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INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATION: TERRITORIAL DISPUTES, WARS, AGREEMENTS, AND CBMs

¹Atta Ul Rehman Malik and ²Dr. Uzma Saleem Malik

¹Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

²Ph.D. Public Administration, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

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*Corresponding Author:

Atta Ul Rehman Malik

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ABSTRACT

The partition of the Indian subcontinent began on a hostile note with the formation of India and Pakistan as two separate states. Since independence, Pakistan and India's relations have been strained by political differences, historical relics from the pre-Partition era, and contested territorial claims over the disputed territory of Kashmir. India and Pakistan's post-partition relationship has always been tense, hostile, suspicious, hateful, and characterized by mistrust. They have created static, unchanging, and competing images of one another. Numerous historical and political events, including territorial disputes and wars, have occurred between these two neighbors. However, they also have made concerted efforts to resolve disputes through agreements and Confidence Building Measures. This paper examines the relations between India and Pakistan since partition, with a special focus on Territorial Disputes, Wars, Agreements, and Confidence-Building Measures.

INTRODUCTION

The long-standing animosity between India and Pakistan stems from the religiously motivated partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947. The redefined territorial boundaries led to the migration of a significant number of individuals from the Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh communities to India and Pakistan, which in turn resulted in widespread violence and unrest in both nations. The occurrence of communal violence during the period of independence sowed the seeds of animosity between Pakistan and India. Following British India's division, two new states were established based on religious demographics: India and Pakistan. Hinduism was the predominant religion in India, while Islam was the predominant religion in Pakistan. The violent partition events, subsequent hostilities, terrorist activities, and territorial claim disputes have all harmed the diplomatic ties between the two countries.¹ The bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan has been characterized by a multifaceted interplay of historical and political factors, encompassing territorial disputes, armed conflicts, diplomatic accords, and initiatives aimed at fostering mutual trust and cooperation.

The on-going dynamic between the two countries has persisted since their independence from British colonial rule in 1947. The Kashmir territorial dispute is the main cause of tension between India and Pakistan. India and Pakistan both claim the Kashmir region, although it is currently divided between their jurisdictions. Pakistan administers Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), while India administers Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and Ladakh. Additionally, there exist several territorial disagreements between the two nations, encompassing the Siachen Glacier region, the Sir Creek locality, Saltoro Ridge, and water-related conflicts. The longstanding territorial dispute over Kashmir has resulted in multiple armed conflicts between India and Pakistan. The initial armed conflict between India and Pakistan dates back to 1947–48, with subsequent military confrontations occurring in 1965, 1971, and 1999. The Kashmir conflict has been the primary cause of the wars; however, additional factors such as terrorism, cross-border infiltration, and the protection of religious minorities have also played a role in exacerbating the tensions. Numerous accords have been established between India and Pakistan as part of their endeavors to address their divergences. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact, Karachi Agreement, Indus Water Treaty, Delhi Agreement, Tashkent Declaration, Shimla Agreement, Lahore Declaration, and Agra Summit were aimed at resolving bilateral relations and formulating guidelines for communication and diplomatic interaction between the two nations.

¹karishma. "India-Pakistan Relations: Evolution, Challenges & Recent Developments | UPSC Notes." *IAS EXPRESS* (blog), October 28, 2022. <https://www.iasexpress.net/india-pakistan-relations/>.

Confidence-building measures (CBMs) have been implemented as a means to enhance the relationship between the two nations. The aforementioned measures encompass people-to-people relations, cricket diplomacy, the Kartarpur Corridor, and the Delhi-Lahore Bus Service. Despite concerted efforts to enhance bilateral relations, unresolved territorial conflicts, domestic political exigencies, and terrorist assaults persist as impediments to achieving enduring peace.²

Objectives

- This study aims to analyze the historical background and evolution of the India-Pakistan relations.
- This study aims to examine the territorial disputes and historical conflicts between India and Pakistan.
- This study aims to examine significant agreements and confidence-building measures in India-Pakistan relations.

METHODOLOGY

To study and understand the 'India-Pakistan Relation: Territorial Disputes, Wars, Agreements, and CBMs' the researcher follows descriptive and analytical approaches. The researcher uses secondary sources of data which include Books, Newspapers, research papers, articles, magazines, and various websites.

Historical Background: Comprehending the complexities of the Indo-Pak conflict necessitates a comprehensive comprehension of the historical context of the region. In August 1947, India and Pakistan were on the brink of attaining their independence from British colonialism. The Indian colony was subjected to a partition plan by the British government under the leadership of Governor-General Louis Mountbatten, which led to the emergence of two self-governing nations, namely India and Pakistan. The British Indian Empire was a collection of independent princely states that swore allegiance to the British monarchy while retaining their monarchies, as well as territories that were under direct British administration control. During the partition era, the princely states were granted the option to choose either India or Pakistan as their paramount governing body. In general terms, areas with a predominantly Muslim population were designated for Pakistan, while areas with a predominantly Hindu population were assigned to India. Nevertheless, Kashmir exhibited a marked contrast. Although Maharaja Hari Singh adhered to the Hindu faith, the majority of his subjects were affiliated with the Muslim religion.³

The British divided the Indian subcontinent into two separate nations in August 1947. On one side, predominantly Hindu India was established, while Muslim Pakistan was established on the other. This partition was carried out as part of the British withdrawal from the region. The partition resulted in significant human migration, leading to the proliferation of unrest and violence throughout the region. The commencement of the initial India-Pakistan conflict regarding Kashmir dates back to October 1947, when the disputed region was infiltrated by armed tribesmen, commonly referred to as lashkars, originating from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, presently recognized as Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. In light of a domestic insurrection and an external incursion, the Maharaja has solicited the assistance of India's military forces. In return, the Maharaja has expressed a willingness to integrate his territory into India, thereby granting the Indian government jurisdiction over matters of defense, communications, and foreign affairs. Following the cessation of hostilities, a plebiscite has been arranged to validate the instrument of accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh. The resolution of the conflict was marked by the creation of a boundary for a ceasefire, the deployment of a peacekeeping force under the United Nations, and

the approval of a proposed referendum concerning the integration of Kashmir into India. This occurred on January 1, 1949. As of present, no formal ballot has been cast regarding this issue. Pakistan employs the term "Azad Kashmir" to refer to the region under its governance, which comprises approximately one-third of the total area. The term "Azad" is translated to mean "free." In 1954, Jammu and Kashmir's constituent assembly ratified the region's accession to India. In 1957, the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir was formally ratified by the constituent assembly and subsequently acknowledged by the Indian government as an integral component of the nation in the 1957 constitution.⁴ The Line of Control (LOC) was initially founded in 1948; however, its establishment at that time was deemed insufficient. Consequently, the United Nations assumed the role of a mediator. The Security Council successfully passed and adopted Resolution 47[8]. Resolution 39 was implemented by dispatching a five-member commission to the Indian subcontinent to facilitate peaceful relations between the two countries in the region of Kashmir. The commission was tasked with facilitating the preparation of these nations for the referendum that would ultimately determine the accession of Kashmir. As part of a three-stage process aimed at de-escalating tensions, all Pakistani combatants who entered Kashmir were also slated for evacuation. India was scheduled to gradually withdraw its troops from the area. The proposal put forth by the United Nations entails the appointment of a referendum administrator by India. The resolution was approved by the Indian government. Nonetheless, its acceptance was not recognized in Pakistan. Consequently, the absence of a referendum and the non-withdrawal of troops ensued. Several efforts were made to sustain international negotiations, such as the Dixon proposal. Nevertheless, either India or Pakistan consistently rejected the suggested conditions.⁵

Territorial Disputes: India is known to have multiple contested regions. A territorial dispute refers to a disagreement among multiple sovereign states concerning the rightful possession or control of a particular geographic region. This may also involve a newly established state and the occupying force following the acquisition of territory from a previously unrecognized state. India is involved in territorial disputes with several neighboring countries, including Pakistan. The Radcliffe Award's partition order resulted in the creation of the Indo-Pak border. The origin of the river can be traced back to the marshy Rann of Kutch, which is situated in the state of Gujarat. The river subsequently traverses the parched deserts of Rajasthan, the productive lowlands of Punjab, and the elevated topographies of J&K before culminating at the Karakoram mountain range. The creation of this man-made demarcation has resulted in a multitude of disputes.⁶

Kashmir: Under the partition accord between India and Pakistan concerning the Indian subcontinent, the leaders of J&K were granted the option to select either Pakistan or India. The Maharaja of J&K, Hari Singh, became involved in a sequence of occurrences that encompassed a revolt by his Muslim electorate along the western state perimeters and the intercession of Pashtun tribesmen. In October 1947, the individual in question executed the signing of an Instrument of Accession to the Union of India. The aforementioned situation led to the intervention of Pakistan and India. Pakistan perceived the state as a natural extension of its territory, while India aimed to validate the act of accession. India and Pakistan have engaged in three significant and violent conflicts over the disputed region of Kashmir since the year 1947.⁷ Indian-controlled Jammu and Kashmir have been the site of frequent ceasefire violations and the promotion of rebellion due to territorial claims made by Pakistan and India. These wars occurred in

⁴Hashim, Asad. "Pakistan Says 'Will Respond' to Indian Air Strikes." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/2/26/pakistan-says-will-respond-to-indian-air-raids-on-its-territory>.

⁵Bose, Sumantra. *Kashmir: Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2003.

⁶INSIGHTSIAS. "Border Dispute and Security Issues." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.insightsonindia.com/international-relations/india-and-its-neighborhood/indo-pakistan-relations/border-dispute-and-security-issues/>.

⁷INSIGHTSIAS. "Border Dispute and Security Issues." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.insightsonindia.com/international-relations/india-and-its-neighborhood/indo-pakistan-relations/border-dispute-and-security-issues/>.

²"2017 BBC World Service Global Poll." BBC World Service, n.d. http://www.globescan.com/images/images/pressreleases/bbc2017_country_ratings/BBC2017_Country_Ratings_Poll.pdf.

³Ali, Rao Farman. "Kashmir: A Century Struggle (1846-1948)." SSRN Electronic Journal, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2625479>.

1947, 1965, and 1999. The ceasefire line established after the 1947 conflict divides the former princely state along the LOC.⁸ Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, the majority of Ladakh, and the Siachen Glacier are all under Indian control, as are roughly 70% of Kashmir's total population. Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan are included in approximately 30 percent of the territory that is under Pakistan's control. Aksai Chin, the vastly unpopulated Trans-Karakoram Tract, and a small section of the Demchok sector are all under China's control, making up the remaining 15% of the territory.⁹

Siachen Glacier: The Siachen Glacier is located in the Karakoram Range, a geographical location situated in the northern region of Ladakh. This glacier ranks as the second-largest globally and the fifth-largest within the Karakoram Range. The Siachen Glacier is predominantly a disputed region between the nations of India and Pakistan. Until 1984, both countries had not established a constant presence on the glacier. As per the Shimla Agreement of 1972, the Siachen region was demarcated as an uninhabitable and barren terrain. Furthermore, the aforementioned agreement failed to delineate the precise boundary separating the nations of India and Pakistan. In response to intelligence suggesting that Pakistan was intending to occupy the Siachen Glacier, India initiated Operation Meghdoot intending to be the first to reach the area. The acquisition of territory at varying altitudes was a consequence of the successful execution of Operation Meghdoot by the Indian Army, with the former gaining control of higher altitude regions and the latter obtaining possession of lower altitude areas, as per the prevailing circumstances. As a result, India enjoys a position of relative strength within this specific area. Due to the armistice agreement signed between the two nations in 2003, the act of firing and bombardment has been terminated in this locality, notwithstanding the existence of military forces on either side.¹⁰

Sir Creek: Sir Creek is a tidal estuary that spans a length of 96 kilometers (60 miles) and is situated in the unpopulated marshlands of the Indus River Delta, serving as a boundary between India and Pakistan. The aforementioned body of water courses through the Arabian Sea and effectively demarcates the territorial boundaries of Gujarat in India and Sindh in Pakistan. The border conflict between India and Pakistan on Sir Creek is based on the delineation "starting from the estuary of Sir Creek up to the summit of Sir Creek, and from the summit of Sir Creek towards the east up to a location marked as the Western Terminus on the line." Henceforth, the demarcation of the boundary is established as per the Tribunal Award of 1968.¹¹ The conflict pertains to the clarification of the maritime demarcation line that separates the two nations. As per the provisions of a 1914 accord between the Government of Sindh and the Rulers of Kutch, Pakistan asserts its ownership over the entire stretch of Sir Creek. As per a cartographic representation dated 1925, India maintains that the demarcation line is situated at the center of the channel. If a nation agrees to the stance of another, it will result in a significant reduction of its Exclusive Economic Zone, which is abundant in valuable natural resources such as gas and minerals.¹²

Saltoro Ridge: Both the Karakoram Heights and the Saltoro Ridge contain the Saltoro Mountains as a sub-range. Located in the heart of the Karakoram Mountains, on the side of the Siachen Glacier that faces southwest, they are contested territories, with India claiming

⁸karishma. "India-Pakistan Relations: Evolution, Challenges & Recent Developments | UPSC Notes." IAS EXPRESS (blog), October 28, 2022. <https://www.iasexpress.net/india-pakistan-relations/>.

⁹"Welcome." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.efsas.org/>.

¹⁰karishma. "India-Pakistan Relations: Evolution, Challenges & Recent Developments | UPSC Notes." IAS EXPRESS (blog), October 28, 2022. <https://www.iasexpress.net/india-pakistan-relations/>.

¹¹The Tribune, Chandigarh, India - editorial. Accessed May 21, 2023. <https://www.tribuneindia.com/2000/20000307/edit.htm>.

¹²karishma. "India-Pakistan Relations: Evolution, Challenges & Recent Developments | UPSC Notes." IAS EXPRESS (blog), October 28, 2022. <https://www.iasexpress.net/india-pakistan-relations/>.

them for the Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory and Pakistan for Gilgit-Baltistan. In 1984, Indian armed forces took command of the range's most important peaks and passes, while Pakistani troops held sway in the region's western glacial valleys.¹³

Water Disputes: The physical reality that the primary sources of the Indus River are situated in the Himalayan Mountains and Tibet, both of which are located within the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, is a contributing factor to the water conflicts that arise in Indian Territory. These disagreements may be attributed to the fact that the Indus River originates in these regions. Before entering the Arabian Sea by way of Pakistan, these entities traversed various Indian states, including but not limited to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Sindh. The fact that the Indus Basin's Source Rivers were located inside the borders of India at the time of its partition, led to a dispute about the waters that were contained within the basin. The parties involved were unable to reach a consensus regarding the allocation and administration of said rivers. Before the Indus Waters Treaty was put in place in 1960, the allocation of rivers flowing in an easterly or westerly direction was determined on a situational basis per the respective requirements. An accord was reached between India and Pakistan with the participation of the World Bank, which used to be called the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Indus Waters Treaty is a bilateral agreement that regulates the allocation of water resources between two nations. As per the provisions of the treaty, India was granted exclusive rights over the Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas Rivers, whereas Pakistan was granted the Sindh, Jhelum, and Chenab Rivers. The peace treaty failed to resolve the war as it increased Pakistan's vulnerability to famine and drought. The treaty had this effect because the Source Rivers of the Indus Basin are situated in India. The Indian government, under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, has suspended water flow from specific rivers to Pakistan following the terrorist attack in Pulwama. The decision was disclosed post-incident. India has been authorized to utilize the rivers under its jurisdiction according to the rules in the Indus Waters Treaty. India must ensure that the natural flow and volume of the rivers are not adversely affected to maintain its authority. India is currently redirecting three rivers to flow into the Yamuna.¹⁴

Wars: Since the British granted independence to both India and Pakistan in 1947, the two neighboring countries have engaged in four wars.

Indo-Pak 1947 war: Kashmir, a princely state of British India under the governance of Maharaja Hari Singh, was situated in a strategic and geographically significant location between India and Pakistan. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided the state with the choice of aligning itself with one of the two nations that would emerge from the partition plan. The events of October 22, 1947, saw the convergence of Pakistani Tribals dispatched to acquire control over the region of Kashmir with the Muslim populace inhabiting the northern regions of Kashmir, who were advocating for the establishment of Azad Kashmir (a sovereign Kashmir).¹⁵ In the end, tribesmen and militia from Pakistan entered Kashmir to seize control of Srinagar while pillaging the area. To combat this anarchy, Hari Singh appealed to India for help, giving Kashmir to India in the process. The initial military conflict between India and Pakistan, commonly referred to as the First Indo-Pakistani War or the First Kashmir War featured the involvement of Indian military personnel and Pakistani tribesmen. The year 1948 witnessed the participation of the Pakistani military in the aforementioned conflict.

¹³Drishti IAS. "Not Found." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.drishtiiias.com/to-the-points/Paper2/disputed-territories-of-india>.

¹⁴United States Institute of Peace. "India and Pakistan Are Playing a Dangerous Game in the Indus Basin." Accessed May 25, 2023. <https://www.usip.org/publications/2023/02/india-and-pakistan-are-playing-dangerous-game-indus-basin>.

¹⁵Ray, Ashis. "1947 Indo-Pak War: What the Bucher Papers Show," March 25, 2023. <https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/1947-indo-pak-war-what-the-bucher-papers-show-after-being-declassified-in-the-uk/article66660363.ece>.

Towards the conclusion of 1948, there was a notable consolidation of stances on either end of the Kashmir conflict.¹⁶ On April 22, 1948, the UN Security Council was presented with the problem; Resolution 47 was adopted. The Line of Control was created that day. On the first day of January 1949, a cessation of hostilities was officially announced. During that period, approximately 66% of the Jammu and Kashmir region was under the jurisdiction of the Indian government, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir, on the other hand, were areas that the Pakistani government controlled.¹⁷ The UN Security Council set up the UN Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) on January 17, 1948, to help find a solution to the war. On January 5, 1949, a call was made for a ceasefire, demilitarisation, and referendum.¹⁸

Indo-Pak 1965 War: During the Sino-Indian border conflict of 1962, Pakistan perceived the Indian army's loss to China as a favorable circumstance to pursue its objective of territorial reclamation through military means, taking advantage of India's demoralized state. During the period of heightened sectarian tensions in Kashmir, particularly from 1962 to 1964, when the Muslim populace of the region experienced increasing animosity towards Indian governance, the strategic assessment of Field Marshal Ayub Khan of the Pakistani military appeared to be reasonable.¹⁹ The Second Kashmir War alternatively referred to as the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, was the result of a sequence of minor military engagements that transpired between India and Pakistan from April to September 1965. India and Pakistan have been engaged in their second instance of armed combat as Kashmir has long divided the two nations. The unsuccessful "Operation Gibraltar" by Pakistan, which sought to infiltrate and conquer Jammu and Kashmir, was what started the war. The Rann of Kutch is a location in the Indian state of Gujarat that became the scene of a war between India and Pakistan. Following the initiation of peace negotiations between the US and the USSR to resolve the conflict, the United Nations enforced a cessation of hostilities on all parties engaged in the aforementioned conflict. Notwithstanding, India and Pakistan asserted their victory in the war and perceived a lack of support from the US and the UK towards their respective claims. Consequently, both nations bolstered their diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and China.²⁰ Both parties involved persisted in breaching the cease-fire resolutions, prompting the Security Council to convene on multiple occasions between late September and early November of 1965. On December 26, the cessation of hostilities was achieved through the efforts of the special envoy of the United Nations, following discussions with the representatives of India and Pakistan. India and Pakistan mutually agreed to revert the conquered territory, withdraw their troops, and restore their borders to the 1949 demarcation when they signed the Tashkent Declaration, a peace treaty, in January 1966.²¹

Indo-Pak 1971 War: In 1970, the Awami League, a Bengali-speaking Muslim political party founded in Dhaka in 1949, attained a noteworthy triumph in the general election conducted in Pakistan. Moreover, the election presented a chance for Bengali Muslims residing in East Pakistan to make clear their insistence on territorial autonomy.

On March 1, 1971, an episode of ethnic violence ensued following the conclusion of the Constituent Assembly gathering and the substitution of the civilian governor of East Pakistan with the Martial Law Administrator.²² In response to the civil unrest in their country of origin, a considerable proportion of Bangladeshi citizens migrated to the neighboring nation of India. The head of government decided to intervene in the ongoing armed conflict and provide assistance to the separatist faction striving for autonomy in Bengal. There are divergent views regarding the factors that contributed to the decision to partition India in 1947. One viewpoint argues that the decision was driven by the desire to minimize the number of refugees, while another viewpoint suggests that the decision was motivated by the historical ties between India and Pakistan. In December 1971, Pakistan initiated an assault on an Indian military base in response to India's provision of support to insurgent factions in Bangladesh. The commencement of the war was officially declared with this act of aggression.²³

The conflict, commonly known as the Bangladesh War, involved significant participation from both India and Pakistan. The deployment of substantial naval assets by the USA to Pakistan involved the positioning of said resources in Both the Bay of Bengal to the east and the Arabian Sea to the west make up this region. Both of these aquatic entities are situated in the region of South Asia. The occurrence led to the dispatch of six battleships by the Soviet Union to the Indian Ocean. Initially, it seemed that the two opposing powers of the Cold War would participate in a conflict of proxy wars against each other.²⁴ Pakistani forces in Bangladesh surrendered after two weeks of fighting and territory losses in West Pakistan. The Bangladesh People's Republic was effectively established as a result of this surrender. The war claimed more lives than any other Indo-Pakistani conflict.²⁵ The Simla Accord of 1972 made it easier to free the 93,000 Pakistani soldiers that India had imprisoned. Furthermore, the accord enabled the reinstatement of diplomatic ties between India and Pakistan, accompanied by a reaffirmation of their commitment to refrain from resorting to military action in resolving the Kashmir dispute. Furthermore, a mutual agreement was reached to designate the 1948 Ceasefire Line (CFL) as the Line of Control (LoC). On December 16, 1971, the nation of Pakistan experienced the territorial loss of its eastern region to the newly established independent state of Bangladesh.²⁶ The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 marked a departure from previous conflicts between the two nations, as the issue of Kashmir was not a central point of contention. During this period, Pakistan underwent a division, resulting in the formation of West Pakistan and East Pakistan.²⁷

Indo-Pak 1999 War: In the Kargil area of Kashmir, there was a military war between India and Pakistan from May to July of 1999. This fight lasted for three months. The aforementioned hostilities are commonly known as the Kargil War in academic discourse.²⁸ The origin of this dispute can be attributed to the infiltration of Pakistani military personnel across the Kashmir frontier to join forces with rebels in the Indian region of Kargil.

²²Sumit Ganguly, *Conflict Unending: India-Pakistan Tensions Since 1947* (Washington, DC: Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2001), 52.

²³"India-Pakistan Wars." *Journals of India*, Feb 26, 2019. <https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>

²⁴Association for Asian Studies. "India-Pakistan Conflict: An Overview." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/eaa/archives/india-pakistan-conflict-an-overview/>.

²⁵"India - Pakistan Wars - JournalsOfIndia," February 26, 2019. <https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>.

²⁶Association for Asian Studies. "India-Pakistan Conflict: An Overview." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/eaa/archives/india-pakistan-conflict-an-overview/>.

²⁷"India - Pakistan Wars - JournalsOfIndia," February 26, 2019. <https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>.

²⁸"Kargil War." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/k/Kargil_War.htm

¹⁶The Times of India. "Who Changed the Face of '47 War?" August 14, 2005. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/who-changed-the-face-of-47-war/articleshow/1200682.cms>.

¹⁷<https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/list-of-wars-between-india-and-pakistan-1626262428-1>

¹⁸Association for Asian Studies. "India-Pakistan Conflict: An Overview." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/eaa/archives/india-pakistan-conflict-an-overview/>.

¹⁹Narasingha P. Sil, "India-Pakistan Conflict prompts U.N. Peacekeeping Response" in *Great Events From History: The Twentieth Century, 1941–1970* (Pasadena: Salem Press, 2008), 2071–2073.

²⁰<https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>

²¹The Indo-Pakistan wars discussed in this section are based partly on Narasingha P. Sil, "India-Pakistan Conflict prompts U.N. Peacekeeping Response" in *Great Events from History: The Twentieth Century, 1941–1970* (Pasadena: Salem Press, 2008), 2071–2073.

India responded with a substantial deployment of military personnel. In conjunction with the Indian Air Force, the Indian military effectively re-established authority over a substantial segment of the Kargil region.²⁹ Hizbul Mujahideen, the militant group in Kashmir supported by Pakistan, crossed the Line of Control and took control of the Indian Territory. At Kargil, Pakistani forces posing as local mujahideen allegedly tried to cut off access to Srinagar and Leh and change the status of the Line of Control.³⁰ The genesis of the conflict can be attributed to the incursion of Pakistani military personnel and Kashmiri insurgents into Indian territories situated along the Line of Control, which serves as the de facto demarcation line between the two sovereign states.³¹ With thousands of fatalities reported by late July, the Kargil conflict, which started on June 6 with India's Operation Vijay, claimed a significant number of lives on both sides. The combined casualties of the conflict include 464 insurgents, 725 regular Pakistani forces, and 474 Indian soldiers who lost their lives. On July 11, Pakistani infiltrators commenced their withdrawal from Kargil, while India successfully regained control of the significant Batalik peaks. On July 12, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, extended an invitation for dialogue with the Prime Minister of India, Atal Behari Vajpayee. The US government consistently chastised Pakistan for its provocations throughout the Kargil conflict, and President Bill Clinton's unwavering stance helped bring Pakistan's government to its senses.³² Pakistan was compelled to withdraw from the remaining district as a result of opposition from the international community. Pakistan faced criticism from several nations for instigating the conflict, which exacerbated the country's already fragile economy due to the potential decline in international trade.³³ One of the most recent instances of high-altitude warfare in a mountainous environment, this conflict presented significant logistical difficulties for both sides. The two nations engaged in this ground battle for the first time since developing nuclear weapons.³⁴

Agreements

Nehru-Liaquat Pact: The Delhi Pact also referred to as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, was an agreement that was made on April 8, 1950, in response to rising tensions between India and Pakistan in East Pakistan (now known as Bangladesh), following the severing of their economic ties in December 1949. The agreement is also known as the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. According to some accounts, there were one million people who crossed the border in 1950, the majority of whom were Muslims from West Bengal and Hindus from East Pakistan. Notwithstanding the dissent of Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, signed an agreement. As per the provisions outlined in the agreement, refugees would be granted permission to safely return to their residences to carry out the task of disposing of their possessions. The return of abducted women and looted property would be ensured, while any instances of forced conversions would be deemed illegitimate. Additionally, the rights of minority groups would be officially acknowledged and upheld. After the establishment of minority commissions to oversee the implementation of these terms, there was a momentary restoration of confidence; however, in the months that followed the agreement, West Bengal saw the arrival of over one million additional refugees. The ongoing conflict in Kashmir

has also contributed to the deterioration of relations between the two countries.³⁵

Karachi Agreement: Following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947, military officials from India and Pakistan convened in Karachi, Pakistan, in 1949 to execute the Karachi Agreement, which instituted a cessation of hostilities in the Kashmir region. The UNs Commission for India and Pakistan presided over the aforementioned meeting. The UNs observers have been monitoring the cease-fire line since its implementation.³⁶

Indus Water Treaty: After a prolonged and challenging negotiation process that spanned nine years, India and Pakistan ultimately reached a consensus on the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty in 1960, with the assistance of the World Bank. Eugene Black, the former leader of the World Bank, initiated the discussion topic under consideration. This international agreement has proven to be highly productive, having been enforced for over fifty years. Throughout this duration, it has established a framework for the advancement of hydroelectricity and irrigation infrastructure. According to a statement attributed to Dwight Eisenhower, the ex-President of the United States, this specific element could be considered a positive development amidst an otherwise unfavorable global situation. He provided this remark as a reply to an inquiry that was directed at him. The rivers situated in the western region of Pakistan, namely the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, are deemed to be under the responsibility of India, whereas the rivers located in the eastern region of India, namely the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, are considered to be under the responsibility of Pakistan. The apportionment of river flows between Pakistan and India is determined by this allocation. Furthermore, the treaty confers upon each nation the entitlement to participate in specific undertakings that are associated with the rivers that have been assigned to the other nation.³⁷

Delhi Agreement: On August 28, 1973, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh signed the Delhi Agreement, which only India and Pakistan approved. Bangladesh was not a party to the agreement. Following the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971, the three countries requested and were permitted to intern and hold Bangladeshi officials as well as prisoners of war. This permission allowed for the return of those individuals. The accord has faced censure due to Pakistan's inability to repatriate its Urdu-speaking nationals from Bangladesh, its inability to bring to justice 195 high-ranking military personnel accused of impropriety during the conflict, and its lack of provisions for a tribunal to address war crimes.³⁸

Tashkent Declaration: The Tashkent Declaration, also known as the Tashkent Agreement, was signed by Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mohammad Ayub Khan in January 1966. The ratification of this accord denoted the settlement of the 1965 antagonisms between the two nations. The UN Security Council was able to put an end to fighting on September 22, 1965. A gathering was organized in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, formerly known as the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, in January 1966, to attain a more sustainable resolution to the ongoing dispute. The process of mediating the agreement was carried out by Alexey Kosygin, who served as the Premier of the Soviet Union. Following that, Shastri and Ayub were extended an invitation to Tashkent. Following the Tashkent Declaration, the two parties expressed their resolute commitment to re-establish consistent and cooperative relations between their respective countries, while

²⁹ "India - Pakistan Wars - JournalsOfIndia," February 26, 2019. <https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>.

³⁰ Association for Asian Studies. "India-Pakistan Conflict: An Overview." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/aaa/archives/india-pakistan-conflict-an-overview/>.

³¹ "Kargil War." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/k/Kargil_War.htm

³² Association for Asian Studies. "India-Pakistan Conflict: An Overview." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.asianstudies.org/publications/aaa/archives/india-pakistan-conflict-an-overview/>.

³³ "India - Pakistan Wars - JournalsOfIndia," February 26, 2019. <https://journalsofindia.com/india-pakistan-wars/>.

³⁴ "Kargil War." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/k/Kargil_War.htm

³⁵ "Delhi Pact | India-Pakistan [1950] | Britannica," April 1, 2023. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Delhi-Pact>.

³⁶ Hilaire, Max. United Nations Law and the Security Council. Aldershot, Hants, England ; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2005.

³⁷ World Bank. "Fact Sheet: The Indus Waters Treaty 1960 and the Role of the World Bank." Text/HTML. Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/sar/brief/fact-sheet-the-indus-waters-treaty-1960-and-the-world-bank>.

³⁸ "About: Delhi Agreement." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://dbpedia.org/page/Delhi_Agreement.

also promoting mutual understanding and friendship among their peoples.³⁹

Shimla Agreement: On July 2, 1972, the Simla Agreement was signed by Indira Gandhi, who was the Prime Minister of India, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was the President of Pakistan. This was done after the India and Pakistan War of 1971. The conflict had occurred the year before. The Simla Agreement had a wider ambit than a mere accord for restoring peace by reversing the aftermath of the 1971 hostilities, which involved the retrieval of military personnel and the return of detainees. The all-encompassing approach was designed to cultivate favorable relations among India, Pakistan, and their adjacent nations. As per the stipulations outlined in the Simla Agreement, both nations reached a mutual consensus to endeavor toward the creation of enduring tranquility, goodwill, and cooperation rather than continuing with the conflicts and animosity that had previously hindered their bilateral relations. Apart from discontinuing "conflict and confrontation," the two nations committed to endeavoring towards cultivating a "cordial and amicable association" and accomplish durable peace in the South Asian region. This advancement will facilitate the allocation of resources and efforts by both nations toward the urgent discourse of promoting the welfare of their respective populations.⁴⁰

Lahore Declaration: The Declaration was signed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, and the Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, in February 1999 in Lahore, Pakistan. At the time in question, both individuals held the position of Prime Minister in their respective nations. The meeting between the two heads of state centered on the status of bilateral relations between their respective countries, regional cooperation within the framework of the SAARC, and various global issues. The Declaration is widely recognized as a fundamental cornerstone for the ongoing Composite Dialogue bilateral negotiation process. The re-establishment of the conversation, which was initiated in 2004, utilizes a variety of diplomatic channels and levels. The aim is to improve relationships on various levels, including water management, cross-border trade, and the region of Jammu and Kashmir. The Lahore Declaration unambiguously indicates that India and Pakistan are committed to resolving the Jammu and Kashmir dispute through nonviolent methods. The parties involved have agreed to expeditiously reduce the likelihood of nuclear weapons being used inadvertently or without authorization, and they have also begun discussions on the principles and methods that can be used to create trust-building protocols in both the nuclear and conventional spheres. This is done to prevent future conflicts.⁴¹

Agra Summit: During a notable summit, Pervez Musharraf and Atal Behari Vajpayee met in Agra from July 14 to 16, 2001. The summit was convened with a hopeful outlook on resolving various bilateral conflicts, including the longstanding Kashmir dispute that has endured for fifty years. The summit was viewed positively by President Musharraf, who expressed his optimism with caution and emphasized the importance of flexibility and an open mind. The Agra summit spanning over two days, involving Musharraf and Vajpayee, did not culminate in the formalization of any agreement, despite its extended duration. Despite engaging in a series of prolonged and strenuous individual meetings between the leaders and engaging in extensive deliberations among the respective delegations, the two parties remained steadfast in their positions regarding the central issue of Kashmir. Despite the lack of success in the discussions, General Pervez Musharraf and Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee recommended that both nations move forward with their lives and relinquish any lingering resentments from previous events.⁴²

Confidence Building Measures: Confidence-building measures (CBMs) refer to a set of practices and actions that are unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally agreed upon and implemented by states that are in conflict or on the brink of conflict. The primary objective of CBMs is to cultivate mutual trust, prevent the escalation of hostility, and promote cooperative peace. Customary international law, unilateral binding declarations, and international treaties differ in their legal nature, Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) are entirely discretionary and do not impose mandatory obligations on states. Governments are not obligated to fulfill any obligations that were agreed upon as part of a Confidence-Building Measure (CBM), and there are no penalties that can be enforced in cases of non-adherence. In certain instances, CBMs may manifest as legally binding obligations.⁴³ The utilization of CBMs has been demonstrated to be a viable approach for enhancing interstate relations. However, the attainment of mutual trust is a prerequisite for their efficacy. The implementation of CBMs can pose challenges; however, the process of dismantling and discontinuing them is relatively straightforward. Certain individuals thrive, while others are left behind.⁴⁴

People to People Relation: People-to-people contact refers to interactions between ordinary citizens of two countries. People-to-people contacts in the context of Indo-Pakistani relations have not been able to reach their full potential.⁴⁵ Deliberations on amicable interactions, interpersonal relationships, and cross-cultural engagements were conducted on 3-4 August 2004 in New Delhi. The two cultural ministries convened to discuss integrated strategies for collaboration across diverse domains, the aforementioned domains encompass a diverse range of subjects, such as art, culture, archaeology, education, science and technology, youth affairs and sports, the media, and tourism.⁴⁶ Between 2004 and 2008, the four rounds of Composite Dialogue led to an extraordinary increase in friendly exchanges and inter-human contact. Numerous artists, poets, musicians, journalists, athletes, pilgrims, lawyers, students, judges, and legislators have visited. In reality, advancements in this field have surpassed those in other fields, especially dispute resolution. Aware that an increase in friendly exchanges and people-to-people contacts contributes to tension reduction and the promotion of trust, the two nations worked diligently to reach an agreement on measures that would further facilitate interaction.⁴⁷

Cricket Diplomacy: Cricket is an essential part of India and Pakistan's diplomatic toolkit, used by successive governments to reflect the state of their political relations. Since 2016, when relations between the two countries froze completely, matches have been played at neutral venues, and bilateral visits have been prohibited. Cricket has previously been used to break the ice and reduce tension. Before a historic tour of Pakistan in 2004, the captain, Sourav Ganguly, and the Indian team met with the late Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee. No one will ever forget the advice he gave them. "Khel hi nahin, dilbhijeetiye, shubhkaamnaye" (win hearts in addition to matches). The employment of cricket as a diplomatic tool was attempted by Manmohan-Gilani during the semi-final of the 2011 World Cup encounter between India and Pakistan. Singh has been extended an invitation to travel to Pakistan by Prime Minister Gilani.

⁴³Basu, Aman Nair and Arindrajit. "Confidence-Building Measures and Norm Diffusion in South Asia." ORF. Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.orfonline.org/research/confidence-building-measures-and-norm-diffusion-in-south-asia/>.

⁴⁴karishma. "India-Pakistan Relations: Evolution, Challenges & Recent Developments | UPSC Notes." IAS EXPRESS (blog), October 28, 2022. <https://www.iasexpress.net/india-pakistan-relations/>.

⁴⁵"Arun Kumar Asked: What Exactly 'people-to-People' Contact Means and What Are the Related Parameters in India-Pakistan Relations? | Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://idsa.in/askanexpert/people-to-people>.

⁴⁶https://www.issi.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/7-Rashid_Ahmad_khan_34_SS_23_2014.pdf

⁴⁷Singh, Suchetvir. "Rebuilding Indo-Pak Relations through People-to-People Interactions." ORF. Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://www.orfonline.org/expert-speak/rebuilding-indo-pak-relations-through-people-to-people-interactions-48392/>.

³⁹"Tashkent Declaration (1966) | Description & Facts | Britannica," April 1, 2023. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Tashkent-Agreement>.

⁴⁰InsightsIAS. "What Is Simla Agreement?" INSIGHTSIAS (blog), August 10, 2019. <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2019/08/10/what-is-simla-agreement/>.

⁴¹<https://www.nti.org/education-center/treaties-and-regimes/lahore-declaration/>

⁴²admin. "Agra Summit | A Historic Meeting between Head of States of Pakistan and India in Agra." Story Of Pakistan (blog), February 21, 2012. <https://storyofpakistan.com/agra-summit/>.

In December 2012, after the recommencement of peace negotiations, Pakistan embarked on a tour of India to participate in a T20 match and three one-day internationals.⁴⁸ A string of terrorist attacks disrupted the negotiations, starting with the attack on the Pathankot airbase, continuing with the suicide bombing in Pulwama that claimed the lives of 44 Central Reserve Police officers, and ending with India's retaliatory strike in Uri. Upon New Delhi's revocation of Kashmir's status and Imran Khan's call for India's high commissioner, India subsequently reciprocated by taking similar action. The relationship has been characterized by a persistent coldness since the incident.⁴⁹

Kartarpur Corridor: The development of the Kartarpur Corridor, which will establish a linkage between two significant Sikh religious sites, namely Dera Baba Nanak Sahib in India and Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan, is highly promising. Guru Nanak Dev is widely venerated as the foremost and seminal guru of the Sikh faith, with his final 18 years being primarily spent in the sacred environs of Kartarpur. The Sikh community in India experienced restricted access to the revered Kartarpur Sahib, situated within the premises of the present-day Kartarpur Sahib, due to certain limitations imposed upon them. The sepulcher of the individual in question is situated at that location. In August 2018, Imran Khan extended an invitation to Sidhu to attend the inauguration ceremony. The Union Cabinet of India granted its approval for the construction and advancement of the Kartarpur corridor on November 22, 2018. The proposed corridor would extend from Dera Baba Nanak, located in the Gurdaspur District, to the International Border (IB) on the Indian side. The decision was made under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The proposed measure is expected to facilitate the pilgrimage of Indian devotees to the Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib, situated in Pakistan. The authorization was granted while the events were transpiring.⁵⁰

The Delhi-Lahore Bus: The intercity bus service between Delhi and Lahore, commonly referred to as "Sada-e-Sarhad," operates through the Wagah border, situated close to Attari, facilitating cross-border travel between the two cities. On February 19, 1999, a bus was used to transport Vajpayee to Lahore for a summit. Upon his arrival at Wagah, Nawaz Sharif greeted him.⁵¹ The removal of Jammu and Kashmir's special status and the split of the state into two Union Territories both took place in August 2019, under the auspices of India; the Pakistani government terminated the 'Dosti' (friendship) bus service connecting Delhi and Lahore, along with two cross-border trains. A high-ranking official from Pakistan has affirmed the validity of these measures. The initiation of the bus service was observed in February 1999; however, it was subsequently halted following the assault on the Indian Parliament in 2001. The re-launch of the subject in question occurred in July of the year 2003.⁵²

⁴⁸ "India and Pakistan's Cricket Diplomacy." Accessed May 24, 2023. <https://thediplomat.com/2017/03/india-and-pakistans-cricket-diplomacy/>.

⁴⁹ <https://www.outlookindia.com/sports/can-cricket-diplomacy-thaw-india-pakistan-ties-in-deep-freeze-since-2016--news-219389>

⁵⁰ "The Politics of Kartarpur Corridor and India-Pakistan Relations - Indian Council of World Affairs (Government of India)." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://icwa.in/show_content.php?lang=1&level=3&ls_id=4810&lid=2189.

⁵¹ Wikiwand. "Wikiwand - Transport between India and Pakistan." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://wikiwand.com/en/Transport_between_India_and_Pakistan.

⁵² "The Politics of Kartarpur Corridor and India-Pakistan Relations - Indian Council of World Affairs (Government of India)." Accessed May 24, 2023. https://icwa.in/show_content.php?lang=1&level=3&ls_id=4810&lid=2189.

CONCLUSION

India and Pakistan, two prominent nations in South Asia, share a common history, culture, and language, which has resulted in numerous interconnections between them. Despite the numerous cultural, historical, and geographical similarities between the two nations, their diplomatic ties have not always been amicable. Given the extensive historical and political differences between India and Pakistan, the prospects of successful mediation to mitigate the longstanding tension between the two nations appear bleak. The present situation can be attributed to various factors, including the escalating religious animosity between Hindus and Muslims and the persistent territorial conflict concerning Kashmir, which has resulted in several significant military confrontations. Both of these variables have contributed to the present state of affairs. The strained relationship between the parties has given rise to a range of issues, including land disputes, significant military confrontations, strategic maneuvers, terrorist attacks, the spread of nuclear weapons, and various other forms of unrest and disagreement. Several affirmative agreements and measures were implemented to enhance reciprocal confidence. The diplomatic resolution of the Indus Waters dispute in 1960 and the Rann of Kutch conflict in 1968 effectively brought an end to both disagreements. Notwithstanding this fact, there was a lack of a mutually agreed-upon framework to manage the persistently contentious bilateral relations between the two countries. The sustenance of peaceful and calm conditions is a prerequisite for the advancement of economic development, as well as for heightened politico-social-cultural interconnections. Numerous attempts have been made to resolve past conflicts between India and Pakistan through mediation by various parties, such as the United Nations, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union. Regrettably, these endeavors have not yielded any positive outcomes. While these methods may offer immediate advantages, they resemble a temporary solution, akin to placing a bandage on a wound, as they merely conceal the issue without providing a permanent resolution. The current state of the two-party dialogues seems to indicate that most confidence-building measures, negotiation efforts, and peaceful discussions have been utilized to their fullest extent with little progress being made. To revitalize the peace process, it is imperative that negotiators devise innovative confidence-building measures (CBMs) and establish a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of prior accords. It could be contended that although CBMs offer a degree of stability, they do not present a sustainable solution in the long run. The establishment of sustainable peace between the two nations necessitates the resolution of political issues, particularly the Kashmir conflict, in a conclusive manner. The maintenance of an open line of communication is of paramount importance in building trust and overcoming obstacles during the conflict resolution process. The relationship between India and Pakistan is characterized by instability and unpredictability, which may result in erroneous predictions or outcomes.

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