

ABSTRACT

Conflict Resolution as a specific area of study was developed in the 1950s and 1960s as a response to the cold war phenomenon. The word “conflict” has been broadly defined as the pursuit of incompatible goals by different parties or groups. Cooperation is an antonym of conflict. In the presence of number of common features the countries of south Asia have not been able to evolve cooperative relations and their relations are characterized by numerous conflicts. The countries of south Asia have realized the need of cooperation and made some progress in this direction.

The region remains mixed in conflicts and cooperation. The two principal actors India and Pakistan have fought three wars, 1948, 1965, 1971 and last clash was on kargil. There are many conflicts, which disturb the friendly relations between the two countries. Kashmir dispute, Arm race, Border clashes, Siachen dispute, and some other disputes are the main hurdle in cooperative relations between Pakistan and India.

The settlement of Indo-Pak conflicts would be very favorable for all neighboring countries and regions. But this can only be realized by fostering mutual trust, resolving conflicts through negotiations, promoting good neighborly relations and building confidence.

An improvement in Indo-Pak relations and strengthening of SAARC structure can also help in maintaining peace in the region.