and assuming control of the government. Subsequently, in 1978, he implemented an Islamic-style legal system, aiming to enforce stricter adherence to Islamic principles within the country. The following year, in 1979, Zulfqar Ali Bhutto, a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, was executed amidst widespread unrest, riots, and political maneuvering (Shah, J., 2012).

In 1985 political parties were banned in the country through military law. Zulfqar Ali Bhutto's daughter Benazir came to Pakistan after exile in 1986 and started a new election campaign through Pakistan People's Party (PPP) (Hussain, M. Z. 1994). 1977-78 Pakistan-US relations were critical and deteriorated due to human rights abuses by the new military

government of Zia-ul-Haq" (Higgins, David R, 2016). In response to Pakistan's nuclear weapons capabilities, the Catar administration suspended US aid to Pakistan in April 1979 (Higgins, David R, 2016). A strained U.S-Pakistan relationship undermined Carter's efforts to improve relations with the Indian administration. In (1977-79), Prime Minister Moraji Desai and Carter signed the Delhi Declaration of 1977, repeated the responsibility of both governments for human rights and democracy (Hilali, A. Z. 2017).

Siachen Glacier affected in 1986, major conflicts between the Pakistani and Indian forces over the focus of the troop in December 1986 and February 1987. Some efforts were made in 1988 to improve relations between the countries, but the Kashmir issue continued to be a source of concern. The Kashmir issue also became a concern for Pakistan and India in Washington (Kronstadt, K. A., & Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. 2005, April).

After the end of World War II (1989-2001), Washington State was troubled by Islamic fundamentalism in the 1990s. As Pakistan's foreign policy was shifting to a "pro-Islamic" and "anti-Soviet position", the Pakistani government began efforts to establish better relations with Afghanistan, Iran and the former republic. The United States also continued to interfere in Pakistan's secret nuclear weapons program. The end of US aid to Pakistan 1990 led to a major improvement in US-India relations. In India, the New Delhi government greeted the US with the dismantling of Pakistan's nuclear capability and the end of US aid to Pakistan" (Hussain, M., 2016).

2.5 Phase (1987-97):

Pakistan-India entered into an agreement that the both countries would not interfere in each other's use and communication of nuclear weapons, investigation devices, and formations storage important numbers of radio-active resources etc... (Bahadur, K., 2003). Accordingly, this agreement was reached by mutual consent between the equal wings (Garver, J. W., 1996). Prepared fight on 1989 Indian rule starts in the Kashmir valley (Kanjilal, T., 1997).

Pakistan's statement was that the main objective of this agreement is provide diplomatic and moral

support to the countries involved in this agreement to establish better personal relations. India's position was that Pakistan provides military assistance, arms a training to the countries involved in the agreement against other countries. India also falsely accused Pakistan of terrorism on the borders of the Kashmir, while Pakistan was innocent of the crime.

Kashmiris raised their voice against New Delhi under the rule of India. In 1989, thousands of Kashmiri people were killed due to this uprising and India carried out military operation on countless people to end the persecution. In the 1990s, the Hindu people of Kashmir were also frightened by this persecution (Suresh, D. 2015).

In 1990, Benazir Bhutto was removed from the post of Prime Minister amid allegations of incompetence and corruption. Following her removal, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif implemented a humanitarian liberalization program in 1991, incorporating Islamic Sharia law into the formal legal code of conduct. In 1992, the government launched a campaign to quell the conflict involving the Muhajir Qoumi movement (MQM) and its Urdu-speaking supporters.

During this period, in 1991, two countries signed contracts aimed at enhancing transparency in military movements, manpower deployments, and troop actions. These agreements also focused on preventing territorial destruction and establishing protocols for aerial operations. Additionally, in 1992, a joint statement in New Delhi committed both nations to refrain from using biochemical weapons. After Nawaz Sharif's resignation, the 1993 general elections saw Benazir Bhutto returning to power. However, her tenure was short-lived as President Leghari dismissed her government in 1996 due to corruption allegations. Subsequently, Nawaz Sharif won the elections in 1997, reclaiming the position of Prime Minister of Pakistan.

2.6 Phase (1997-2007):

Nawaz Sharif won the 1997 elections and became the Prime Minister of Pakistan again. After several nuclear tests by India, Pakistan also conducted several nuclear tests in 1998.

Pakistan repeated its first individual atomic bomb test 6 times in 1998 on Chaghai Mountains. So, the global authorizations existence to Mountains found in both states. Both nations became the latest Nuclear-armed states. Now the same year, both states

transmit available experiments of long-term military hardware (Pandian, S. G. 2005).

In 1999, Pakistani insurgents crossed the border into Indian Illegal Occupy Kashmir (IIOK) and attacked the Indian check posts on the snowy and highest mountains of Kargil. In retaliatory action, Indians soldiers captured these insurgents. This war ended after 10 weeks American intervention. About one thousand people were killed in the war between Pakistan and India. (Qadir, S., 2002). Acknowledgment of the possible designed for growth of this fight America said to Pakistan to review their army activities.

On December 13th 2002, 14th people were killed in an attack in an Indian region of New Delhi. India blamed the Pakistan based parties Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad for the attack. These allegations fueled militancy between the two sides. So, this conflict was resolved on October 2002, through Multinational arbitration (Mukherjee, A., 2009). After Manmohan Singh announcement on the Kashmir dispute between the two countries, he will maintain Indian military dominance in Kashmir, the discussion started (Mumtaz, S. 2019). The end of the conflict was declared in 2003 by the Frontier Declaration (Raghavan, S., 2009).

President Pervez Musharraf in April continued to serve as Prime Minister of Pakistan for another five years through a controversial referendum (Banerjee, S., & Commuri, G., 2014). Both states in 2004 the leaders Vajpayee and Musharraf embraced and conventional (SAARC) meeting (Iqbal, A., & Dashti, 2020).

In 2007, India terrorists attacked the Samjhota Express in the dark of night and caused serious loss of life and property to the passengers. In this train blast more than 40 innocent people including 68 passengers were killed. Despite all the evidence from India, the victims are suffering due to the lack of justice to not taking any decision against the evildoers. The victims appeal to Pakistan for justice and say that India is abusing us by giving shelters terrorists (Tabassum, M. T., 2012).

2.7 Phase (2007-2017):

Musharraf won the October-November 2007 elections, but the judiciary did not reinstate him as the prime minister due to the chief justice's disloyalty and disruption in domestic affairs. In

2007, Nawaz Sharif also returned to Pakistan from exile. Meanwhile, Benazir Bhutto was assassinated in Rawalpindi in September 2007 at an election rally at Liaquat Bagh (Iqbal, A., & Dashti, 2020). And Musharraf himself resigned from the presidency because the government had to check the actions of the country's actions against him. In the same year, 53 people were killed in a suicide bombing in Merit Hotel Islamabad, immediately after which a serious attack also started in Bajor area, in which more than 1000 people were killed. Pakistani government borrowed billions of dollars from the International Funds in November 2008 to overcome the country's debt crises (Declan Walsh, 2010).

India in 2008, has also blamed threatened to take action against Pakistani militants for the Mumbai attacks (Banerjee, S., & Commuri, G., 2014). India blamed Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) which soured relations between the two sides. Ajmal Kasab, the terrorist in the Mumbai attacks, was sentenced to death after taking his statement after his arrest. According to his statement, the terrorists in the Mumbai attacks were related to Lashkar-e-Taiba and after the relations between the two countries worsened (Mumtaz, S., 2019). After protest in March 2009 the government submitted to the court demands for the reinstatement of judges disqualified by former President Pervez Musharraf. Taliban leaders Baitullah Masood and Hakimullah Masood were both killed in US drone strikes in August 2009. Meanwhile, 20 people lost their lives in a suicide attack in Peshawar (Malik, M. S. 2019).

Pakistan Parliament approved a wide-ranging package of constitutional reforms in April 2010. Pakistan's worst floods in 80 years in 2010 killed 1600 people and affected more than 20 million, with the government's response sharply criticized (Behuria, A. 2013).

Negotiations between the two countries resumed in 2011, but tensions between the two countries continued due to India's persecution of Kashmir. In January 2011, Pakistani law also ordered the execution of Salman Taseer and minorities Minister Shahbaz Bhatti for violation.

Pakistani government pressed a memo to secure US aid and take action against a military coup. The Memo gate scandal and tension between the military and the government escalated in January 2012. Army Chief General Pervez Kayani warned

the Pakistani government about the unexpected consequences. US apologized for killing Pakistani soldiers and agreed to pave the way for Afghanistan and Pakistan to rejoin NATO. Malla Yusufzai, a feminist activist, was seriously injured by the Taliban in October 2012. The Taliban accused her of promoting secularism. In 2012, the militants became increasingly hated in Pakistan as they fueled the Shia-Sunni divide and many innocent people were killed in the sectarian conflict. An attempt was made to resolve the Kashmir issue between Pakistan and India in 2014 and both countries considered its solution (Lakshmi, Rama, and January 2009).

A deadly June 2014 attack by Uzbek militants on Karachi's international airport killed hundreds promoting the military to launch a major offensive in northwest Pakistan. In December 2014, in Peshawar the Army public School attacks to the Taliban, resulting in martyrdom of 150 innocent people. In 2015, India protested a Pakistani court's decision on grant bail to the suspect. On the other hand, 2008 Mumbai terror master mind Zaqueon Rehman Al-Kabvi was shooting dead by human rights activist Sabeen Mehmood. Pak-China agreement was signed in April 2015 under which billions of dollars of infrastructure were to be developed between the countries (Peace, A. E., 2023).

India in its first direct military response on 29 September 2016, Uri attack ways medical raids with doubted, on the Jammu & Kashmir crossways extremists the Lion of Control (Kirk, J. A., 2010). JeM terrorists in September attacked the airport of Uri; on the other hand, after seeing India's harsh treatment of Kashmiris, the terrorist killed the 19 Indian soldiers. In 2016, the terrorists also carried out a severe attack on Pathankot (Mayfield, R. C., 1955).

2.8 Phase (2017-2023):

Nawaz Sharif by accusing him the post of Prime Minister in 2017 due to allegations of corruption; therefore, the Supreme Court disqualified him and sentenced him to prison. From International cricketer Imran Khan in August 2018, became the Prime Minister of Pakistan with a commitment to eliminate corruption from the country (Shukla, A. 2018).

The present study argues that the state leaders of the two countries can control depressed their pressures by changing their will and objectives to further new

diplomatic performances and effects (Misson, 2022). Pakistan and India relationships representation to the logical concept of power politics as a weak abstract clarification and proves the twofold, changeable design of clash and collaboration in their association and difference in danger sensitivity (Hammed, S., & Majeed, G., 2023).

The study hypothesizes that Pakistan-India fight does not continue due to impartial realities of international life but quite fixed in defective safety estimates. They can consider and outside performance of power politics by selecting collaboration as a major approach.

Asia Bibi, a Christen woman, was released from prison on blasphemy charges in November 2018, sparking violent Islamist protest across the country (Tabassum, M. T., 2012).

Later that year, India suddenly revokes Kashmir's limited autonomy under the constitution, detaining thousands of political opponents in the territory (Hameed, S., & Majeed, G., 2023).

The reason for the attack by a young Kashmiri from pulwama in 2019 before the general elections in India was the brutal violence of Indian soldiers against the Kashmiri people. In this attack, 40 people of CRPF were killed in a suicide bus attack. India blamed on Pakistan's insurgent's parties. Modi threatened Pakistan responsible for pulwama terror attack. He also said that our neighboring country Pakistan is not allowed to interfere in our affairs, we will respond to the neighboring country like Pakistan. So according to this situation once again soured relations between the two countries (Siyech, M. S., 2019).

Prime Minister Imran Khan on November 9th, 2019 at Narowal area of Punjab Kartarpur Gurdwara by expanding it and expanding it and opening it for Sikhs, it proved Sikh friendship. Kartarpur Gurdwara near Lahore in Pakistan connects Dera Baba Nanak with Darbar Sahib, while on the Indian side it connects with Gurdaspur district. It is a place of worship of the Sikh nation. This is an independent border crossing visa. Pakistan has taken the initiative to end the differences between the two countries. The two countries have taken steps towards normalizations of relations in recent years (Vazira Fazila, 2010) and the resumption of diplomatic talks between the two countries. However, progress

towards a lasting peace remains slow and tense with challenges.

Border areas under each other's control have been threatening tensions for various reasons for both Pakistan and India. The two countries for the first time expressed a unanimous opinion about LoC in Feb 2020-21 and it was also decided to focus on improving their relations further. The issue of Kashmir should also be resolved through a referendum according to the will of the Kashmiri people. It was intended to consider the need (Ogden, C., 2013).

Both Pakistan and India are the decision-making class of the two states was insignificant, giving way to collaboration, harmony and peacetime. Pakistan-India relations are convict of power politics (Shafqat, S., 2022).

Mostly lead by the commands of power politics, the international subsidy opinions the fight for power as the ordinary description to set into viewpoint the administrative struggle between the two neighboring states. The types of the Power politics thought, aggression, and detestation, and "difference" (Misson, 2022). Both parties get changeability into the viewpoint not only the need to discover the interaction of issues other than power to well describe the relations between the two states, on the other hand the classifies to the difference in hazard awareness between the term of Pakistan and India (Saeed, A., 2022).

Moreover, blinded by power politics, the main objective and misdeed of power is well-organized to be the self-contained basis of threat between the two states. But, the motive of the power politics in interactions of affecting worries, opening contacts and discontinuing the relationship between the two bordering states, is damaged by this reasonable and helpful changes in the Pakistan-India dyadic. From this time, the views could be the other reasons of hazard clarifications by the reasonable way. Like the logical point of view that the power politics, the consciousness of danger is occupied to be a main flexible paying in the key model of stability of power. But, by the logical self-motivated of Pakistan and India talkative system, awareness of danger appears to be an actual sensation (Jamshad, U., Jahangir, A., & Munshi, U.2023). On the other hand, the classified to the difference in hazard awareness between the term of Pakistan and India.

Additionally, blinded by power politics, the main objective and misdeed of power is well-organized to be the self-contained basis of threat between the two states. But, the motive of the power politics in connections of affecting worries, opening contacts and discontinuing the relationship between the two bordering states, is damaged by this reasonable and helpful changes in the Pakistan-India dyadic. From this time, the views could be the other reasons of hazard clarifications by the reasonable way. Like the logical point of view that the power politics, the consciousness of danger is occupied to be a main flexible paying in the key model of stability of power, But, by the logical self-motivated of Pakistan and India talkative system, awareness of danger appears to be an actual sensation, Project Sadbhawna stands for “Goodwill”, which was launched by the Indian Army in Jammu and Kashmir apparently to help people affected by terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistani government provides financial support to Jihaddist groups in Kashmir to end proxy wars of Indian forces in Jammu and Kashmir to protect civilians. In 2023 Security Forces Border which is aimed on protecting Pakistani boundary; it was launched in the Rajisthani border in General and Jaisalmer region in particular. On 23 January, Pakistan and China were invited by India to the SCO MET program as both countries are members of SCO along with Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. The Shanghai Cooperation Summit was held under the chairmanship of India in August 2023, as India is currently representing Pakistan and China in SGO and S20. Therefore, the Global South is looking at these two countries because they want to negotiate with them. Pakistan launched the Self Security Council on January 2023 with the aim of preventing war using all elements and defending territorial integrity and sovereignty (Norling, N., & Swanström, N.2007). Even today, India is not ready to implement resolution of the Security Council. The unsettled Kashmir issue pending since long is a flash point in regional and peace. A solution to this issue is essential for maintain world peace.

2. Conclusion

The political relations between Pakistan and India have always been complex and tumultuous, dating back to the partition of British India in 1947. The two

countries have shared a long history of conflicts, wars, and hostilities, which have greatly impacted the region and its people. The roots of these strained relations can be traced back to the historical background of Pakistan and India, which has played a significant role in shaping their political dynamics. The partition of British India in 1947 marked a crucial turning point in the history of the subcontinent. It was a time of great upheaval, as millions of people were forced to leave their homes and migrate to the newly formed countries of India and Pakistan. This mass migration led to widespread communal violence and bloodshed, leaving a deep scar on the collective consciousness of both nations. The partition also resulted in the division of the region along religious lines, with India becoming a predominantly Hindu-majority country, while Pakistan emerged as a Muslim-majority state. This division further deepened the religious and cultural divide between the two nations, leading to a constant struggle for dominance and power.

In the initial years after independence, the relationship between Pakistan and India was relatively cordial, with both countries working towards building strong diplomatic ties. However, this soon changed as disputes over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir emerged, leading to the first Indo-Pakistani war in 1947-48. This was followed by further conflicts in 1965 and 1971, which further strained the already fragile relations between the two nations.

The 1971 war was a defining moment in the history of Pakistan and India's political relations, as it resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, formerly known as East Pakistan. This event marked a significant shift in the balance of power in the region, with India emerging as the dominant nation. The war also left a deep sense of resentment and bitterness in Pakistan, which has continued to fuel its stance on Kashmir and other issues.

The 1990s saw a brief period of thaw in relations between the two nations, with the signing of the Lahore Declaration in 1999, aimed at promoting peace and cooperation. However, this was short-lived, as the Kargil conflict erupted soon after, once again bringing the two countries to the brink of war. In recent years, the political relations between Pakistan and India have been marked by frequent border skirmishes, terrorist attacks, and diplomatic

standoffs. The 2008 Mumbai attacks, for instance, further deepened the mistrust and hostility between the two nations, leading to a breakdown of talks and a halt in bilateral relations.

The current state of political relations between Pakistan and India remains strained, with both nations refusing to engage in meaningful dialogue and instead resorting to blame-games and rhetoric. The unresolved Kashmir issue continues to be a major stumbling block in improving relations, with both countries refusing to budge from their respective positions.

3.1 Recommendations

Here are some suggestions to improve the political relations between Pakistan and India in the near future;

1. Dialogue and Diplomacy:

The most crucial step towards improving the political relations between Pakistan and India is to engage in a meaningful dialogue. Both countries need to show a willingness to engage in constructive discussions to resolve their issues. The dialogue should be focused on finding solutions rather than blaming each other. Diplomatic channels should be used to resolve conflicts, and both countries should refrain from taking any unilateral actions that could further escalate the tension.

2. People-to-People Contact:

People-to-people contact can play a significant role in bridging the gap between Pakistan and India. The governments of both countries should facilitate cultural and sports exchanges, student exchange programs, and business collaborations. This will not only help in promoting understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries but also create economic opportunities and boost trade relations.

3. Resolving the Kashmir Issue:

The Kashmir issue has been the root cause of the tension between Pakistan and India. Both countries need to resolve this issue through peaceful means. Pakistan and India should engage in a dialogue to find a solution that is acceptable to both countries and the people of Kashmir. The United Nations can also

play a crucial role in mediating the talks and finding a resolution to the long-standing issue.

4. Trade and Economic Cooperation:

Trade and economic cooperation can bring significant benefits to both countries. Pakistan and India share a long border, and increased trade can help in boosting the economies of both countries. The two countries should work towards removing trade barriers and promoting bilateral trade. This will not only create job opportunities but also help in building trust and confidence between the two nations.

5. Building Trust and Confidence:

Trust and confidence are essential elements in any relationship. Pakistan and India need to build trust and confidence in each other to improve their political relations. Both countries should fulfill their commitments and agreements made in the past. Confidence-building measures such as regular high-level visits, increased people-to-people contact, and cultural exchanges can help in building a positive atmosphere between the two countries.

6. Addressing Terrorism:

Terrorism has been a major obstacle in improving the relations between Pakistan and India. Both countries need to address this issue seriously. Pakistan has taken significant steps to curb terrorism, and India should acknowledge these efforts. Cooperation between the two countries in intelligence sharing and joint operations against terrorist groups can help in countering this threat.

7. Role of International Community:

The international community can play a crucial role in improving the relations between Pakistan and India. Countries such as the United States, China, and Russia have good relations with both countries and can act as mediators to resolve their issues. The international community should encourage and support the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.

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