

Peace Process with India: A Challenge for Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The state is challenged not only by its own capabilities, interests, policies and actions but also by those of the state with which it interacts. Pakistan's geostrategic location is placed in an environment where it is facing threats across the border from India who have hegemonic attitude in South Asia. Security of the region is highly associated with the peace process between the two nuclear states of the region. For Pakistan it's a difficult challenge to win the trust of India because of their unresolved disputes and lack of cooperation between them. India has to make its secular foundation more strong and solid while Pakistan has to think how it can make its state up to the principles of Islam and how to enjoy the positive fruits of modernity without losing its religion. The hostility between Pakistan and India is a main hurdle for peace building. Without creativity and commitment to dispute resolution, it is difficult to imagine their policy of peaceful engagements in the future. Future of Pakistan-India relations depends upon the type of compromise which might be accepted by both sides. By the time, the peace process began between the two states, they cannot run off from the actuality of it and by viewing the future prospects of peace process there is up till now in the present scenario, there are rays of lack of absolute possession, allegiance and visual perception from both states in order to lookout for peace benefit by employing right set of circumstances for the improvement in their confrontational relations.

Key Words: Challenge, Security, Peace process, Co-operation, Negotiations, Confidence building Measures, Pre-requisites.

Introduction

In international system, some states opt to resolve their conflicts and issues through peaceful means while others find the ways of resolution of issues by using violent acts. Also the states make relations for the attainment of their national interests in order to achieve their goals and sometimes the countries do have nemesis either on the basis of economic matters, political or military concerns. Pakistan and India are the most vital and rivalry states in South Asian region. As right from the initial stage both are said to be the hostile states, with opposite ideas, different economic perspectives, resistant political directions, different sense of perception about the matters and situations, opposed in language, tradition, culture and religion. Apart from this, the similarity that exists is that both

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Pakistan and India are greater nuclear power actors in this competitive world politics. Geographical connotation which is considered as the most crucial in the study of international relations, Pakistan has seashore of Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman at the southern side and is surrounded by India at the eastern part, Afghanistan is the most closed neighbor located at the west, China is in the northeast, whereas on the southwest is Iran. On the part of India which is bordered by the Indian Ocean on the southern part, on the south-western side is Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal is situated at the south-eastern part, while the western side is shared by the perimeter of Pakistan, as such north-eastern part is surrounded by China, Nepal and Bhutan, Bangladesh and Burma towards the eastern side. Moreover, peace process which in actual related with the solution of either regional or international conflicts by using the peaceful procedures with a quality of time consuming and inclusive with the aspect of mutual collaboration, understanding, combined efforts as well as liaison and the massive obstacle in order to come up with the success of the peace process is that of the lack of trust between the two states. As in terms of Pakistan and India, since 2003 Pakistan had been occupied in peace process with India and it has been considered as irreparable by the politicians of the two states. There are multiple issues that are acting as a bone of contention between Pakistan and India such as territorial conflict, water issue, religious issue, as well as the high-pitched issue of terrorism. Not only the Kashmir issue but now the cosmic issue of terrorism is rising as major hurdle of peace building between both hostilities. It also come up with a notion to fall and engulfed the ship of peace process at least for some time. The most famous one that of the Mumbai attacks in 2008 and also in 2016 the attacks at the Pathankot air base and the role of media presented in such a way where India blamed Pakistan and due to which the element of trust deficit, the negative images took part and appeared as a result of deficiency in the peace process and both the states are highly suffering and racked with pain. Security which is the main concern of every country on the global platform, so then on the part of Pakistan and India it has become a vital matter, as both wants to have the stability in their territory but how come that, it can only be possible when both the countries leaders, their people would go for the negotiations and resolution of the conflicts by following the peace process methodology with time management, so that neither of the state would sink in a boat to see the problems, difficulties and tensions in their region. Also both the countries peace and stability depends upon when there would be emergence of the stability and peaceful environment in the neighboring country Afghanistan. Many great changes occur due to the rise of the Indian Prime minister Narendra Modi and his open and strict policies for Pakistan at several situations. Although it is a great challenge for Pakistan to move on the bumpy road for peace process with Asian giant territory of India but possibilities do come forefront when there is a desire to find the things or matters to be done in an appropriate means. Thus, both Pakistan and India should opt to go for mutual cooperative measures with the presence of practical applications by both the

leaders also with the positively participation of the public opinion as well the major role of institutions in making the peace process advantageous among the two actors.

Under the umbrella of the Composite Dialogue Process, the eight issues and complexities are as follows.

- Peace and Security, inclusive to that of confidence-building measures (CBMs)
- Jammu and Kashmir
- Sir Creek
- Siachen Glacier
- Wullar Barrage or Tulbul Navigation Project
- Economic as well as Commercial Cooperative Measures
- Terrorism and Drug-trafficking
- Development of friendly and cooperative relations in different matters

An Overview of Peace Process between Pakistan and India:1997-2015

Peace process which can be simply meant as the composite dialogue process and it is taken as the process or an activity of a series and sequence of discussions or negotiations between the states in order to make efforts for finding the ways to solve the tensions, conflicts or complications within the state either at inter-regional or intra-regional bases that might be war or to any political violence. Peace process which defines the essential elements of resolving the disputes through amicable means by the mutual or joint action plan of states.

South Asia the huge Asian continent on the world slab consists of seven states namely, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri-Lanka and Bhutan. As such the most influential place is given to Pakistan and India because of their economic developing attempts, by political contributions or due to their military-nuclear capabilities are raising their role, their performance, attitudes, actions, images, behaviors also responsive signs in the game of politics among other world powers, such as United States of America, Russia and China. The relationships between the two South Asian states are quite bitter and unfriendly since independence. Throughout their relationship has had never been even and smooth. Both the rivalries remained a debate of long discussion on international channel either from the historical perspective or due to religious conflicts, also because of the fact of three prominent wars i.e. 1948, 1965 and 1971. Also the limited war in 1999 at Kargil on most antiquated issue of Kashmir. "Moreover, the arms race between the two countries has reached a point where the two adversaries, by exploding nuclear devices in 1998, have transformed the South Asian region into a plausible theatre of nuclear conflict. The peace efforts through détente between the two countries initiated since the Lahore (1999) and Agra (2001) summits have started showing positive results, as manifested in the resumption of the Delhi-Lahore bus service and growing interaction between the

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two countries in the domains of culture, sports, economy and trade.” (Malik & Sharma, 2014:240)

Moreover, the seeds and essence of Composite Dialogue Process (CDP), initiated to be made in 1997, when the Inder Kumar Gujral who was the third Indian Prime Minister and his compeer Nawaz Sharif (Current Prime Minister of Pakistan) met at the capital city of Maldives Male, introduced the conception of structured dialogue which is meant for the continuous joint reflection on the priorities so called as the Composite Dialogue Process. Mainly on the slab of the *modus vivendi*, it was due to the peace process that has given the space and opportunity to both the countries to negotiate and talk on all the issues and complications inclusive Jammu and Kashmir concurrently. It was taken as a *modus vivendi* or accommodation in a way that as by means of India agreed upon to consider the issue of Kashmir in the scheme or plan of discussion, as India did a U-turn to encompass the issue of terrorism which are the two most provoking and troublesome in bilateral relations. On the basis of composite dialogue, this first endeavor cave in and fall down due to the effects of the Kargil war in 1999.

Though on the part of the two rounds of discussions i.e. in 1998, one round of talk from 16 to 18 October and the second round of talk from 5 to 13 November, that had not appeared specifically advantageous. Even so, no discussions were likely to occur to remain alive in terms of the ensuing or future war as well as counter-accusation. At that instant, there occurred the scene of the Composite Dialogue Process at a far position when the government of Nawaz Sharif was removed forcibly from power by the General Pervez Musharraf, being the military and was the new leader of that time, who criticized and denounced the Lahore summit for permitting India, in reaction to keep away from directing the ferocity and aggression in Kashmir. By means of Kargil as well as the failure of the Agra summit, due to which the hope and anticipation for dialogues got much more ill and low in quality because of the attacks on the Indian parliament on 13 December, 2001.

Apart from this, the 9/11 incident of United States of America also come up as to organized differently in terms of the global politics on the subcontinent. Stress and tensions were rising between Pakistan and India all though season of 2002, as seemed to be the possibility of war between the two states. Although that pressure and tension come up to fade away in 2002, and subsequently within the time span of six months, the figure of Composite Dialogue was once again emphasized. Hence, in April 2003, as inaugurated by India what was highlighted as the step-by-step notion heading towards Pakistan. As such July 2003 is vital due to the fact of the diplomatic ties also the direct bus connection were again re-developed and ceasefire was began in November. In June 2004, when the Composite Dialogue Process was revised and re-established, in consideration of the decision taken by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, former Prime Minister of India, when he visited to Pakistan. Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri who remained the foreign minister of Pakistan during the era 2004 to 2007 under the control of government by General Pervez

Musharraf. He recently wrote a book titled as, *Neither a Hawk nor a Dove*, where he in fact emphasized that peace loving Pakistan is played out of anti-India flag-waving. It is described in his work that because of the competitive negotiations particularly on Kashmir issue at one level where both Pakistan and India were quite near to make a reliable agreement, but because of the inevitable happenings in India and Pakistan, no accord came to the final stage. "The recent visit by Kashmiri leaders from Jammu and Kashmir to Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan is the culmination of our efforts for initiation of the wide ranging consultative process to associate the true representatives of Kashmiris in the Pakistan-India peace process." (<http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/national/30-Jun-2005/kashmiris-should-be-included-in-peace-process-kasuri>)

He presented the view that the Kashmir cause has a powerful legal as well as moral framework and as such the violent attempts would not assist further that cause. He is basically against the militancy, radicalization as well as extremism. Mr. Kasuri proclaimed that in terms of his close ties with his Indian equivalents, the negotiation process among the two states has made quite reliable opportunity of progressive attitude, and that both Pakistan and India were walking far from the conflict management towards a much consequential and apt conflict resolution process. By means of the negotiation process, the significance of table talks could not be set too low. "Mr. Kasuri said Pakistan was very serious and determined to carry the peace process forward a notch higher if not more." (Mahmood, 2006:3)

"The issue of peace in the region depends primarily on what happens in their mutual relationship. The two countries have indeed pursued a vibrant peace process since January 2004, resulting in significant Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)." (Ahmad, 2015:56). In 2004, there was a composite dialogue held between Pakistan and India regarding the Kashmir issue. Similarly, in 2005 meeting was arranged by both the hostile states in order to resolve the issue of Kashmir by peaceful means. The year 2006 is highlighted in a way when General Musharraf and former Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh negotiated in resolving the Kashmir issue by amicable means and with some purposeful and forward looking way. In 2007, the two sides leaders were agreed to go for the implementation of the Kashmir specific CBMs. (<http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/pols/Currentissue-pdf/SHAHEEN%20AKHTAR.pdf>)

In 2005, Agreement on Advance Notification of Ballistic Missile Tests plan in force where both the countries and in advance were given opportunity to update the other 72 hours before the initiation of other ballistic missiles in terms of the 40km of the International Boundary line and the LoC. On the part of the humanitarian assistance of food, medicine and other necessities which were enlarged by India and also accepted by Pakistan, specifically after the earthquake in Pakistan Administered in Kashmir in 2005. In 2006, the transport services began from Lahore to Amritsar, Amritsar to Nankana Sahib also the railway networks between Munabao in Rajasthan and Khokhrapar in Sindh. In 2007, while crossing at the Wagah border, the first overland truck passage was initiated between the two countries. By means of air connections in 2008, there was an increase in number of

flights from twelve to twenty-eight flights in a week, also the origination of triple-entry allow for cross-LoC travel as well as the prevalence of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus service extend from twice monthly to weekly. On the basis of establishment of agreement by means of communication connections at the status of scholars, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis (New Delhi) also Institute of Strategic Studies (Islamabad) was put into force in 2008.

The first Joint survey was arranged by the Pakistan and India on the issue of the Sir Creek in 2005. In 2006, both Pakistan and India negotiated on the Sir Creek dispute in Rawalpindi and decided to initiate the second round of joint survey in 2007 and as per decision the leaders of the two countries arranged a further survey from the G-pillar 46 in the water part of the creek. In 2005, both the states leaders discussed the Siachen issue for the promotion of the peaceful settlement of the dispute. As Mr. Kasuri said “the possibility of a resolution of the glacier dispute had been created but no agreement had yet been reached. Indeed, as with other issues, the glacier remains a relic of past distrust.” (Mahmood, 2006:10) Thus the establishment of Siachen as a peace parkland in actual is very substantial confidence building measures in eliminating the suspect between Pakistan and India ties. “If the Siachen Peace Park becomes a reality, it will save both nations the financial and human costs of conflict, improve bilateral relations, and build mutual confidence for addressing other issues in the Composite Dialogue, especially the conflict over Kashmir. A Siachen Peace Park could play a historic role in the process of peace in this war-torn region.” (Kemkar, 2005:56) Wullar Barrage which is named by the India as Tulbul Navigational Project, being the second project of India that is left over disputed. Even today, the issue is not resolved between the two countries and it is decided that they would make further attempts in resolution of this issue as part of the process. The economy of the country if going at a prosperous rate would give rise to the economic conditions of the states, so as the commercial links are vital for the development of the country, by all such means Pakistan and India, at the time of partitioning, were economically dependent on each other. However, later on both the actors worked out to have their potentiality on economic matters in order to eliminate the stand of interdependency. The origin of the Composite Dialogue Process was built to bring the improvements in terms of Pakistan and India’s economic and commercial relations.

In 2008, Pak-India talks were arranged in Islamabad that focused on the issues of: Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek water dispute, Wullar barrage, terrorism and narcotics, strengthening trust, economic cooperation as well as friendly exchanges in trade. (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/217671/timeline-pak-india-talks-in-perspective/>)

Furthermore, since the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947, there has had been trade relations at the bilateral, regional and multilateral level. However, commercial ties between the two states get strained during the 1965 and 1974 wars. Later on trade recommenced in 1974. The status of Most Favored Nation

(MFN) was given by India to Pakistan in 1995, just after the formation of the World Trade Organization and this status came into effect since 1996. Although even due to MFN status Pakistan had gone from weighty trade insufficiency with India. On the part of Pakistan did not give the MFN image to India, although concerned about continuing a positive list regarding the importable things from India, that has been frequently in escalating process. However the list was initiated with only seven items when there was beginning of the trade once again after a long gap of nine years specifically in 1974, had stretched out somehow 800 items in 1996, when India accorded MFN to Pakistan and had moved up to 1945 items by the end of the year 2011 when the government of Pakistan stepped ahead in terms of granting India as the MFN status. (<http://www.ips.org.pk/abouttips/1663-most-favored-nation-mfn-treatment-for-india-an-analysis?showall=1>)

In the previous years it is being observed the great changes in terms of trade and investment ties between Pakistan and India which came up with the new phase in both the countries bilateral economic collaboration. "Since the revival of trade talks in 2011, the two neighbouring countries have come closer with a vision to enhance peace and stability in the South Asia region. There have been several initiatives taken by both these countries for strengthening bilateral relations, of which Pakistan's decision to offer the most favored nation (MFN) status to India is a remarkable one." (De & Raihan, 2013:1) As such Pakistan and India are more concerned about the expanse of barriers by several means of bilateral trade and investment. Specifically, there are three areas of cooperation originated from the previous secretarial level conference between both the actors.

1. Extending access to both the states markets by means of goods and services keeping in view the trade liberalisation inclusive to that of elimination of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs).
2. Shore up the trade benefits in order to make better physical affinity.
3. Permitting investment to make proceeds and flow in each other states.

Hence the cooperative attitude and measures in these areas could greatly come up with the major positive effect in economic and social benefits for both Pakistan and India. Whether to give MFN status to India or not, this issue was not picked up by the newly elected government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 2013 and this matter is still unresolved.

Apart from this the year 2013 is highlighted due to fact of rise of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi as a hurdle in Peace Process and Modi was elected to lead and crown the BJP's 2014 general election movement to the lower house of the India's parliament Lok Sabha, whereas the masses and the proletariat was so far in place to select him prime minister. As such, Modi then struggled and championed steely, representing himself as a realistic and practical runner with the capacity to turn around in terms of the economic matters of India. As it is said, "since becoming Prime Minister of India in May 2014, with a landslide victory and lower house majority in parliament not seen in 30 years, Narendra Modi has been seen as a beacon of hope for India's prospects, both economic and otherwise". (Hui, Hui, & Lewis, 2015:5)

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By looking at the successful outcome, he along with his party got supremacy with prosperity in the Lok Sabha. The winning result came up with the notice board of squash and compressing beat towards the Indian National Congress which had contained and determine the behavior or supervise the running of politics of India for almost last sixty-years and also spread a word and piece of information that Indian citizens were at the back curtain of docket or agenda of root-and-branch change. However, some analysts perceived the Modi's intentions regarding problems of India, as "Mr. Modi seems to be taking a long-term view towards India's structural problems. He knows that he has a full five year term in which to push forward with his agenda, and more than likely two terms." (Hui,Hui, & Lewis, 2015:6)

Pre-requisites of Peace Process between India and Pakistan

For any state in this universal map, cooperation and reciprocity is paramount in terms of peace process or armistice. Peace process which can be simply defined as the process or an activity of a series and sequence of discussions or negotiations between the states in order to make efforts for finding the ways to solve the tensions, conflicts or complications within the state either at inter-regional or intra-regional bases that might be war or to any political violence. Peace process which defines the essential elements of resolving the disputes through amicable means by the mutual or joint action plan of states.

Both should climb down from their hardened positions on Kashmir and take concrete steps towards the resolution of one of the world's oldest dispute. It's a tough exercise to give concessions and to continue negotiations otherwise the past rivalries will continue.

There are certain imperative prerequisites of peace process, without this *in qua non*, peace business or peace exercise cannot be put into the water, or projected, but although certain changes could happened due to the situations existing among the states. These are as follows,

- Readiness of political parties is crucial in order to start-off the procedure of parleying or discussions. For example, both Pakistan's and India' political parties should show readiness in order to resolve the issues relating to each other especially the oldest issue of Kashmir territory.
- Transparency in aims and goals of the leaders with great inclination in peace process. For example, in case of Nawaz Sharif and Modi, both must show transparency in their discussions with practical implications of the resolution of the disputes between each other.
- Quality and solicitation of determination and stoicism. The official leaders, the policy makers as well as the public of both Pakistan and India must concerned over their determination for the solution of issues, with the quality of stoicism both the states can remove the negative images of each other.

- Deliberation of time management. There should be proper time management in dealings and arranging negotiations with each other.
- Comfort and strength to the peace process by the political leaders support and their positive attitude towards it. In case of strengthening trade shows, economic confederations, parliamentarians dialogue process, release of prisoners, opportunities in visa policies are great signs of normalization of relations between the two actors.
- Depletion of joint suspect, obsession and intuition. For example in case of Mumbai attacks and Pathankot air base, India blamed Pakistan for such destructive attitudes in order to decrease the joint suspect, obsession and intuition, Nawaz Sharif make-up a high profile investigation team Intelligence Bureau (IB), Inter- Services Intelligence (ISI) and Military Intelligence (MI).
- Enlarging and advancing the sense, attitudes and behaviors as well as methods of understanding and interpretation. Both the countries leaders attitudes, behaviors must be positive for each other, also to interpret the disputes and resolve in peaceful ways.
- Distinguishing and proper recognition of censorious issues. It is the main concern of the political leaders to have the proper recognition of hypercritical issues and have transparency in distinguishing the disputes.
- Generating convenient surroundings for talks. For example, on 12th April 2012, Pakistan has initiated a four day exhibition in the name of “Life style Pakistan” in New Delhi. More than 650 people were brought by Pakistan to India for the purpose of trade show. This exhibition has enabled and gives hopes to Pakistan and India that due to increase in trade would be helpful in furthering peace talks on Kashmir issue as well as on other issues.
- Focusing on fault-finding and judgmental issues rather than on less controversial matters. In 2015, Pakistan and India agreed to reopen comprehensive dialogues this was announced by the Indian External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj, where comprehensive dialogues are meant for the resolution of all outstanding issues to be resolved. Both Sartaj Aziz and Sushma Swaraj emphasized on talks related to peace and security, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachen, Sir Creek, Wullar Barrage, Tulbul Navigation Project, economic and commercial cooperation, counter-terrorism, narcotics control, humanitarian issues, people to people exchanges and religious tourism.
- Struggling for accommodation, adjustment of win-win situation. For example, in case of Pakistan and India, both the governments are struggling and making efforts for fight against terrorism which has become a global issue and also in terms of the series of India-Pakistan cricket and two-twenty 20 matches were played between the two from 25 December 2012 to 6th January 2013. One day series was won by Pakistan and twenty-20 series was drawn by 1-1. However in 2007, bilateral series which was hosted by India was won by India. This was considered as the good attempt by both the states which had also

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increased the people to people contact and also beneficial for both the governments.

- Provide significance and boldness to the public opinion while the negotiations are going in process. For example new visa policy in 2012 was formed in order to increase cooperation between the two states. On 8th September, 2012 new visa agreement was signed by the Indian Foreign Minister S.M Krishna when he made a three day visit to Pakistan. For the very first time citizens with age above sixty-five would be given an opportunity of forty-five days single entry visa on arrival. This policy has also provide facilities to the to the tourists visas, pilgrim visas, make the things easy for the businessmen as well as for the senior citizens.
- Must have the ability to learn from the past experiences of the negotiations. For example as both the states having nuclear weapons and in case of any clash among them would result in destruction. On realistic basis, the new emerging world order focused on avoiding open confrontations. In order to think that if it is a positive policy to use force against India, it would have definitely serious impacts for Pakistan like the Kargil war took Pakistan in economic as well as in military crisis.
- Take advantage of the services of arbitrator, when demanded. For example United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon presented his services for the process of mediation between Pakistan and India on Kashmir issue. Also he emphasized talks on several strategies for promotion of education between the women of Pakistan with the leadership of the country. He played a role as a arbitrator for the dialogue process between Pakistan and India.
- Must have the knowledge of the pertinent and applicable manifestations. There is a great need for Pakistan and India to have clear knowledge and awareness about what measures would be effectively performed in order to eliminate the negative images, actions and attitudes which have emerging nature of creating hindrance among them.
- Have the ability to captivate the role of media in such a way that represents the all-around a sound of joint-confidence and building of trust. For example, Pakistani media played a key role in terms of moulding public opinion and for developing a positive image regarding India. "AmankiAasha" is good effort by Jang group of Pakistan and Daily Times of India, where a number of seminars and conferences were arranged among Pakistan and India along with the exchange of artists in drams and movies.
- Development of good communication based on understanding and cooperation between the concerned members. For example, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) which gave opportunity to the Parliamentarian Dialogues between Pakistan and India where in the first two rounds of talks in 2011 the delegations emphasized on the peace, security, stability. Also in 2012, the members of the Parliaments of both sides communicate in terms of trade and economic relations. The talks

were based on the understanding and cooperation for the promotion of the economic activities.

- Have authority over the bounding line rigidness. For example in terms of the territorial issues Pakistan must have an authority in the security moves over the borders connections in order to have stability and peace in the country.
- Termination of advertising of armed conflict in opposition to combatant. For example, in case of the Siachen issue a delegation was held by the defense secretaries in 2012, for the resolution of the issue. Former Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff, General Pervaiz Kiyani called for the demilitarization of Siachen glacier as many soldiers were killed in it. Uptill no proper talks were to be seen by the two states for the proper implementation and resolution of the issue.
- Emphasizing on the positive aspects and negation of the pessimistic attempts. By means of heavy military spending is a major problem and a main obstacle for the socio-economic development. Pakistan and India must focus on the capabilities regarding political potentials, economic power as well as military power which are the three gauging measures for the stable system.
- Keen observation of the environment and issues for the better outcome. For example Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) could act as a source for further improvement in Pakistan-India relations. Peace and prosperity could not reach to its highest peak unless both the states work jointly efficiency towards cooperation. As Ex-President Musharraf encouraged people to people contact between Pakistan and India which was an important step for improving relations.
- Suitable adjustment of the things or matters for the peace process. For example from the future perspective the relationship between Pakistan and India depends on the compromise which must be accepted by both the states. In order to become successful in terms of the engagements to be alive would be mandatory by both the states for much investment in the peace process.

Mutual suspicion and distrust in the hearts of the leaders should be removed through consistency and proper implementation of peace policies and it really depends on how much each side is willing to do this. Pakistan and India should resolve their bilateral problems and the mentality of success of one is the loss of the other should be removed and both states should come close for the betterment and welfare of their people. Both states should review the progress made on the India-Pakistan roadmap to peace which the two sides agreed again and again in their discussions and dialogues.

Conclusion

For the peace process to become a successful and prosperous attempt both Pakistan and India, being the two major states in the South Asian region need to go for the proper implementations of the peaceful policies and strategies. There is a

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vital need to remove the mutual suspicion and distrust, misperception from the hearts of the leaders as well as from the people of both the states. In reality over the past many decades, the two rival actors are one or the other day having contradictories and complexities on different matters and most conflicting issue is that of the oldest issue of Kashmir and that of terrorism. In terms of the peace process with India, it is a great challenge for Pakistan to win the trust of India due to the numerous reasons that might be either because of the unresolved issues, lack of trust, lack of people to people contact, territorial issues, border issues, and the most important is that of the terrorism that due to the terrorist attacks both the states failed to have prosperous ties with each other. In order to build peace process between the two states both states must have to go for the compromising attitudes in each other matters for moving ahead on the road of prosperity and transparency. The governmental bodies, administrators and the officials of both states need to find the solutions of the issues such as Kashmir issue, Sir creek, Siachen glacier, Wullar barrage, Terrorism and Drug trafficking as well developing cooperative and friendly relations with each other on serious basis. Furthermore viewing from the looking glass of the twenty-first century, which is the age of globalization, information and technology, playing an influential role in making connections at the border in the South Asian region. People to people communication must be given priority to remove the negative images in each other's communities. Peace Process would only get momentum and driving force when possibilities and opportunities from economic, cultural and educational connections are heightened. This is even now not present because of the antagonistic relations between Pakistan and India that would not bring any scene of the good change among each other. There is a great and essential need to eliminate the poverty, hunger, disease, unemployment, enemy thinking; the major issues either territorial or other water related disputes as well as backwardness. Thus, through the confidence building measure and peace process Pakistan and India are the key actors for developing and establishing a stable and peaceful South Asian region. Both are on the journey of two different roads where as such a great need that Pakistan and India's contest and match should be on the basis of mutual gain rather than on relative gain for the best outcome.

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