

THE ROLE OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN IN KASHMIR

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Abstract

Kashmir is important to both India and Pakistan due to its geo-political significance. Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan has long curbed the relationship and development between the two countries. It is more than six decades old, originating on August 15, 1947, due to the partition of British India into India and Pakistan along religious lines. It has been a protracted conflict in changing global and regional politics. It is valuable for India and Pakistan in terms of national security, geography, and national resources. The purpose of this research is to explore the relations and interactions between Indian and Pakistan regarding the Kashmir region and to analyze the impacts of the Kashmir conflict on India-Pakistan relations. The research questions are how the Kashmir conflict has affected on India and Pakistan relations and Kashmir region, and why conflict resolution between India and Pakistan concerning this conflict has failed. Institutional mistrust, border clashes, the nuclear arms race, continuing insurgency and terrorism have caused the tension between India and Pakistan. It also affects the efforts to improve relations between India and Pakistan. There is hardly any chance for permanent peace in Kashmir because India and Pakistan stand on their national interests and national security in Kashmir Conflict.

Keywords: Kashmir, India, Pakistan, geo-political significance, causes, impact

Introduction

The territory of Kashmir is commonly known as Jammu and Kashmir. Kashmir is an ancient city and Buddhism and Hinduism were major religions in history. Then, Muslim Sultans occupied the region at the beginning of the mid-14th century. Kashmir is bordered by Afghanistan to the northwest, China to the northeast, India to the south and Pakistan to the west. Kashmir covers an area of 222,236 square kilometers. It is a mountainous region and has generally equitable climate and abundant water resources. Indeed, this region is rich in natural beauty and resources. Kashmir is important for India and Pakistan in terms of strategic geography and natural resources.

The Kashmir conflict is still ongoing between India and Pakistan. This conflict was resulted from the failure of the British Government to implement the Government of India Act 1935 that envisaged a federal set-up between the quasi-sovereign Indian States and the British Provinces. Moreover, another reason was the communal split that the Indian nationhood suffered on account of the Two Nation Theory and its politic-geographical expression in the form of British India into India and Pakistan. Muslim majority areas of the British Provinces went to Pakistan and Hindu majority areas went to India. At the time of partition, princely states had the right to choose whether they were to cede to India or Pakistan. The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947 due to massive infiltration of the tribal Muslims to take control of the State. The Kashmir conflict has been the major tension in Indian-Pakistan relations. It has intensified and led to three major wars between India and Pakistan in 1948, 1965, and 1999. The impacts of these wars and conflicts imposed serious effects on society and people in both countries. Particularly, people in Kashmir have faced direct impacts and instability.

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India and Pakistan view each other as enemies. Owing to the lack of trust, the two countries take various measures to ensure their national interest and security. Various efforts at bilateral and multilateral levels could not resolve the Kashmir conflict. The purpose of this research is to highlight the role of the Kashmir between India and Pakistan and to express the impact of Kashmir conflict on India and Pakistan Relations. To complement this purpose, the research question has come how Kashmir conflict has affected on India and Pakistan Relations. The finding of this research is why conflict resolution between India and Pakistan with regard to Kashmir conflict has failed. Institutional mistrust, border clashes, the nuclear arms race, continuing insurgency and terrorism have provided the tension between India and Pakistan. It also affects the efforts of improving relations between India and Pakistan. There is hardly any chance for permanent peace in Kashmir because India and Pakistan stand on their national interests and national security in Kashmir Conflict.

Literature Review

Choudhry and Akhtar (2010) explain the various aspects of the peace process between India and Pakistan in their article, “Does Terrorism Matter in South Asian Peace Process? : A Perspective of India-Pakistan”. They analyze the way in which the Kashmir conflict has become a source of tension between India and Pakistan. Revisiting the past peace processes, they urge the leaders of both countries to embrace much larger and longer strategic perspectives without sticking only to Kashmir as a national policy. In their analysis, Choudhry and Akhtar (2010) discover that the issues of Kashmir and terrorism are the major impediments to peace between the two countries. From a pro-Indian standpoint, Mishra (2007) blames in her article, “The Colonial Origins of Territorial Disputes in South Asia” that Pakistan’s double-edged policy of taking peace which is supporting to Jihad in Jammu and Kashmir and caused the failure of peace negotiations. In contrast to their pro-Indian line, Yusuf and Najam (2009) take a more pro-Pakistan stance in their article, “Kashmir: Ripe for Resolution?”. They recommend four types of solutions to the conflict: first, an option of direct vote by the people of Jammu and Kashmir; second, independence for part or all of the state; third, autonomy; and fourth, partition.

Unlike the above-mentioned articles, this research highlights the important status of Kashmir, India-Pakistan relations and Kashmir dispute, the Kashmir dispute’s impacts on the India-Pakistan relations and the role of India and Pakistan in Kashmir region.

Research Questions

The purpose of this research to explore the relations and interactions between India and Pakistan regarding the Kashmir region and impact of Kashmir conflict on India-Pakistan relations. In doing so, the study tries to answer the following questions:

- How did the Kashmir conflict impact on India-Pakistan relations and the Kashmir region?
- Why did conflict resolution between India and Pakistan concerning the Kashmir conflict fail?

Research Methodology

In this research, the qualitative research method is mainly used and the analytical method is also applied. Literature review on primary sources and secondary sources are done. Moreover, reliable online sources from the official websites are also used. The data analysis in this research is primarily based on the published sources, press conference releases, statements, and reports from different international institutions and organizations. Academic articles, journals, newspapers, and books are utilized as well.

Theoretical Context

Conflict resolution means terminating conflict by methods that are analytical and that get to the roots of problem. Conflict resolution points out that parties involved in conflict must have a mutual understanding about the stakes and importance of settling their differences to ease the process of achieving peace. Conflict resolution framework suggests that groups in conflict must attempt to resolve their problems analytically and systematically with the intervention of third parties in the form of mediators to facilitate the transition to peace. Any attempt to resolve the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan needs to consider conflict resolution as one approach among those available. India and Pakistan have made several agreements to resolve the Kashmir dispute. These agreements are Tashkent Declaration, Simla Accord, Lahore Declaration and Composite Dialogue. The United Nations, the United States, Russia and China played as the mediators in the conflict resolution of Kashmir.

The security dilemma is a concept in international relations that refers to the ways in which actions taken by states to increase their own security can inadvertently threaten the security of the other states. The security dilemma arises when states pursue policies that are intended to make them safer, but that are perceived as threatening by other states, leading to a cycle of increasing militarization and tensions. India not only wants to be the leader of South Asian subcontinent, but also wants to become world power. Modi government came into power and proposed the idea of “make 21st century to be the century of India”. Driven by the “Great Power Dream”, India’s military strength has made great progress. The Modi government attached great importance to the construction of India’s military strength and continuously increased military spending. India has always pursued its dominance in South Asia, which has caused Pakistan to continuously strengthen its military equipments to achieve self-protection. The arms race between India and Pakistan has caused the security dilemma.

I. The Significance of Kashmir between India and Pakistan

Kashmir is valuable for both countries in terms of resources, geopolitics and national security. Indus River flows through Kashmir and is crucial for agriculture in Pakistan. Similarly, it is important to India for irrigation. Whoever controls Kashmir, then can effectively cut off the water supply to the other. Thus, the control of the waterways through dams and channels has been an important issue for quite a long time.

Additionally, the glaciers provide the large amount of freshwater to the region. The Kashmiri Rivers and water bodies also have the functionality to generate hydroelectricity at great

magnitudes. The Kashmir mainly depends on hydroelectricity for its power demands. At this time, Kashmir only produces around 3000 megawatts of electricity. The region has the potential to produce up to 16000 megawatts of power. It is a home to plethora of resources such as uranium, gold, oil, and natural gas. So, the Indian and Pakistani governments strived their best to possess the Kashmir territory for water and energy resources.

For geopolitical position, Kashmir is vital for India and Pakistan. It is known as a bridge between South Asia and Central Asia. It is also the heartland of South Asia. Its geopolitical position is essential for strategic and military power of both countries. India and Pakistan are the military power of South Asia and they have the nuclear weapons since 1988. Kashmir plays as an important role for Pakistan. It has been a key to the Belt and Road Initiative and for the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The CPEC is a large-scale bilateral project involving the development of infrastructure in Pakistan, the establishment of transportation networks between China and Pakistan and the creation of energy projects. Many of these projects are carried out through the Kashmir region. Therefore, Pakistan intends to connect both Central Asia and China through Kashmir.

For India, Kashmir is the only direct route to Central Asia, in the North, China on the East and Afghanistan on the West. It is also a transit to Europe. Without Kashmir, India would not be able to directly communicate with Central Asia and European Countries. India could not be able to dominate a pivotal position on the Central Asia. The caravan trade route passes through Kashmir from Central Asia to India. Kashmir is also extremely vital to India's national security. Kashmiri Northern provinces give direct gateway to the North West province of Pakistan and Northern Punjab. The state of Kashmir is a valuable door for India with other regional powers. Therefore, it is truly economic and strategic importance for India. There are many geopolitical significant areas in Kashmir. One of these areas is the Siachen Glacier at the Karakoram Range.

The Siachen Glacier is the only barrier between China and Pakistan. If China and Pakistan were permitted to deploy their militaries at Siachen, India's national security would be greatly undermined. China and Pakistan could combine forces and threaten India without Kashmir. Thus, India spends many funds to forces deployed in Siachen. Strategic importance of Kashmir remains paramount for India's defense, and security.

II. The Causes of the Kashmir Conflict between India and Pakistan

In August 1947, India and Pakistan were on the cusp of independence from British rule. The British, led by the then Governor General Louis Mountbatten, divided British India into the independent states of India and Pakistan. British India contained multiple princely states (states allegiant to the British but headed by an independent local monarch) along with states directly headed by the British. During the partition, the British granted the monarchs of the princely states the right to choose whether to cede to India or Pakistan. In general, the Muslim majority states went to Pakistan while the Hindu majority states went to India, although India is a secular nation. Pakistani Prime minister Muhammed Ali Jinnah had stated that Hindus and Muslims could not live in one nation. General Mountbatten recommended that Kashmir should accede to India, given the fact that India is a secular state. Hari Singh, the local monarch, decided that Muslims

would oppose acceding to India while the Hindus and Sikhs would oppose acceding to Pakistan. Therefore, the Kashmir crisis erupted on October 1947.

It was also the product of ambivalence of Poonch masses since the taxes imposed by Maharaja forced the people to revolt against the ruler. These taxes were not imposed on Hindus and Sikhs. There was taxation on the widow, cow, buffalo and sheep. These taxes were levied only on Muslims in the Poonch region. Since the ruler imposed heavy taxes, local revolt begun in Poonch later led to the entire state with chaos, carnage and massacre. Two million people were killed on this issue. At that time, Maharaja's forces failed to combat and he has no choice except the Indian help. So, he requested an emergency military assistance to India. Since without signing the 'Instrument of Accession' Mountbatten refused to send military assistances, Maharaja signed the "Instrument of Accession" on October 26, 1947. In 27 October, 1947 Indian forces launched in Kashmir to overthrow the radars. On the other hand, General Gracy ordered Pakistani forces to launch full scale war in 1947. Therefore, the Kashmir crisis erupted on October 1947.

India and Pakistan fought three major wars with regard to the Kashmir region. The first Kashmir war erupted between India and Pakistan in 1947 due to the Kashmir's Ruler, Maharaja Singh imposed taxes on the Muslim people in Poonch region that led to the Poonch masses. The result of the first Kashmir war is the Line of Divide (LoD) or Ceasefire Line (CFL) which was made under the resolution of the United Nations. According to the Ceasefire Line, India obtained the 65% of the Kashmir region and Pakistan obtained the 35% of the Kashmir region.

In 1965, the second Kashmir war erupted between India and Pakistan. The major cause of the second Kashmir war is that India vowed to liberate the Pakistan-occupied part and Pakistan complained to the United Nations' Security Council. India defeated in the 1965 war between India and China and China occupied the nearly 20% of the Kashmir region. This area is known as the Aksai Chin. Therefore, the Ceasefire Line (CFL) turns to the Line of Control (LoC) in 1971. According to the Line of Control, India occupied 60% of Kashmir (Indian administered Kashmir), Pakistan occupied 30% of Kashmir (Pakistan administered Kashmir) and China occupied 10% of Kashmir. Indian administered Kashmir is more developed than Pakistan administered Kashmir because Indian administered Kashmir is oriented towards development and Pakistan administered Kashmir focused on terrorism.

The third Kashmir war which is known as the Kargil war began on May 26, 1999 due to the infiltration of Pakistani Soldiers and Kashmiri militants into the positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC). The Kargil war ended with Pakistan failing to secure their objective and under the pressure of US and G-8 countries. These wars have strained the relations between India and Pakistan. Another dispute that has strained India- Pakistan relations is Siachen Glacier dispute because Siachen Glacier is the strategic location for India and Pakistan. Indus River dispute is one of the disputes that strained the relations between India and Pakistan. However, Indus River dispute was solved under the Indus Water Treaty and India controlled the eastern tributaries of Indus River, Beas, Ravi, Sutlej and Pakistan controlled the western tributaries of Indus River, Chenab and Jhelum. The Indus Water treaty is the example of the success of the mediation in India - Pakistan relations.

Muslim insurgency and cross-border terrorism are one of the issues that caused the hostile relations between India and Pakistan because Pakistan supported the terrorism. To reduce the tensions between India and Pakistan, peacemaking efforts have been carried out to solve the Kashmir dispute. These peacemaking efforts are the Tashkent Declaration, Simla Agreement, Arga Summit, Lahore Declaration and Composite Dialogue. The peacemaking efforts were unsuccessful due to the several reasons. The main reason is that India was unaccepted Kashmiri representatives and plebiscite because the majority of Kashmiri people are Muslims and Muslims went to Pakistan. The relations between India and Pakistan continued to strain because Pakistan continued to support the terrorist groups and militants and terrorist attacks and violence are ongoing between India and Pakistan.

III. Impacts on India-Pakistan Relations and Kashmir Region

The Kashmir dispute was affected on the India-Pakistan relations. In the political relations between India and Pakistan, violent partition and the numerous territorial claims have increased between India and Pakistan instead of the improving the relations. In 1947, India and Pakistan started the political relations after the partition of India. Generally, India and Pakistan should have been friends as both got independence from British Empire at the same time. But this did not happen. There were many important issues which were unresolved like problems caused by partition, taking care of minorities, Indus Water dispute, boundary disputes and the Kashmir dispute. The most important and disputed issue is Kashmir which is still a cause of hatred and detestation between India and Pakistan.

The political relationship was rocked by the several tense events like the Pulwama terror attack, Balakot airstrike, scrapping of Kashmir's special status. The strained ties between India and Pakistan further worsened following the abrogation of article 370 in August, and revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. The move angered Pakistan which downgraded diplomatic ties with India and expelled the Indian High Commissioner. Pakistan also snapped all air and land links with India and suspended trade and railways ties. In the hostile climate, the Indian government continues to demand that Pakistan stops cross-border terrorism by convicting the culprits. Due to the Pakistani-sponsored terrorism, India was facing the problem of home-grown terrorism. Although India called for Pakistan to stop cross-border terrorism, Pakistan has heavily invested in the Jihadist infrastructure to confront India in Kashmir dispute. Thus, the political relations between India and Pakistan continued to deteriorate.

In the economic relations between India and Pakistan, the leaders of both countries promised to improve the economic ties between them. However, the competitive rather than complementary nature of their economies, highly protectionist trade policies, existing tariff and quota systems, other non-tariff barriers such as border controls, transport and visa problems and other security measures and many misgivings due to the past history of confiscating enemy property in the event of war, have largely contributed to the weak economic relations between India and Pakistan.

Moreover, competition in non-traditional areas such as water sharing and access to Central Asia, mounting insurgency, the surging arms race, India's adoption of hedging strategy, continuing bitter acrimony, hardened public perception after the Mumbai attack on the either side

of the border, previous deceptions, deep-seated mistrust, concern about the relative gains and security – all have prevented both countries from undertaking joint gas pipeline projects which could have positive spill-over effects on the peace process and bilateral relations. Continuing border clashes, insurgency, the arms race and terrorism have heightened the tension on the relations between India and Pakistan, despite resuming the talk of dialogue. It also affects the efforts of improving economic and trade relations between India and Pakistan. The relations between India and Pakistan marched from conflict to peace and peace to conflict and have been far away from friendship and cooperation.

The strength change and power struggle between India and Pakistan after the partition of India defined the security dilemma between India and Pakistan. Kashmir conflict is continuously security dilemma for India and Pakistan due to its strategic importance. India and Pakistan viewed that the geographical location of Kashmir is important for the security of both countries. The causes of the security dilemma between India and Pakistan are the territorial disputes, water dispute and cross-border terrorism. The supporting terrorist activities and killing the civilians in Kashmir are the major causes of the security dilemma between India and Pakistan.

The hostile relationship between India and Pakistan significantly impacts on Kashmir, exacerbating the existing territorial dispute and leading to increased conflict and instability in the Kashmir region. The hostile relationship fuels the ongoing tensions along the Line of Control (LoC), the de facto border between the two countries, resulting in frequent ceasefire violations and cross-border firing. The dispute creates a climate of political instability, hindering development and economic progress in the region. The hostile relations between India and Pakistan acts as a major obstacle to resolving the Kashmir dispute and creates a cycle of conflict, instability and human right violations in the Kashmir region.

Both India and Pakistan face significant common challenges, from poverty to environmental issues such as global warming and water scarcity. Despite they shared challenges; historical mistrust and intense political narratives would deter both countries from entering into constructive dialogue to resume trade and diplomatic ties. Due to the existing animosity between India and Pakistan, mutual relations are still far away. Instead, the tense confrontation between India and Pakistan is likely to continue to affect peace and stability in South Asia.

Research Findings and Discussions

India and Pakistan have religious, economic and strategic interests in Kashmir. For India, Kashmir is important for religion (it has holy Hindu temples and caves), economy (rivers flow to India from Kashmir) and ethnicity (Hindus of Jammu and Buddhists of Ladakh want to be part of India). Moreover, it is of paramount importance to the security of India. Giving direct gateways to the North-Western Province of Pakistan and Northern Punjab and providing the only window to the Central Asian Republics in the North, China on the East and to Afghanistan on the West, it has become a 'strategic bowl' for India. Therefore, India views Kashmir as an indispensable geographical, political and economic entity for its security concerns.

Similarly, Pakistan also considers Kashmir as the strategic importance for its national security owing to its geopolitical linkage. It views Kashmir as a 'cap on the head of Pakistan'.

Most importantly, it considers Kashmir as an economic life-line since the headwaters of Pakistan's major river and canal systems lie in Kashmir. In the other words, its agricultural economy is dependent on the rivers flowing out of Kashmir. Besides, Pakistan is also interested in the timber, mineral deposits, and hydroelectric potential of Kashmir. As a result, Pakistani elites have hardly reconciled themselves with the loss of Kashmir. Similarly, Indian ruling elites have equally opposed the session of Kashmir from the India. This has soured India-Pakistan bilateral relations and transformed Kashmir, an earthly paradise, into the most militarized region.

The Kashmir dispute has affected on the India-Pakistan relations. In the political relations between India and Pakistan, violent partition and the numerous territorial claims have increased between India and Pakistan instead of the improving the relations. In the economic relations between India and Pakistan, the leaders of both countries promised to improve the economic ties between them. However, the competitive rather than complementary nature of their economies, highly protectionist trade policies, existing tariff and quota systems, other non-tariff barriers such as border controls, transport and visa problems and other security measures and many misgivings due to the past history of confiscating enemy property in the event of war, have largely contributed to the weak economic relations between India and Pakistan.

Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. Despite the historical unity, cultural uniformity, geographical proximity and economic interdependence, India and Pakistan have bitter relations. Relations between India and Pakistan have been defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir dispute and the numerous military conflicts between the two countries. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion. Soon after their independence, India and Pakistan established the diplomatic relations but the violent partition and the numerous territorial claims overshadowed their relationship. Although India and Pakistan have been developed mutually beneficial economic relations, the hostile political relations between them have affected on the economic relations.

For example, in 1999, the economic relations dropped due to the Kargil war and in 2019, trade between India and Pakistan suspended due to the India revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir. Although India and Pakistan intended to try to improve the political relations from the good economic relations, it was not successful. Their relations marched from conflict to peace and peace to conflict but have been far away from friendship and cooperation. Thus, security dilemma entered between India and Pakistan and arm races, domestic power struggles, cross border terrorism and external intervention have made difficult to solve the security dilemma between Indian and Pakistan.

Kashmir, as the core of the conflict and problem between India and Pakistan, has long curbed the relationship and development between the two countries. And security dilemma theory can provide a special perspective for analyzing the Kashmir dispute. Kashmir has been a major bone of contention between India and Pakistan that not only inflicted the three wars between the two countries but the dispute is essential in the relations between the two countries. India and Pakistan being the nuclear powers spend massive share of their annual budgets in nuclear arm race to ensure their nuclear supremacy on each other. Thus, the Kashmir dispute not

only dents the nuclear ties between the two countries but services as a constant threat to the security of the entire South Asian region.

India and Pakistan are cognizant of the geographical location of Kashmir for the security of both countries. Indian Prime Minister Nehru stated that common boundary between India and Kashmir ensures the security of India as it will help to protect India from security threats by Afghanistan, Russia, and China. Similarly, Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan considered the importance of geographical location of Kashmir for the security of Pakistan. Prime Minister Ali Khan of Pakistan said that Indian control over the territory of Kashmir is a serious threat to Pakistan's security because without Kashmir, Pakistan cannot defend itself the potential unscrupulous governance in India. Geographical position of Kashmir is not only a security dilemma for India and Pakistan but also important for China and Central Asian Countries.

Occupation of the entire Kashmir by India would disengage Pakistan from China while its entire occupation by Pakistan would disconnect India from Central Asian countries. The Kashmir conflict is continuously a security dilemma for India and Pakistan due to its strategic importance. In addition, three stakeholders including India, Pakistan and Kashmir are involved in the dispute with their respective stances over the issue of Kashmir. India did not agree to give the right of self-determination to the Kashmiris considering that the majority of Kashmiri people are Muslim and they would support Pakistan. On the other hand, Pakistan supports their right of self-determination while completely rejecting the Indian slogan that Kashmir is integral part of India. Therefore, the Kashmir plays an important role for the interests of India and Pakistan. There are some reasons why Kashmir is vital for both countries.

Conclusion

Despite the establishment of diplomatic relations after their independence, the immediate violent partition, wars, terrorist attacks and numerous territorial disputes overshadowed the relationship between India and Pakistan. The Kashmir plays an important role for India and Pakistan relations. The primary reason for the conflicts between India and Pakistan is due to the geo-political significance of Kashmir. The Kashmir dispute has intensified to the extent as to have caused three major wars between India and Pakistan in 1948, 1965 and 1999 on Kashmir. The 1948 war between India and Pakistan is known as the first Kashmir war. As the result of this, the Cease-Fire Line was formed under Karachi Agreement signed on July 1949 between India and Pakistan. According to the Cease-Fire Line, India obtained 65 percent of Kashmir (the Vale of Kashmir, Jammu and Ladakh) and Pakistan obtained 35 percent of Kashmir (Northern Territories consisting of Gilgit Baltistan). But the situation of Kashmir between India and Pakistan continued to deteriorate due to the Muslims insurgency and cross-border terrorism.

Muslim insurgency and cross-border terrorism are one the issues that caused the hostile relations between India and Pakistan because Pakistan supported the terrorism. To reduce the tensions between India and Pakistan, peacemaking efforts have been carried out to solve the Kashmir dispute. These peacemaking efforts are the Tashkent Declaration, Simla Agreement, Arga Summit, Lahore Declaration and Composite Dialogue. The peacemaking efforts were unsuccessful due to the several reasons. The main reason is that India was unaccepted Kashmiri representatives and plebiscite because the majority of Kashmiri people are Muslims and Muslims

went to Pakistan. The relations between India and Pakistan continued to strain because Pakistan continued to support the terrorist groups and militants and terrorist attacks and violence are ongoing between India and Pakistan.

The strength change and power struggle between India and Pakistan after the partition of India defined the security dilemma between India and Pakistan. Kashmir dispute is continuously security dilemma for India and Pakistan due to its strategic importance. India and Pakistan viewed that the geographical location of Kashmir is important for the security of both countries. The causes of the security dilemma between India and Pakistan are the territorial disputes, water dispute and cross-border terrorism. The supporting terrorist activities and killing the civilians in Kashmir are the major causes of the security dilemma between India and Pakistan.

The lack of trust between India and Pakistan and misunderstanding was exacerbated by multiple military clashes and wars have allowed the security dilemma to take shape between them. Engaging in an arms race with more powerful neighbor, Pakistan faces the problem of the self-destruction of its economy, driving its people into poverty. The main reasons of the security dilemma between India and Pakistan difficult to get rid of are the arms race between India and Pakistan, domestic power struggles, cross-border terrorism, and the intervention of external power. Thus, the relations between India and Pakistan continued to strain. There is hardly any chance for permanent peace in Kashmir because India and Pakistan stand on their national interests in the Kashmir region and Kashmir is important to their security and economy.

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