

# Youth Prospective OF Indo-Pak relations

*Dr. Krishna Agrawal*

Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, S.V.PG College, Aligarh

## Introduction

On May 11 and 13, 1998, India conducted five nuclear test series in Pokharan, and after a trial in Pakistan on May 28 and 30, 1998, it was a turning point. On the other hand, if both countries develop nations with nuclear energy and proliferate nuclear weapons and promote nuclear weapons in South Asia, a new process can begin in the bilateral relationship.

In the test conducted in May 1998, the two countries began talking to each other, but there were no significant results. In July 1998, the two Prime Ministers met at the National Summit of SAARC in Colombo. Then, in September 1998, there were two foreign ministers and a South African summit in Durban. But in the same year, in the UN General Assembly, significant results emerged between the two prime ministers of New York. Two of the 8 issues were excluded from Kashmir and peace and security issues. The advantage of this agenda is that disagreements on one issue do not affect other issues. In addition to this, despite the complex problems of Kashmir, peace and security, there has been a way to settle other issues. At the summit, the two sides agreed on a bilateral bus service in New York. As a result of this working list, discussions were held in November 1998 on six key issues: Siachen, Sir Creek, Toolbull, Buler water project, extremism and drug trade, economic and telecommunication cooperation. Negotiations subsequent to this negotiation were not possible, but there was a positive approach to resolve the disputes between the two countries.

On the eve of the Lahore bus service, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz has adopted a negative attitude. They started a blasphemy campaign against India. He publicly criticized and criticized India for many questions, including Kashmir, Shia Chen, the Malay Project and Sir Creek. "We hope Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee will visit with such sentiments," Indian Prime Minister Sartaj Aziz received strong criticism of India. Minister and the recognition of the emerging environmental Speaking to a parliamentary delegation of Pakistani Foreign Affairs India, "India should focus on the periphery of the current relations between the two countries .... not resolve the Kashmir conflict to promote peace in South Asia, I cannot wait without that "

Indian Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Delhi in February 1999 to 20 years 21 days - took the historic initiative to visit Lahore, as in Delhi opening bus service - Lahore. India's policy approach to Pakistan has announced that it is the best way for Pakistan to maintain stability, prosperity and security. The Minar-e-Pakistan in Lahore

reaffirmed this sentiment on February 21, 1999. The two prime ministers signed the Lahore Declaration. The Lahore Declaration is a permanent peace and security event in both countries.

In this way, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee traveled on 20th February, 1999 as the inaugural passenger of Delhi-Lahore bus service between the conflicting positive and negative signs by Pakistani leaders.

The Prime Minister of India was received a grand reception across the Bagha border. On this occasion organized by the Pakistani Prime Minister, the Army Chief of the three Armed Forces of that country did not appear. Religious fundamentalists of Pakistan have openly opposed the visit. Nevertheless, along with dignitaries from different regions, Shri Vajpayee went to Lahore, and held important talks with Pakistani leaders. It has been said from time to time in Pakistan that India has not yet accepted the partition of 1947 and the establishment of Pakistan, to overcome this misconception, Prime Minister Vajpayee went to Minar-e-Pakistan located in Lahore. India could give confidence to the world (especially Pakistan) that he accepts and honors the establishment and existence of a sovereign state of Pakistan. While India took this step as a symbol of friendship and brotherhood, on the other hand, Pakistani fundamentalists, after washing the Minar-e-Pakistan with 'holy water', sanctified the place where Shri Vajpayee stood and "polluted" and "polluted" "Had done it. It may be that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is supported by the army and officials, but due to anti-India propaganda in political circumstances and the general public, he could not make the reception as a citizen's greeting. But the Prime Minister of India has received a grand and cordial welcome at the official and formal level.

On February 20, 1999, Lahore's visit by Prime Minister Vajpayee's bus added a new dimension to the relationship between the two. Before evaluating the outcome of this journey, it is necessary to know which factors were responsible for this changed diplomatic between the two countries.

1. In terms of the negotiations of nuclear non-proliferation, India's status was left to a nation with a loss, so through new efforts, it clearly wants to highlight its policy on non-proliferation.
2. High pressure was increasing on both the nations for signing the comprehensive nuclear test prohibition treaty (CTBT).
3. After the May 1, 1998 tests, the nuclear capability control became a very compulsory subject between the two countries by becoming a nuclear weapons nation.
4. After the nuclear tests, the pressure of the United States on both countries was also increasing. The visit of both the countries of the US Deputy Foreign Minister Strobe Talbert can be seen in this perspective.
5. The internal situation in both countries can also be attributed to some extent, because the scarcity between Pakistan's internal instability and various factions of the government in India can probably be changed with this change. Finally, it is appropriate to say that all the above stresses were temporary and both countries now have a tough challenge to strengthen their own economies in the post-cold period. Due to this pressure, the changes in the relations between the

two countries have become mandatory today. Perhaps the process of nuclear tests made it intense and this understanding quickly developed between the two.<sup>6</sup>

During the two-day visit of the Prime Minister of India to three major documents -

- (A) Memorandum of consent
- (B) joint statement and
- (C) The Lahore Declaration was signed which resulted in concurrence on the following issues-

(A) On the basis of the 'Memorandum of Understanding' signed between the Foreign Secretaries, the agreement was originally agreed on three subjects.

- (1) Both countries will take initiatives to increase mutual reliability in order to prevent nuclear conflicts in the context of security.
- (2) Will both provide information about the missile tests for each other to prevent the possibility of sudden and unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.
- (3) In addition to this, both of us will try to ban separate nuclear tests here.

(B) On the basis of the joint statements of both the Prime Ministers, the agreement between the two occurred that-

- (1) Both countries will cooperate with each other in the activities of SAARC.
- (2) Will support each other in the 'World Trade Organization' (WTO).
- (3) In the context of information technology, especially 'Y-2', both will increase cooperation.
- (4) Both will take necessary steps to release the POWs.

(C) Under the 'Lahore Declaration', the two countries announced major principles for mutual cooperation. Based on this, both countries-

- (1) Enhance mutual peace and stability and work for the development and prosperity of the people.
- (2) Is assured that the lasting peace and pleasant relationship is essential for the future of the people of both the countries.
- (3) The nuclear approach in the field of security has greatly increased the responsibilities of both.
- (4) Favors the belief and peaceful coexistence of the United Nations Charter.
- (5) Repeated commitment to the Shimla Agreement.

In addition, the two Prime Ministers also agreed on several other issues. Stressed efforts to resolve all issues of mutual dispute, including Kashmir and talked of not interfering in one another's internal affairs. Both stressed on continuing the process of mutual 'composite and integrated dialogue' and talked of efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear war. Agreed to emphasize on the introduction of new concepts and theories in the conventional and atomic areas for mutual 'reliability improvement measures'. Apart from this, going to Minar-e-Pakistan and 'Civil Abandonment' in the Fort of

Lahore were two other important aspects of this journey, which shows the significance of the efforts of the two countries. 8

This journey has not been a symbolic significance, but it can be considered as a new initiative between the two countries, which will lead to progress in improving relations in the future. The following results are clearly exposed in connection with the relationship between the two-

- (1) This has led to development in the level of communication between the two. Now the two countries will be able to negotiate on three levels - Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and senior government officials - along with the conversation on political basis.
- (2) The subject matter of the dialogue has been decided very broadly. So now the two countries have been able to create integrated and composite dialogue on issues like security, nuclear restraint, disarmament, world trade organization, information technology etc.
- (3) Due to the business dialogue area, the two countries can now pursue the relationship reform process by selecting some topics that are mutually agreed.
- (4) Interrelationships between the two nations will increase mutual reliability.
- (5) Both countries have adopted positive attitude by accepting weaknesses and weaknesses from open mind, which will surely benefit in negotiations.
- (6) Both the nations have rejected the possibility of any bound interference by showing faith in the Shimla Agreement.
- (7) Both the powers of the two nations have been indicative of the powers that the two countries are capable of resolving mutual disputes.

In this way, emphasis on honorable ideals such as friendship, cooperation, ending terrorism, honoring human rights and behaving as good neighbors in "Lahore Declaration" But, unfortunately, it was not that the ink was not able to dry on the Lahore Declaration that Pakistan had adopted the path of fights and invasions against India. Lahore Declaration: This Treaty response was widely welcomed in India and the international community praised it. It was justified that the prime responsibility of establishing peace and goodwill between the two countries has to be borne to the two Prime Ministers. In addition to the Lahore Declaration, both Prime Ministers also released a Joint Statement, and the Foreign Secretaries from both countries signed an Memorandum of Understanding. In the Joint Statement, the Prime Ministers announced that "From time to time, the Foreign Minister will discuss all matters of mutual interest, including nuclear power issue."

On 20th February, 1999, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee tried to reach Lahore by a bus and tried to provide a new foundation for India-Pakistan relations. While Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif were issuing joint declarations in Lahore, at the same time, the army chief Gen Pervez Musharraf was making a plan to infiltrate into Kargil by staying away from the talks venue. Even after such a good start, the Kargil incident once again showed the nefarious intentions of Pakistan. The aggressive action taken by Pakistan in Kargil proved to be frightening for the Indo-Pak friendship efforts. The relationship between India and Pakistan became a bit of bitterness. 14

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