

ABSTRACT

Rivalry between Pakistan and India is as old as their formation is. The strands of their animosity run deep. Kashmir dispute, border skirmishes, siachen dispute, arm race and terrorism have led the two adversaries time and again to lock their horns with each other. There are several other irritants as well, which have a tendency to disturb the peaceful relations between two states. For the resolution of these disputes, the two neighbors have gone to three wars, in 1948, 1965 and 1971 respectively. The last major clash was in Kargil in 1999.

Initially Pakistan involved the defense shield of offered by the western pacts SEATO and CENTO that proved futile event of aggression by Indian. After dabbling with multilateral approach for conflict resolution, both states resorted to bilateralism by signing the Simla Agreement in 1972 where the involvement of third party was restricted and all the mutual issues were decided to be resolved mutually.

Super powers have declared the main dispute "Kashmir" as the mutual issue of both Pakistan and Indian that is needed to be resolved through bilateral means and not with each other over their respective approaches to ensure peace. India pursues a policy of CBMs; Pakistan advocates an approach of conflict resolution. This clash of approaches has resulted in present stalemate.

The crux the material is, that the resolution Indo-Pak Conflict will be auspicious not only for Pakistan and India but also for the other states in the Region. Kashmir issue no doubt now has become the international dispute, but both countries share a need to improve their diplomatic relations by overcoming the misunderstandings to resolve conflicts. Both countries must respect the aspirations of the Kashmiri people and resolve

the Kashmir dispute according to their wishes. By means of fostering the mutual trust, through negotiations they can promote good neighborly relations and can resolve the issue of Kashmir which is important for the peace and prosperity in South Asia.