

India Pakistan Relation: Having in challenged role from partition to nuclear conflict

Vipul Singh

D. Phil. Research Scholar

Defence & Strategic Studies

University of Allahabad

Sector B, 103 Shantipuram Phaphamau Allahabad U.P. 211013

Abstract:

India and Pakistan faces four major wars which can induce a major threat for both the countries. Pakistan has enormous factors which can divide its relation with India. Kashmir issue the major bone of contention, has not only single issue which can make such divide. This article reflect the major issues like Religion, Islamic fundamentalism, socio political scenario and many other which can be actors for such situation. The major dialogue between these two countries either before war or after war makes no solution or alternative for such rigid challenges. The military dictatorship of Pakistan no way in a mood to solve the issues between both the countries. It is time's need that to look after many more internal problems than to focus conflict between each other.

Key Words: Conflict, Orthodox, Separatist, Liberation, Dictatorship

Introduction

It is very difficult to undermine that Kashmir has become the bone of contention between the India Pakistan relations. The root of Kashmir has germinates different branches of conflict which upsurge the role and motive of their relations. These geopolitical problems must be looked deeper than to rely upon the mere symptoms of conflict. The suffering that took place in 1947 had significant bearing on the historical and geographical compulsions on both the countries. To hold the different national identity was the core of Islam for unity among its people. This became separatist force in the anti colonial struggle. The creation of Pakistan is laid on this basis.

Both the countries have through scholars, policymakers and diplomats have long posited options for improved ties between India and Pakistan. Some suggested that reduction of nuclear arsenals helped both the countries to ensure the positive step for solution of conflict. Others may suggest that cooperation is the only way to avert war. The Carter Centre (2003) suggests that energy trade is one and only area of cooperation and considerable promise and it creates dependency relationship. It also ensures diplomacy to break violence. Even today both the countries have long lasting Kashmir approach still prevalent having no hope to solve near future. The Kashmir problem is maintained by lot of other factors and it is just a single cause to show their ideological war in between two countries.

Religion and Conflict

The religion has two basic dimensions to undermine its belief. One who is related with Supreme reality and second who is dealing with human society. The nature of God and religious belief are not the things which are attributed towards conflict. Hence the problem has not started with the religions, but the social theories marked by several religions are the root causes of the conflict. Christianity troubled with their social demands which led them towards intense fighting after 1500 CE. This fight makes generous reforms and agreed both orthodox and reformers that social space with independent and critical thinking and separation of churches and state should be involved. Western religion lack in that and thus focuses less on society and paved attention towards private affairs. The comparable reformation in the Islam has not amended and after all makes a unsuccessful accomplishment of its orthodox principles. In Middle Ages Christianity too making fatwas like powers to make its enforcement law over its public. Islamic treatment to non Muslim would be at crossroad and socio political strategies of Muslim nations are under microscope of world.

Pakistan Islamic Foundation

The social demands and alternative liberal interpretation that led Pakistan towards Islamic identity are because of many conditions. Pakistan curved out of India based on the theory of two nations. Separate nation wants its own compliance of Islam law. The segregation for social political jurisdiction of Muslims led them towards partition. Their want of Islamic exclusiveness was against the

secularism. The threshold number of increasing population of Muslims demands for separate national identity and favours their old theory of expansion of territory as God's work.

Secondly, Muslim nation are deemed to be a part of one single nation called Dar-ul-Islam (Nation of Islam). Islamic doctrines are loyal only to Islamic laws and not for the man made laws of countries like India. This germinates the concept of required fight of Muslims against any non Muslim.

Thirdly, the tenet of Islam's thinks that dar-ul-islam one day take over the world. It's a religious imperialism. The glorification of Aurangzeb and Mohammad of Ghazni in Pakistan history due to he plunders and oppressed infidels like Hindu and Buddhist. The ethos of aggressive behaviour functioned in their social life.

Socio Political Consequences

A identity is germinated and programmed from childhood. The closed universe ideology assumes a internal legitimacy and logic. Indian contributions in the field of art, science, literature etc were translated by Persian and Arab scholars and due to no longer Islamic control in India, they claims these as Islamic sciences. Young boys hypnotize into dogma or includes into hatred. The job skills in modern era have been denied by them, making mercenaries for Jihadi.

World Views

Both India and Pakistan determined their foreign policies in South Asian region. Indian identity after independence has been dominated as building regional identity in post colonial nation of Asia. It was also a policy of extra regional intervention in South Asia. India wanted to secure and keep the issues of South Asia within the countries of this region. Pakistan entry into cold war alliances and India's eventual path of non alignment are aspect of this world view. From the 1947 until 1971 we have saw the various approaches of India towards South Asia. Nehru initiated one of the trends of regionalism as the dominant theme. The post 1962 war and Lal Bahadur Shastri approach was to resettling the Indian worldview keeping in mind its capabilities. Shastri was affirmed with foreign policy issues with relation to South Asian countries.

Pakistan realization of its role emerged on two basic concept: the geopolitics of the country that has been divided into East and West Pakistan and other one is Islamic worldview. The Islamic worldview led her towards Islamic world of West Asia. Pakistan seen herself into two broader roles, one is a key player of South Asian power politics with its strategic importance and other one is to maintain a close relationship and important country of Islamic conferences of West Asia. Pakistan foreign policy and defence mechanism are revolving around the theme of Indian domination and inception of fear of India. Pakistan counters this threat with linkages with Islamic World, China and under the participation of military alliances of United States of America. This makes the sphere of influence of Pakistan to its desire to dominate over India.

Kashmir Conflict

This was the issue that made Pakistan on the core of the bilateral divide. Like Junagarh and Hyderabad, Kashmir too opted to decide whether to join India or Pakistan. The Indian government took steps to ensure the wishes of the Hindus in the Hyderabad and Junagarh but Kashmir had peculiar problem. Ladakh valley which was predominantly Buddhist, Jammu region Hindu and the Kashmir valley Muslims are the distinct distribution pattern of the population. Pakistan permitting to enter 'irregular army' into the Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh had realising the problem signed the instrument of Accession with India making merge the state of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Union.

This was the beginning of the first Indo Pak war which makes the India to take the matter into the United Nation Organisation and agreed to hold plebiscite in Kashmir to ascertain the wishes of the Kashmiris. Ceasefire resolution adopted by United Nation Security Council makes plebiscite conditional if Pakistan troops from Kashmir withdraw. But the situation never met by Pakistan and Plebiscite never came to be conducted.

Kashmir has its history since the war of 1948. Sekh Abdulla who formed new government in Kashmir came to be dismissed in 1953. He relieved from the post and brought back in 1975 by Indira Gandhi after given up the separatist demand and accepted Kashmir as a legitimate part of India. 1965 war and later on Tashkent Agreement also never fulfill the demands of any party and result was zero. But the 1971 war makes the creation of Bangladesh had laid a big question mark over Pakistan identity.

Shimla Agreement sought to establish some basic principles of Indo Pak interaction. This agreement refers to bilateralism and accepts the durable peace of the framework for resolving Indo Pak problem. Neither side shall alter it multilaterally irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretation. Shimla Agreement also create new framework as to freeze the issue of Kashmir along the line of control (LoC) indefinitely.

The Kashmir issue has many complications in the 1980's period. Global resurgence of Islamic power came to be reckoning with. The fundamentalist Islamic group and activity makes concerns for the United States. Pakistan was unique position at that time and has close relationship with United States. It was having an excellent relation with Islamic World. Also Afghan government of Taliban and other radical organisation also benefitted Pakistan. The separatist movement also rises in Kashmir. Over such was Jammu and

Kashmir Liberation front (JKLF). As an organisation it has strong Pakistani connection and makes demand for self determination of Kashmiris to join Pakistan. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan led the massive arms supply by United States to Afghan rebels situated in Pakistan. Also America has some tilt towards Pakistan on Kashmir issue.

Efforts also to make paralyze the local government and infiltration also started to exit large scale Kashmiri Pandits was part of this protracted strategy.

Pakistan strategy buttressed with call of human rights violation in Kashmir. With Bosnia, Chechnya and others, Kashmir too has appeared to become sensitive towards human rights violation. Organisation of Islamic Conferences (OSC) and European power the one spot enquiry of violation of human rights by Indian forces. Indian government have enough to create to monitor the problem of its own. It's made a long time to realize the world that terrorist outfits make human rights violation in Kashmir.

Intrusion of 1999 by Pakistan in Kargil makes the situation of nuclear exchange by both the sides. The commitment over Kargil by Pakistan makes the International public opinion shifted away from it. American asked them to withdraw its troops from LoC and makes dialogue with India. The incidents of December 13 and 26/11 also make Pakistan a rogue state and sponsored for terrorism. Pakistan had recently came into the list of countries who makes financial assist to terrorist organisation which makes a huge gap of wishers nation with Pakistan. American ideology after operation Jerinimo also converted from Pakistan. India with its soft approach and ideological war and making Pakistan proliferated terrorism an international issue has on leading edge.

Nuclear Power

Both countries conducted nuclear test in 1998 to germinate their power in adversary to each other. The security consideration, regional threat and internal political compulsions make a greater consideration for such action. India articulated threat from both Pakistan and China and Pakistan focused its threat with India. The debate over nuclear programmed emphasized on security rationale and other is development rationale. The exact nature of threat differs from political virtue and party to party. The Pakistani test of Nuclear weapon point India as a central culprit and have confirmed that they have achieved whatever minimal nuclear ambitions they have cherished.

Indian Nuclear test of 1998 demonstrated technological and political capabilities. The ability of taking independent decision that makes their symbolism in third world. The draft released on 17 August 1999 that makes draft of autonomy of nuclear capabilities about security of India. For development India expresses its concern to make possible description of Peace and stability and makes it a essential need.

India holds 'no first use doctrine' and civilian control over nuclear decision making. The utility of nuclear deterrence between India and Pakistan is still unclear. Kargil makes threshold representation which may be able to escalate their conflict. This makes diatinction between conventional security consideration which includes border conflicts and internal security problems on the one hand, and nuclear strategies on the other. It is needed to reinstitute nuclear dialogue of 1965 that makes an agreement not to attack on each other nuclear installation. This can be supplemented by no first use declaration.

Both countries much stress to access these technologies for their powerful economies and industrial use. For this they have to bargain with the world for transfer of advance technology.

Conclusion

Various steps have involved to establish a dialogue between these two countries, but they are mixed with success and failures. Two of the important treaties like the Tashkent Agreement of 1966 and Simla Agreement of 1972 makes successful after freezing the Kashmir issue. The Kashmir issue must be solved on such instances but Pakistan makes to successful in freezing Kashmir issue and makes the dialogue related with war. Both the countries share some common post colonial legacies. Both have attempted to address the pluralistic societies and resistance of feudal tendencies in their efforts at political and economic modernization. Both have to strain their political institutions to accommodate socio political upheavals. Pakistan one hand continues to experiment with its institutions in search of stability and India always insist to stop cross border terrorism and manage world views that insist that Pakistan is a terror prone nation. The prevalent conflict from the Kashmir to Kargil have not solved through military action. The bargaining and negotiations to resolve the complicated problems are one of the tools.

Reference:

1. Chatterjee, R. K., (1978) India's Land borders: Problems and Challenges, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
2. Ganguly, Sumit., (1994) Origins of War in South Asia: Indo Pakistan conflict since 1947, Westview press.
3. Ghosal, Baladar., (1996) India and South East Asia: Challenges and Opportunities, New Delhi, Konark Publishers.
4. Ahmad, I., Pakistan impregnable, military interest after Kashmir 'raid', October 2nd, 2016.
5. Pakistan not meant to be secular, BBC, 30 January 2002.