

Abstract

In the August, 1947 the Indian subcontinent divided into two parts and it was the birth of the two independent nations in the subcontinent namely India and Pakistan. These are the core states of South Asia which are culturally akin linguistically knit geographically closed and historically related geographically, historically culturally as well as economically no other two countries would have so much common as these two nations. It is well documented that in contrast to India, Pakistan started its journey as an independent state without the political infrastructure around which democracy could grow and develop. This institutional deficit created the space for the early rise of the military as an autonomous and powerful actor in domestic politics in Pakistan, but in India, civil authority is supreme. Therefore if democracy succeeds in Pakistan then peaceful environment can be harvested in South Asia. But except all this, India and Pakistan never became good friends and failed to established a healthy relationship among each other and remain only far neighbours. Now the both countries are overtly nuclear powered, they poses greater risk, if the ongoing crisis is not resolved. It is in this background, the study of Indo-Pak relations is an attempt to analyze the Political, Economic, Strategic issues and other related bilateral issues between these two countries and an efforts to suggest methods by which the peace and security can be maintain in the region.

This study is related to the last phase which started since 1998 when both countries conducted nuclear tests in May, 1998. India conducted her five nuclear tests in Pokharn and Pakistan conducted her six nuclear tests in Chhagai. After these tests the relations between India and Pakistan is changed. Both nations start thinking to establish peace and cooperation in the region. After May, 1998 both nations started conversation and tried to find way to CBMs between themselves. The changed

environment of this region shows the new beginning of Indo-Pak relationship. The peace process launched in January 2004 had been one of the most productive and sustained in the history of a dismal bilateral relationship. This process has seen significant expansion of bilateral trade, improved people to people contact, a ceasefire on their borders, the implementation of number of confidence-building measures in disputed Kashmir, and above all serious back channel negotiation on the Kashmir question. While its policy makers have increasingly talked about the urgent need to construct a 'peaceful periphery' for many of its leader an integrated North West region of the subcontinent was a living memory.

Pakistan and India share the same and common cultural history, food, language, dress and are tied with the upheaval of the invaders and colonial powers of the past as well. The citizens of both countries remain strongly interrelated and interconnected with each other through the similar culture, weathers, festivities and traditions which are bonding them together despite the diplomatic differences promoted by the states. The Social and cultural relationship with Pakistan is also an area which matters to concerns the emotions and belief of a common man.

Therefore it can be said that Wars did not resolve any issue in the past. We believed that Kashmir can become the bridge to peace between the two countries, which has so far been the primary cause of hostility between India and Pakistan. The collaboration of civil and military spheres for peace gained legitimacy, needless to say this kind of synergy is only the beginning and needs to be consolidated and further strengthened through a combination of initiatives in the years ahead. Despite all, It was convinced that we were on the wrong track as far as neighbourhood management was concerned. We needed a new approach to convert the traditional confrontation and conflict approach to one of cooperation and convergence.

