

ABSTRACT

Security and insecurity has become the most dominant phenomenon of the South Asian politics. It becomes important feature of India and Pakistan relationships. Both states are confronted with insecurity dilemma not only at internal level but also at external level. It is obvious that insecurity prevail at the political horizon of the region, which is trying to disturb the friendly relationships between India and Pakistan. Right after independence since 1947, they involved in wars. They fought thrice a time in 1948, 1965 and 1971 and the last clash was on Kargil, which although was not turned into a war. Particularly, after the atomic explosions of both countries, the relationships have been negatively curved which are threatening the environment of security.

There are various factors, which are contributing towards an environment of insecurity. The internal factors are; political economic and social. On the other hand, the external factors are, the partition scheme, Radcliff Award, water resource distribution, division of military and financial assets, wars, border clashes, Kashmir dispute and arm race are the main factors behind insecurity. These factors are multiplying by the policies, ambitions and attitude of both of the countries. Leaders of both countries are trying to act rationally and use different diplomatic tactics, keep in mind the geopolitical requirement of the region. Although they are involved in using the coercive means to maintain their level of security but they prefer to use peaceful means and try to resolve the issues and problems through talks and bilateral negotiations.

The present study not only highlights the basic factors, which are becoming the reasons of insecurity between India and Pakistan but also tried to find out the workable strategies for the maintenance of security in the region.