

A STUDY ON THE INDO PAKISTAN RELATION SINCE PARTITION AND HOW OVER THE YEARS THE RELATIONSHIP HAS TAKEN A WORST SHAPE ON THE BASIS OF RELIGION NATIONALISM

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ABSTRACT

India and Pakistan have agreed on ceasefire recommitment after the COVID-19 pandemic and there are also trying to resolve issues and start trade relation for economic stability Pakistan after the abolition of Article 370 has reduced trade relation with India and there were constant terrorist attacks which resulted in the death of many civilians .India and Pakistan has fought many ways on Kashmir issue and even India fought a way against Pakistan for the liberation of East Pakistan now known as Bangladesh . Every month there is a terrorist attack happening in Kashmir .Pakistan fund terrorist activities and terrorist groups in India along with provide arms and weapons to the Maoist and the North East insurgency , in fact many blast which have happened in India over the last decade has been sponsored by Pakistan indirectly . Across the border drug trafficking , smuggling and infiltration is common . India's terrorist groups , Naxalite get support from external forces which has caused a serious threat to the internal security of India . Kashmir has become a terrorist state , However with the abolition of article 370 the situation has turned worst .

Keywords : India , Pakistan , article 370 , ceasefire, internal security , terrorist groups , Kashmir

INTRODUCTION

India and Pakistan have never shared a peaceful coexistence relation ever since their formation. The British left India dividing India into two parts based on religion. Hindu and Muslims, it was impossible to rule and divide India until there was unity among these two religions. British rule to a huge extent led to the seeds of communal violence in India on the basis of religion which has continued till today. Ever since the Partition of India in 1947, there have been wars between the two nations on the Kashmir state. After Independence India emerged as a secular state and Pakistan as an Islamic state. The Jammu and Kashmir at that time couldn't decide to which state would they go, India or Pakistan and this led to the biggest cause of war which we are experiencing today, around 125 million people were displaced and 1 million lost their lives. Pakistan was born by carving out two geographically far flung areas from the erstwhile British India, the main reason behind this division was to create a sense of different identity, which gave rise to instability in government and inefficiency of political parties and a weak political culture, leading to the scenario for a politically and socially unstable state. The Kashmir issue which is the main cornerstone for clashes between the two countries. The Northern state was populated predominantly by Muslims and was ruled by a Hindu Maharaja. The Maharaja Hari Singh did not take any decision regarding the state's accession before or immediately after 15th August 1947, pending his final decision the Maharaja signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan, India was not in favour of a temporary arrangement, in the month of October 1947, an attack took place on Kashmir by the so-called tribal elements on the North West Frontier region of Pakistan. The accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India became final on 27th October and the air was airlifted to clear the aggressions. Pakistan refused to accept the accession and in this way the root cause of enmity between the two countries started. Moving towards East Pakistan. When India was partitioned in 1947 the basis for partition was religion, the Muslim majority areas in the West as well as East constituted the new state of Pakistan, in between the two wings of Pakistan there was about 1200 miles of Indian Territory, the majority of Muslim population lived in the East but the country's politics was controlled by leadership in the West, this became a problem, whereas the leadership should be equal. The notion that Islam would unite the two parts of Pakistan was a myth, the language and the cultural relations in the two parts were different, instead of bringing integration between the both parts, Pakistan's bureaucratic-military rulers sought to dominate East Bengal, imposition of Urdu was totally unacceptable to the people of East Pakistan which led to the war between West and East Pakistan, where India played a major role in the Independence of East Pakistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used an amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application—as they are authentic and brilliant methods to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in a methodical and convenient way. Questions were asked to the common youth, survey, interviews—consisting of several interrogations which were dispersed among representatives of each contender group.

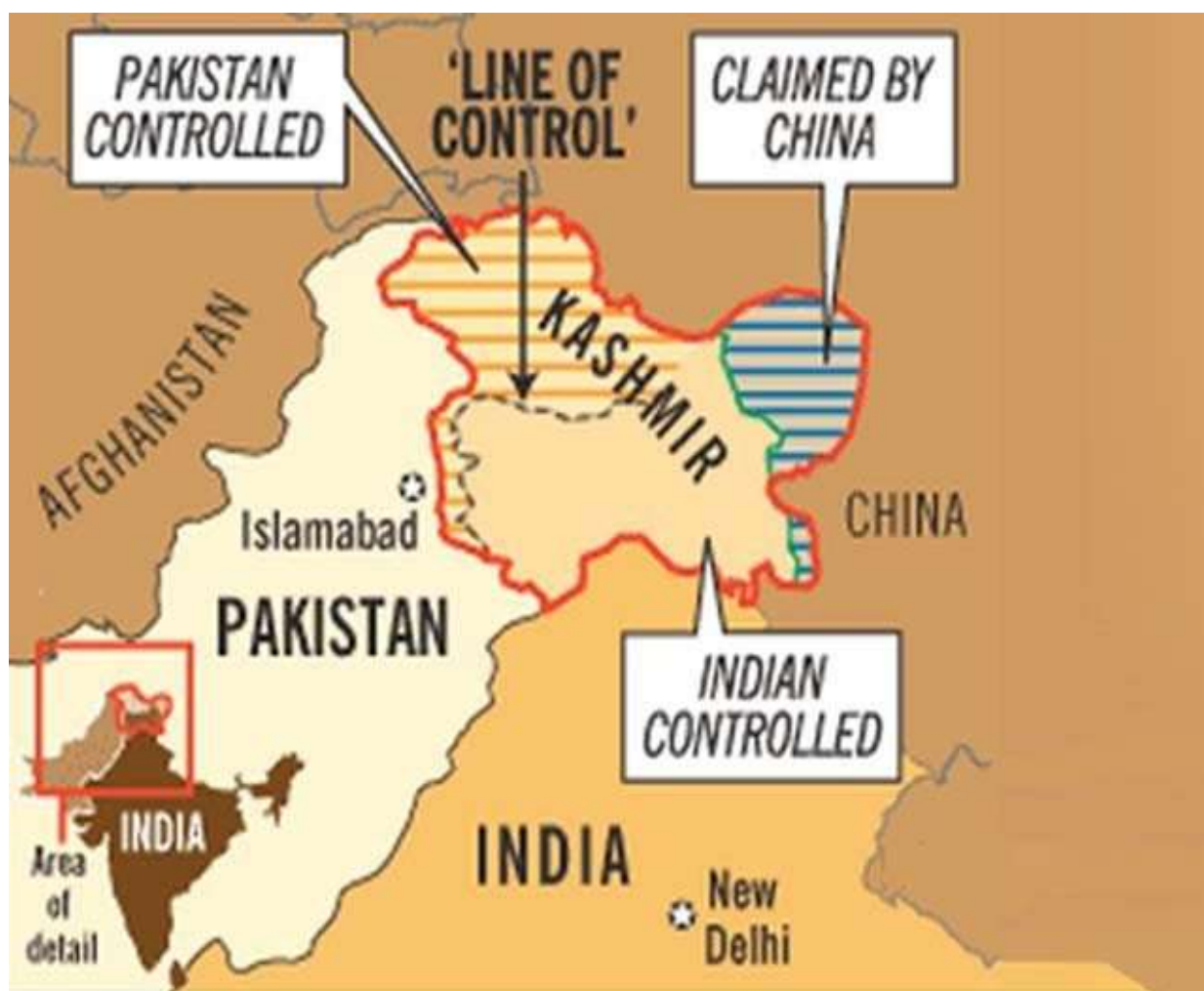
OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH PAPER

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. India and Pakistan relation since 1947 .
2. The growing conflict between the two neighbours .
3. How Article 370 Changed the situation in Kashmir.
4. Pakistan growing support and terrorist activities in India through Internal forces .

LITERATURE REVIEW

Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi established contacts with all major powers of the world to pressurize Pakistan to stop the massacre of people in East Bengal so that Bengal refugees should be send back. India finally had to intervene to provide humanitarian support to the people coming from East Pakistan .Pakistan used it as a pretext and launched air raid on Indian air Forces in the Western sector which led to the war of 1971 , which ended with the liberation of Bangladesh and a new country Bangladesh was formed .Simla Accord of 1972 . Mrs Indira Gandhi and Mr Z.A Bhutto met to discuss complex and extensive issue on various problems arising out of war and on general bilateral relations .The Simla accord led to the repatriation of prisoners of war , the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan , normalisation of diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan and restore of trade and fixing of international line of control . Followed by this we have the Siachen issue , it was a military conflict between India and Pakistan over the disputed Siachen Glacier region in Kashmir , the conflict began in 1984 when India was successful in Operation Meghdoot . India wrested control of the Siachen Glacier from Pakistan and forced the Pakistanis to retreat west of the Saltoro region , India has established its control 70 km control over the region. Sir creek which is also a current issue , Sir Creek is basically a 96 km strip of water disputed between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch swampland , the inlet unlock into the Arabian sea which fractionate the Kutch region of the Indian state of Gujarat with the Sindh Provinces of Pakistan , the dispute lies in the interpretation of the maritime boundary line between Kutch and Sindh, after the independence of 1947 Sindh became a part of Pakistan while Kutch remained part of India . After partition , Pakistan lays claim to the entire creek , this boundary line is known as the green line or ribbon line in technical jargon . India sticks to its position that the boundary lies mid-channel as depicted in a map drawn in 1925 and implemented by the installation of mid-channel pillars back in 1924 .India supports its stance by citing the Thalweg Doctrine in International law .India and Pakistan also has water dispute over the Indus water treaty , Baglihar Dam , Kishenganga project and Tulbul Project which has an affect on the trade and economic of the country . India and Pakistan had 3 major wars the Indo-Pakistani War in 1947 , second one in 1965 these wars are related to Kashmir state and the India also fought against Pakistan in the liberation war of 1971 for Bangladesh where India always succeeded .Since 2003 there have maintained a cease fire and now they are using other ways to attack Kashmir and fight a war against India .



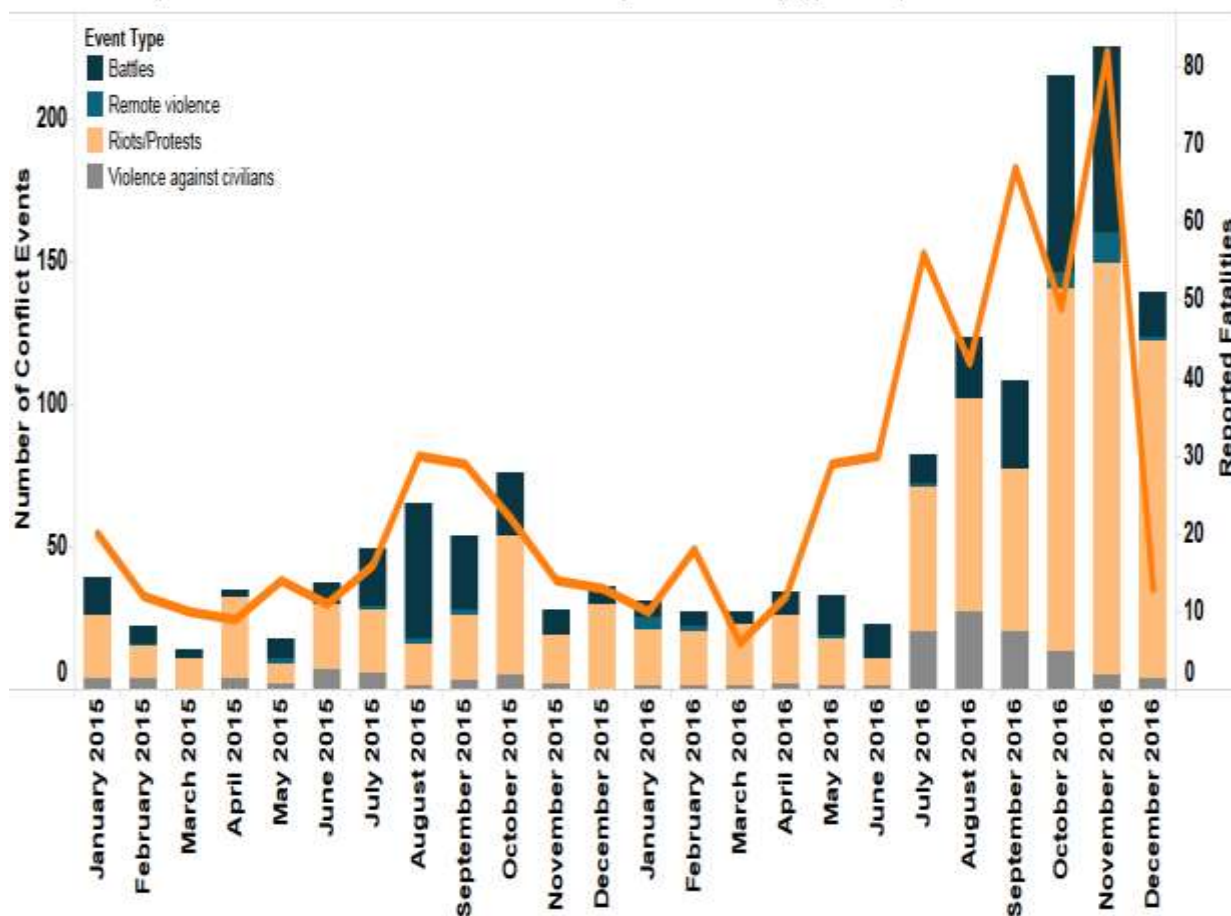
FINDINGS

Today Pakistan support terrorist groups and Naxalite in India and provides them fund and weapons , the ISIS is the main agency that support insurgency in India . Pakistan has indirectly led to the formation of many militant outfits in India who are blast bomb in different parts of the country leading to death of many people and also promote communal violence between the two major communities , In fact the 26/11 attack on Mumbai was carried out by a group of Terrorist group who has the support of Pakistan . Across the border drug trafficking , human trafficking , smuggling of goods and drugs are on , there are cases of infiltration , illegal migrants enter the country .

Terrorist groups like Lashkar e-Taiba(LeT) which is mainly operating in Pakistan and Pak occupied Kashmir , the 2001 parliament attack and 2008 Mumbai was led by LeT. Jaish-e-Mohammed(JeM) coordinates with LeT. Harket-ul-Jihad-al-Islami(HUJI) it is Pakistan , Bangladesh based terrorist group which is also operating in India. HUJI was responsible for the 2006 Banaras bombing , 2011 Delhi Bombing . Indian Mujahideen(IM) – Islamic terrorist group in India which has carried out several attacks against civilian in India . IM has carried out many blast in the country over the last decade .ISI ,LeT , HUJI had motivated and encouraged the formation of IM and Pakistan keeps supporting it and is indirectly involved . It

was also responsible for the Uttar Pradesh blast of 2007 .ISIS is conducting activities in India creating a Islamic State Sympathise in the country .

Figure 1: Number of Conflict and Protest Events and Reported Fatalities by Type in J&K, from 2015 - 2016.



Pakistan since 1950 have been receiving support from China against India . China at present is providing massive weapons , submarines to fight against India .In fact Pakistan has set some battlefield near the border area with India . Kashmir has been declared a terrorist there has been constant attack from Pakistan . In fact when India in 1998 detonated five nuclear devices in Pokhran Pakistan responds by detonating six nuclear devices of its own in the chaghai hills. The test resulted in international sanctions being placed on both countries , in the same year both the countries carried out the tests of long range missiles .

In 2001 tensions along the line of control remain high with 38 people killed in an attack on the Kashmir Assembly in Srinagar .Following that attack Farooq Abdullah , the chief minister of India administered Kashmir calls on the Indian government to launch a full scale military operation against the alleged training camps in Pakistan .



In 2009 –the Pakistani government admits that the Mumbai attacks may have been party planned on Pakistan soil while vigorously denied allegations that the plotters were sanctioned or aided by Pakistan .In 2013 India and Pakistan commerce allegation of breach the armistice in Kashmir with Islamabad blaming Indian armed force of a frontier raid that murdered a army officer and India charged Pakistan , again in 2014 India and Pakistan agreed to release trucks held from their respective areas ending a 3 week impasse triggered by the seizure of a truck in India –administered Kashmir coming from the line of control allegedly carrying brown sugar . On May 25 , 2014 Pakistan released 151 Indian Fishermen from its jails , On May 27 , 2014 Both India and Pakistan under the Prime Ministership of Narendra Modi express their willingness to start a new era of bilateral relations.

When Article 370 was formulated it was medium of keeping India connected with Kashmir , Kashmir had a special status of having its own constitution and have a separate flag and Article 35A referred to the residents of Kashmir . It was mentioned that this article 370 can cease to exit decided up the state government and the president , as they is no state government in the state , the power was transferred to the Parliament of India and together they decided and led to the abolition of article 370 which also let to the disintegration of article 35A ., this meant there will be no separate constitution or flag in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and all the other things.

The motive was to improve the status and development in the Kashmir region and collaborate between the Kashmiris and other Indian, which would result in employment offers , trade development , education opportunities will increase and all . There was a complete lockdown in Kashmir for days , where people called this as unconstitutional and undemocratic , where people opinion were not taken while abolition the article 370 , Pakistan and China was the two major against who were opposing it , there were attacks from Pakistan in the Kashmir region after the abolition of article 370 .The trade relation between the two countries India and Pakistan reduced and Pakistan also refused imports from India .

Prime Minister Modi declared the formation of two Union territories one Jammu and Kashmir and the other Ladakh. China was trying to get control of Ladakh region and India such decision created tension for the Chinese .Hence we see a growing diplomatic friendship between Pakistan and China , where China is supporting and motivating to take the Kashmir issue to United Nations making it an international issue . After the abolition of article 370 , India's foreign trade and relations with other countries have been affected. It been more than 2 years and there are still strike going on in the Kashmir region followed by the COVID -19 situation .

WAY FORWARD

The pandemic situation has resulted in economic crisis across the world .After the abolition of article 370 ,Pakistan has cut down trade relation with India . In order to stabilize economic Pakistan has decided to normalize relations with India and also ceasefire recommitment between the two countries are been set . The two neighbours have fought against each other ,Today Pakistan is conducting proxy war against India by supporting China and vice versa .Pakistan and China growing relation, increase in diplomatic relations where China is providing military assistance to Pakistan in the form of aircrafts and submarine to fight against India .We also see a rise in internal threat in the country which is coming from Terrorist group and Naxalite who are receiving funds and weapons from Pakistan , we need to stabilize relations with Pakistan also to reduce threat from internal forces , Indo-Pakistan fight and conflict has covered more than 70 years of struggle with Kashmir being the root cause of conflict which needs to end for a sustainable growth of both the countries.

CONCLUSION

Divide and rule led to the division of country into partition and led to the formation of two new states based on religion. The British realised in order to break the unity of people we need to develop communal riots and hatred among people on the basis of religion , British were successful and finally India was divided . Since then India and Pakistan has been in war against each other , there has not been a single peace agreement or a new bilateral trade among the two countries . Kashmir has been a major area of conflict between the two neighbours in relation to the line of actual control , where each country have their evidence . Pakistan also support many terrorist groups in India and try to promote blast in the country killing of more and more people . Pakistan and China growing relations has emerged as a growing threat to India , on the other hand abolition of article 370 has given Pakistan and China an opportunity to increase their relations against India .

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