

Implications Of Pak-India Relations in Pre & Post Revocation of Article 370 And 35a In Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir

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Abstract

The revocation of Articles 370 and 35A in Jammu and Kashmir, which is administrated by India, has severely changed relations between Pakistan and India. This article determines the aftermath of this move, with persistent cross-line tensions, disturb diplomatic dialogue, inside anarchy in Kashmir, and unconventionalities in regional security dynamics. The revocation of Article 370 and 35A has degraded long-established bitterness, hampering efforts to resolve the Kashmir conflict with peace. Pakistan, on the other hand has heatedly gone against India's autonomous movements, expanding its diplomatic efforts to wrinkle international help. Meantime, India claims that it is our internal matter, further mystifying bilateral relations. The things centre around the complications of accomplishing synchronisation and anticipation in the area because of established doubts.

Key Words: Peace, Deterrence, Mediation, Hate Speech, Militarization

Introduction:

The relationship among India and Pakistan has for some time been defined by multi-layered global elements, bearable conflicts, and local debates. The revocation of Article 370 and 35A in August 2019, which uncovered the unusual independent status of Jammu and Kashmir, settled a big critical moment in the joint relationship. This article focuses on cut-up of Indo-Pak relations in the grounds of military, and trade, both when the denial, scrutinizing the multidimensional effects of this vital incident¹. Before the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, Indo-Pak strategic relationships were set independently by non-appearance of trust, unequal exchanges, and a past jam-packed with ruined harmony drives. Both nations Pak & India contributed in peace-making movements, moving to gather international help for their specific situations on Kashmir. Pakistan supported for a resolution in accord with UN resolutions and the wishes of the Kashmiri people and constantly wanted third-party mediation. In the meantime, India kept a spot of two-sidedness, sacking any outsider in what it considered an internal matter. Be that as it may, the

revocation of Article 370 and 35A overall changed the political scene. Pakistan stated fear about human rights violations in Kashmir and condemned India's actions as illegal and unilateral. Peace-making channels between the two countries saw a sharp collapse, with Pakistan curtailing strategic ties, removing the Indian High Official, and suspending respective trade. India, again, repeated its place that the revocation was a private matter and blamed Pakistan for interfering in its internal eventsⁱⁱ.

Political assurance among India and Pakistan have been unpredictable and overloaded with tensions. Deep-rooted distrust and inconsistent narratives have hindered efforts to restart negotiation and stabilize relations. Both parties have basically rejected international attempts to mediate the dispute, including suggestions from nations like the United States. The absence of development in strategic relations highlights the changes of finding a peaceful goal to the Kashmir struggle in the consequence of the revocation. The strategic feature of Indo-Pak relations has generally been described by unpredictability, with a few significant arguments and various border conflicts an over the disputed area of Kashmir. The two nations have maintained with serious military powers along their boundaries, prompting a stable condition of intelligence and irregular outbreaks in brutalityⁱⁱⁱ.

The revocation of Article 370 and 35A increased military tensions among India and Pakistan. Pakistan saw India's activities as a direct threat to its security advantages and blamed India for keeping extra soldiers in Kashmir. Pakistan responded by escalating its strategic existence along the Line of Control (LoC) and communicating status to protect its region against any aggression^{iv}. The increasing in military posing raised up worries about the possibility for a full-scale equipped struggle between the two atomic states^v. In spite of irregular attempts at de-escalating through backchannel diplomacy and certainty building measures, military assurance along the LoC have proceeded persistent. Ceasefire violation, weaponry battles, and cross-line shelling have become normal, bringing about non-military personnel interruptions and further worsening tensions. The militarized idea of the Indo-Pak line stays a continuing source of fragility in the locale, with the possibility to grow into a wider clash with severe consequences^{vi}.

Trade among India and Pakistan has generally been obliged by political tensions, regional questions, and strategic difficulties. Anyhow being attached nations with critical economic potential, mutual trade has stayed far below its genuine boundary. There had been uncertain symbols of upgrading in trade relations between India and Pakistan before the termination of Articles 370 and 35A. Though, they did not completely implement their mutual Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status, both nations were members of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). Cross-line trade, basically comprising of a couple of key wares, presented some development, yet obliged by regulatory difficulties and foundation obstacles. The revocation of Article 370 and 35A accomplished a risky disaster for trade relations among India and Pakistan. Pakistan postponed corresponding trade with India, forced restrictions on imports from India, and shut down shipping lanes, including the Wagah-Atari line crossing. The unexpected stop in cross-line trade provoked economic disasters for administrations on the two sides of the boundary and further strained mutual relations.^{vii} Political conflict and security concerns have vulnerable efforts to

resume trade relations. Irrespective of noises from business networks and worldwide partners for the recommencement of trade, progress has been unrelated. The conclusion of shipping lanes and the nonappearance of trust between the two nations have occupied any significant rise forward in economic contribution.

Challenges:

Territorial dispute over Kashmir:

The crucial assessment to Indo-Pak relations before the revocation of Article 370 and 35A was the venerable regional difference about Kashmir. Both nations guarantee their influence over the region, leading to several clashes and continuous cross-border tensions.

Lack of Communication & Trust:

Countless years of hate and struggle had molten trust between India and Pakistan. There weren't appropriate networks for effective communication, and diplomatic dialogs were frequently damaged by doubts and rhetoric.

Nuclear Deterrence:

The relations between India and Pakistan became even more multifaceted because of their particular nuclear weapons. The flash of atomic war posed a possible threat, suspending huge room military confrontations yet in addition increasing the stakes of any dispute^{viii}.

Un-functional Peace Initiatives:

However, restricted efforts for discourse and non-violent gossips, which include the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, strengthened progress to resolve the Kashmir dispute, and promoting the over-all relationships has been indistinct.

Human Rights Violations:

The revocation of Article 370 and 35A raised up uncertainties about common human rights violation in Kashmir. Pakistan accused India for ill-using extreme power and harming the rights of Kashmiri people, further intensifying tensions between the Pakistan & India^{ix}.

International Mediation:

Due to deep-rooted situations and a lack of trust between the both states, efforts of mediation by global actors like U.S, China and others to facilitate the Indo-Pak conflict faced worries. Regardless of calls for diplomacy and dialogue, progress towards a peaceful solution remained complex.

Military Tension:

The raised-up stress after the revocation of Article 370 and 35A more stretched the possibilities of military strain between the both states India and Pakistan. Both nations conducted military actions, violated cease-fire across the Line of Control (LOC), and preserved a state of broad alert across their borders, growing the probabilities of the likely conflict.

Literature Review:

The political outcomes of revocation of Article 370 and Article 35A on relationships between Pakistan and India have been largely discussed by scholars. According to Shehbaz Hussain (2020)^x, Pakistan argues this action as a violation of joint agreements and UN resolutions, more escalating strains between the nuclear-armed states. On the other hand, Indian scholars like

Swaran Singh (2019) counterattack that the revocation of Article 370 and 35A discourses a step to more projecting linking of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian Association, making strong India's regional scruples and authority.^{xi} The peace-making outcome of the revocation of Article 370 and 35A has also collected serious attention in the literature. T. Madan (2020) fights that the choice has tensed diplomatic relations among Pakistan and India, with Pakistan minimalizing political ties and suspending trade. Interchangeably, Indian policymakers like C. Raja Mohan (2019) resist that the revocation of Article 370 and 35A negligibly affects bilateral diplomacy, underscoring the need for continued with commitment to resolve remarkable problems.^{xii}

Security researchers have introduced the security complications of the revocation of Article 370 and 35A for the impulsive region of Jammu and Kashmir. Happy Mon Jacob (2020) states that the change has raised security odds, leading to maximization of violence and militancy in the region of Jammu and Kashmir. Though, Indian defence expert Brahma Chellaney (2019) resists that the revocation has allowed security forces to efficiently fight cross-border terrorism by allowing better security administration in Jammu and Kashmir. The regional implications of the revocation of Article 370 and 35A have also been analysed in the literature. Saeed Shafqat (2021) endorses that the revocation has wider implications for regional balance, probably stabilizing South Asia and twisting regional security dynamics. Indian strategic analyst C, in contrast, Christine Fair (2020) resists that the revocation of Article 370 and 35A doesn't actually change territorial elements, as it mainly concerns inner Indian matters.^{xiii}

Scholars have moreover elevated concerned uncertainties initiating from the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, particularly with respect to human rights violation in Jammu and Kashmir. Ayesha Siddiqi (2019) emphasizes the outcome of the revocation on the Kashmiri people, which include restrictions for common liberties and communication blockade^{xiv}. Interchangeably, Indian author Praveen Master (2019) resists that the revocation was done for the development and for creating the economic opportunities for people of Jammu and Kashmir, countering rebellious narratives.^{xv}

Theoretical Framework:

Examining the consequences of Pakistan-India relations post the revocation of Article 370 and 35A in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir from the theoretical approach of offensive realism which provides an understanding of the power dynamics, security concerns, and key strategic calculations which drives the behaviour of these two nuclear armed states. Offensive realism, as theorized by scholars like John Mearsheimer, underscores the anarchic idea of the worldwide system, where states are fundamentally persuading the power and security. In offensive realism, states aim to increase their power as compared to others, heading to rivalry and clash. Focusing on offensive realism to the dynamics among Pakistan and India highlights or helps to understand the motives among both states in the Kashmir issue.

Primarily, the revocation of Article 370 and 35A by India is regarded as a serious move shifting status quo in Kashmir, a place which is the cause of clash between Pakistan and India since independence in 1947. From an offensive realist viewpoint, states are fictional to rapidly take gain of possibilities to expand their comparative power whensoever the situation allows. For

India, the choice to suspend these articles can be seen as an effort to combine its control over Jammu and Kashmir, in this way emphasizing its regional trustworthiness and proving its prevalence in the area. This move shapes up with the offensive realist notion of states looking for power growth in an anarchical context.

On the other hand, we can also examine Pakistan's response to India's actions in Kashmir through the lens of the offensive realism. Pakistan, considers India's activities as a threat to its own security and territorial influence, is strained to reply in a manner that improves its own power position. As a result, Pakistan's eagerly respond to India's actions, including diplomatic objections, military stance, and backing for Kashmiri separatist groups, can be seen as planned responses aimed at defeating India's efforts to consolidate power in the region. Over and above, offensive realism highlights the significance of alliances and balance of power dynamics in international affairs. In Pakistan-India relations, the both nations have looked for mutual support and collaboration with different states to support their definite stance. India has non-stop strategic build-ups with nations like the United States, while Pakistan has precisely sustained close ties with China. These alliances support not exclusively to endorse the strategic abilities of each state yet in addition to regulate against the mis-leading risks created by their adversaries.

A Hate Speech:

The relationship among India and Pakistan has for comparatively some time been separated about traumas, with odium discourse filling in as a major fuel for the sparks of hatred. Before the revocation of Article 370 and 35A in August 2019, hate speech was a distinctive event, heighten the contemporary distrust between the two countries^{xvi}. In the pre-revocation era, hate speech between India and Pakistan stretched through several networks, including the way of political speaking, media channels and online entertainment stages. Politicians, media personals and extremist groups turned to electrifying language, taking benefit of complaints and patriots' opinions to wrinkle support and prompt anger towards the opposite side^{xvii}.

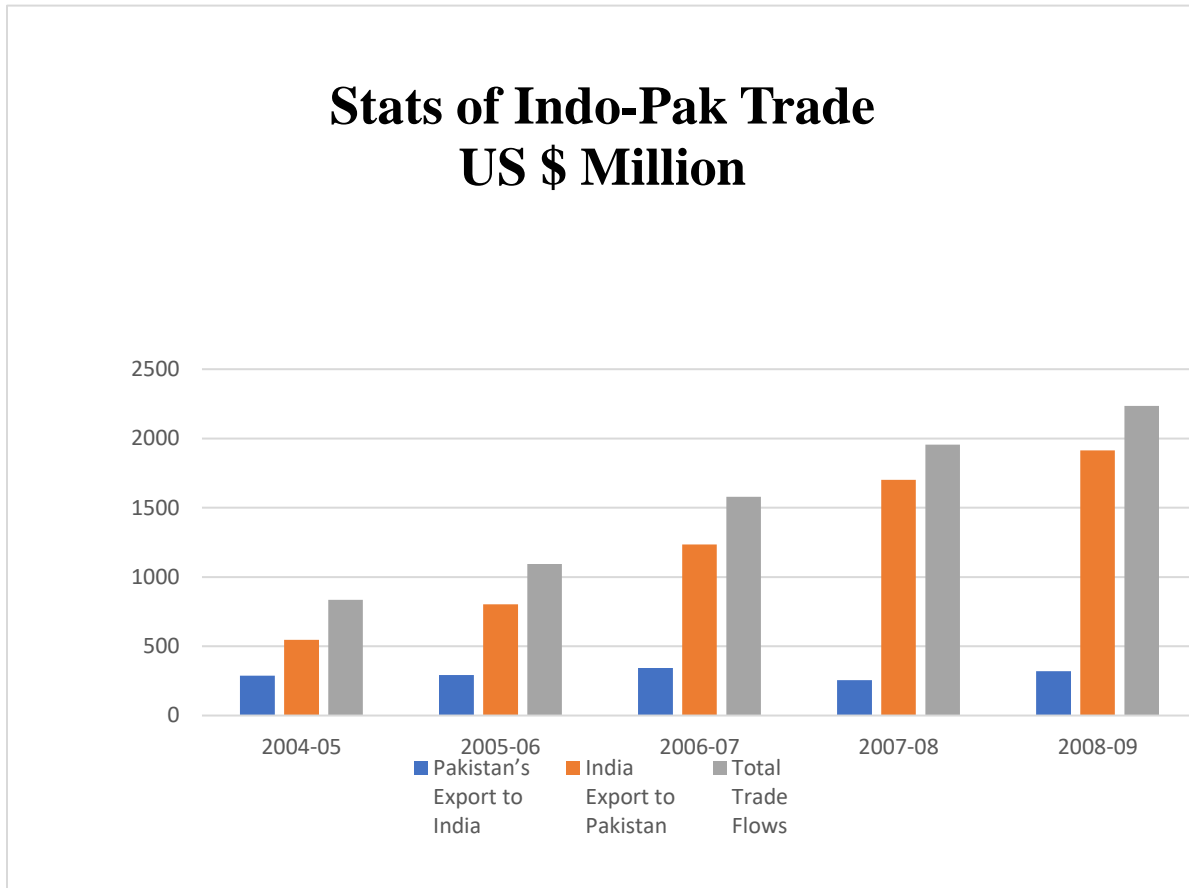
Social media, definitely turned into a battle zone for distributing propagative offensive stories. Mis-data, doctored pictures and inflammable posts swamped several stages and created the gap between individuals of India and Pakistan. This hate speech from both sides developed a poisonous climate and hurt the personalities of people, yet furthermore forbidden the prospects for important dialogues and compromise between the Pakistan & India.^{xviii} The revocation of Article 370 and 35A in IOJ&K, which gave higher status to Jammu and Kashmir, worked as a major source of heightening in the India-Pakistan punch-up. India's unfair choice to change the special status of Kashmir was met with condemnation and shock from Pakistan, further intensifying tensions between the two nuclear armed neighbours. The aftermaths of this move by India, hate speech increased between the two states, specifically at social media platforms and at different online forums^{xix}.

Post revocation, hate speech kept on assuming a serious part in establishing general assessment and policy choices in both countries. Nationalist divisions in India presented Pakistan as their long-lasting enemy and if we talk about Pakistan, the narrative criticises India's activities as unlawful and unfair. These lethal words escalated the tension between both the countries. The

impression of hate speech on Pak-India relations created uncertainty, resentment and cruelty among the two countries and. It became challenging to find the common ground and resolve the long-standing established dispute. Hate speech damaged the personalities of people yet in addition disrupts the attempts and efforts for establishing the peace and cooperation among the two nations. There is a need to address the main actors of hate speech among India and Pakistan, including socio-political pressures and extremist's elements. Promoting trade and heartening individuals to individuals contact can support for countering the spread of hate speech and can construct spans towards peace and cooperation. Both nations should take actions and hold responsible those individuals who spread hate speech and make violence. Only through these efforts, both nations can counter hate speech and can advance mutual respect and peace between the two nuclear atomic states.

B. Trade Relations:

Trade relations among India and Pakistan have mostly been restricted by political tensions and clashes, with several elements affecting the trade relations between the both nations^{xx}. The revocation of Article 370 and 35A in August 2019 further mystified the exchange relations between India and Pakistan. Pre-revocation, trade among India and Pakistan was known by several difficulties, including political doubt, security concerns, and regulatory complications. Attempts were made to further improve exchange ties through initiatives like the Most Preferred Country (MFN) status accepted by the two nations. Nevertheless, trade relations stayed at egg shell, on reason of rapid swing in political relations and border tensions. Different incidences, for example, 2008 Mumbai attacks and subsequent boundary clashes tensed exchange ties, leading the suspensions of trade activities.



Following the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, trade relations between India and Pakistan saw a critical collapse. Pakistan minimized its political ties and suspended bilateral exchange with India. It was a tit-for-tat measure against India's choice with respect to Kashmir and established the political stress between the two countries.^{xxi} The suspension of trade extremely affected businesses and economies on the both sides of the line. Wagah-Atari line crossing, which worked for the movement of goods among India and Pakistan, stopped. Industries, like farming, textile, and manufacturing, depending on mutual exchange confronted interruptions and economic misfortunes.^{xxii}

Furthermore, the crash of trade relations weakens existing economic difficulties in the two nations. In Pakistan, the suspension of trade with India affected supply binds and prompted shortages of various fundamental goods, influencing buyer costs and inflation. In India, agricultural and medications zones subject on exports to Pakistan, encountered a decline in demand and lost access to a key market.^{xxiii} The revocation of Article 370 and 35A also had more extensive consequences for regional exchange dynamics. It tensed the complexity of regional integration endeavours, like the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), which tends to promote economic cooperation among member states. The acceleration of tensions

between the two nations hindered progress towards regional economic integration and cooperation.^{xxiv}

Nevertheless, numerous problems, there have been periodic attempts to revive trade relations among India and Pakistan. Different attempts were made to explore different trade lanes and systems, for example, the Kartarpur Corridor for religious tourism and the potential for trade through third nations, have been proposed as means to retain away from mutual tensions. Nonetheless, development in restoring trade relations has been hindered by the persisting political strain and security concerns. The nonappearance of trust and certainty among India and Pakistan keeps on a brake on efforts to normalize trade relations and open the economic capability of the region. The trade relations among India and Pakistan have been squeezed by the revocation of Article 370 and 35A. The suspension of trade following the revocation highlighted the slenderness of economic ties between the two nations and emphasized the necessity for supported attempts to address political differences and construct trust. There is a need of valuable dialogues, for building trust and to overcome the barriers to trade and need to build cooperation among the both states.^{xxv}

C. Human Rights violation:

The situation in Indian-controlled Jammu and Kashmir was unusual on account of common rights violation both when the rejection of Article 370 and Article 35A.

Pre-Revocation of Article 370 and 35A:

Armed Clashes and Militarization:

Before the revocation, Kashmir had been destroyed by a long-equipped struggle between Indian security powers and rebellious militants. Kashmir, saw heavy militarization, with a huge presence of Indian security powers. The militarization brought about negation of basic rights, which include extrajudicial killings, inconsistent detainments, and torture. Civilian populations, especially opposed the push of this militarization.

Communication closures and limitations:

The Indian led Kashmir experienced communication closures and web power outages as an action to control complaint and protests. These closures seriously influenced the regular routines of individuals, influencing communication, training, medical care, and organizations. It also limited access to data and the capacity to cover common liberties violation.^{xxvi}

Detentions and Captures:

Irregular detainments and captures were normal in Kashmir. Massive number of individuals, including politicians, activists, and youth, were kept under severe regulations like the Public Wellbeing Act (public service announcement) and the Military Unique Powers Act (AFSPA).

Use of Pellet Firearms:

Military powers repeatedly used pellet weapons as a group control measure, bringing about serious wounds, which included visual deficiency, among dissenters and bystander, including children^{xxvii}. The use of such illogical and comparative too huge power drew far reaching judgment from common rights associations.

Post-Revocation of Article 370 and 35A:

Communication Blockade and Data Power outage:

Along the revocation of Article 370 and Article 35A, the Government of India forced a full-fledge communication power outage in the region, including the suspension of web and telephone administrations. This power interruption went on for relatively some time, limiting the movement of data and hindering admittance to medical care, schooling, and crisis administrations.

Mass captures and crackdown on disagree:

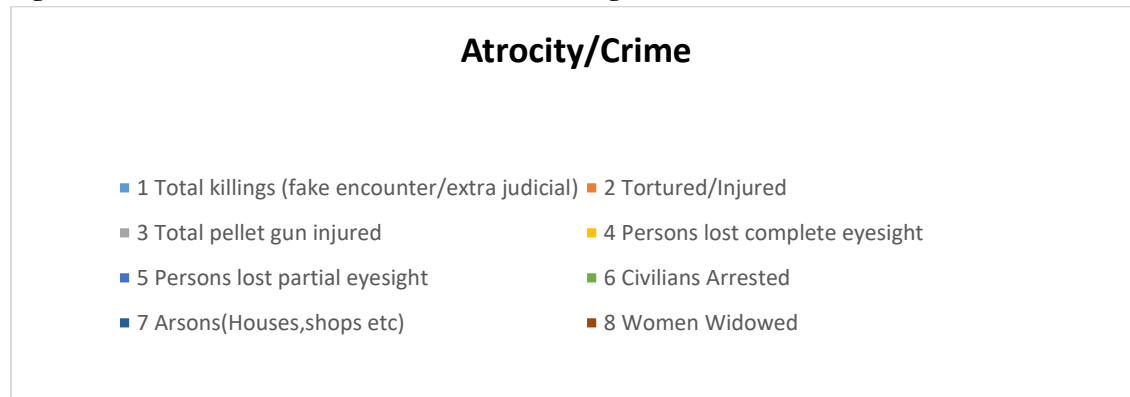
There was a huge increase in captures and confinements, after the revocation of article 370 and 35A. Politicians, activists, writers, and regular people who criticise the government’s decision were kept under preventive detainment regulations. The mass captures and crackdown on contradict additionally choked freedom of expression in the region.

Impact on economic rights:

The continued restrictions terribly disturb the financial liberties of individuals in Kashmir. The region's economy suffered seriously because of the closures, influencing livelihoods and fuelling poverty and unemployment, for the Kashmiris.

Continued Militarization and Security Activities:

With a solid presence of security powers, Kashmir remained strongly mobilized. Different brutal incidents, which include encounters among militants and security powers continued to occur. These occurrences established environment of fear and vulnerability among the non-military people. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres expressed concern over the violation of human rights in Kashmir and asked to end use of shotguns.^{xxviii}



D. Failed Diplomacy:

Pre-Revocation Diplomatic Failures:

India-Pakistan diplomatic relations were already tensed before Article 370 and 35A were revoked. In spite of irregular attempts at dialogue and peace talks, the two nations go to war to gain substantial movement in settling their disparities over Kashmir. The deep-seated distrust and anger that exists between the two nations was demonstrated by the failure of previous peace initiatives like the 1972 Shimla Agreement and the 1999 Lahore Declaration^{xxix}. One of the major barriers to diplomacy was Pakistan's help for rebellious developments in Kashmir and its

hypothetical association in cross-line psychological warfare. India saw these actions as a threat to its territorial integrity and national security, making meaningful dialogue difficult.

Furthermore, Pakistan accused India for basic rights violation in Kashmir, adding one more layer of complexity to peace-making relations. Irrespective of global mediation attempts, including those by the Unified Countries, the US, and other worldwide powers, Pakistan and India remained still on Kashmir. The failure to find a commonly satisfactory procedure added to a pattern of question and resentment, laying the groundwork for other strategic disasters^{xxx}.

Failures in Diplomacy after the Revocation:

Tensions between Pakistan and India significantly grew after Article 370 and 35A were revoked in August 2019. Pakistan criticized the move as a violation of worldwide regulation and a unilateral attempt by India to change the status of Kashmir. The Government of Pakistan made an assurance to support the sovereignty objectives of Kashmiris and pursued to internationalize the issue through diplomatic means^{xxxii}. Anyhow, India kept up with that the revocation was an internal matter and ended any outer resistance in its homebased matters. The Indian government blamed Pakistan for reviving violence and instability in Kashmir through its help for goon gatherings, further deteriorating two-sided tensions. In the aftermaths of the revocation, peace-making attempts to de-heighten pressures and resume exchange thrashed. Pakistan downscaled its political binds with India, exiled the Indian High Official, and adjourned mutual exchange and social trades.

India, consequently, secure safety efforts in Kashmir and forced restrictions on communication and progress in the region, fuelling humanitarian uncertainties. The international community's efforts to act as a mediator between Pakistan and India were unsuccessful because both nations remained decisively deep-rooted in their own positions. The lack of trust and inevitability building estimates disadvantaged peace-making attempts, prompting a deadlock in attempts to determine the Kashmir issue^{xxxiii}. In February 2021, a ceasefire agreement was reached among India and Pakistan along the LOC, flagging a short-term de-heightening of tensions. This agreement has been violated many times, this ceasefire has been mistreated on several occasions since its origination, highlighting the slenderness of the situation and the basic mistrust between the both nations.^{xxxiii} Nonetheless of irregular indications of generosity, e.g., the interchange of caught fishermen or the opening of a cross-border passage for Sikh people. The nonappearance of trust, and domestic political situation in both countries Pakistan and India remained annoying in significant exchange and goal of the Kashmir issue.

E. Border Rivalry between Pakistan and India:

Meanwhile the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, their relationship has been well-defined by their border rivalry. This dispute escalated with the revocation of Article 370 and 35A by India in August 2019, which unprotected Jammu and Kashmir of its unique independent status. This moves not just intensified tensions along the Line of Control (LoC) but had huge consequences for Pakistan-India relations both when the repudiation.^{xxxiv}

The Kashmir issue, planted during the independence of India from the British Government in 1947, remained a central point of clash between Pakistan and India. Pakistan claims the total

area of Jammu and Kashmir, mentioning to its Muslim majority part population and historical ties, while India shows its influence over the area of Jammu and Kashmir, claiming that it is an internal part of India. The existence of armed equipped groups and rebellious expansions in Kashmir more scrambled the condition, with Pakistan responsible for providing assistance to these groups, which include training, sponsoring, and arms. India, conversely, saw a criticism for handing over the Kashmiri rebellion, which include custodies of human rights violations and ridiculous use of force.

Dynamic Pre-Revocation:

The border conflict between India and Pakistan was already marked by periodic clashes and ceasefire violations along the Line of Control before the revocation of Articles 370 and 35A. The disputed area of Jammu and Kashmir filled in as the point of convergence of this competition, with the two nations ensuring power an over the whole area. India's choice to revoke the special status of Jammu and Kashmir more elevated pressures, prompting an increase in cross-line shelling and military trades^{xxxv}.

For Pakistan, the revocation of Article 370 and 35A was seen as a unilateral and offensive move by India to change the state of affairs in Kashmir. Islamabad actively went against India's activities, blaming it for violating worldwide regulation and Joined Countries goals on the Kashmir issue. The line competition heightened as Pakistan promised to help Kashmiri rebel gatherings and raise the issue on worldwide stages, including the Unified Countries.

Dynamics post-revocation:

Following the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, the border competition among India and Pakistan entered another stage described by high military tensions and political deadlocks. India's nuclear-armed neighbours' conflicts were further worsened when Pakistan disconnected diplomatic ties with India, excluded the Indian High Commissioner, and adjourned trade between the two countries^{xxxvi}.

The situation along the LoC remained unstable, with both sides regularly violating the ceasefire and engaging in firefights. Pakistan also wanted to internationalize the Kashmir issue by raising awareness of supposed violations of human rights in the region and gaining support from important allies. Anyhow, India maintained with that the revocation of Article 370 and 35A was an internal matter and sacked any third-party mediation in Kashmir. The line of control dispute kept on creating a shaded area over mutual relations, hindering attempts to continue address and normalize ties between the two nations^{xxxvii}.

The revocation of Article 370 and 35A equally had indications for the South Asian region's geopolitics, with China collaborating uncertainties over the condition of Ladakh, an area bordering China, India, and Pakistan. China condemned India's offensive move to change the status of Jammu and Kashmir into two territories, Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, and highlighted condemnations concerning Indian infrastructure developments in the area. There was a variation of world-wide reactions to the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, around some states backing-up India's autonomous right to make verdict about its territory and others supporting for non-indulgence and dialogue to calmly settle down the Kashmir conflict.

Suggestions on Pakistan-India Relations:

The boundary competition among India and Pakistan, worsened by the revocation of Article 370 and 35A, has had significant consequences for mutual relations. Possibilities for peace and stability in the region have been damaged by the escalation of diplomatic aggression and military tensions. The two nations have taken on strong positions, rising doubts about the chance of accidental gain in momentum and struggle increasing. The deficit of important discourse and certainty building measures has continued a method of question and resentment, making it increasingly hard to track down a calm goal to the Kashmir issue. The absence of development on mutual issues, including exchange and cross-line illegal fear, has furthermore stressed relations between the both nations. Nevertheless, of uneven attempts to improve ties between the India and Pakistan, like, the Lahore Declaration in 1999 and the Agra Summit in 2001, development in the direction of resolving the Kashmir issue and regularizing ties remained complicated. Furthermore, different incidents such as the Kargil conflict in 1999 and the Mumbai attacks in 2008, these incidents more pinched the relations between the both states and increased distrust between the India and Pakistan.

Recommencement of Dialogue:

Recommencing organised negotiation between both states to highlight unresolved matters like the Kashmir issue, extremism, and border clashes should be first priority by both nations. Constructing belief and finding non-violent resolutions to argumentative matters needs a non-stop and continuous negotiation development.

Confidence-Building measures:

The inter-change of jailbirds, the assistance of family visits, and the advancement of educational and decent relations are entirely confidence-building measures that can contribute in developing kindness and promoting an atmosphere that is kind to negotiation and collaboration.

Engagement with Kashmiri stakeholders:

So as to, highlight the matters and ambitions of Kashmiri stakeholders, which include political parties, civil society organizations, and associates of the Kashmiri movement, a self-governing and wide-ranging procedure should be used by both states.

Economic Cooperation:

Regularization of trade and fiscal collaboration can rise regional steadiness and advance mutual relations. Economic engagement, upgraded connectivity, and combined progress developments in energy, infrastructure, and trade all have the capability to help both states.

Track-II Diplomacy:

Different non-governmental players, think tanks, and civil society organizations intricate in Track II diplomacy initiatives can counterpart official attempts to endorse negotiation and peacebuilding between Pakistan and India. These unceremonious networks can make it easier to have truthful, open discussions about conscious matters and look for new traditions to resolve complications that have been going on for a longtime.

Conclusion

The revocation of Article 370 and 35A in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir on August 5 2019, impacted the relations between the both states in terms of trade, diplomacy and increased the cross-border tensions between the both states. The revocation of these articles also has severe consequences because both the states are nuclear power states and have gone into war with each other since independence in multiple scenarios due to the Kashmir conflict. Since independence, the relations between both the states were on the edge of fire. After this, the unilateral step taken by the Government of India created more uncertainties between the both states. Prior to the revocation of these articles, both the states went into war with each other multiple times and the reason was 'Kashmir'. As it is a disputed region since the independence, it created more tensions and clashes between the both states. Article 370 and 35A provided special status to the Kashmir, and this special status was granted to Kashmir by the United Nation. The revocation of these articles led to the violation of basic human rights, also violated the international laws. The revocation of these articles also heightened protests and slogans of independence in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir region. By revocation of these articles, Indian administration cut down internet services and created communication barriers in the region, which also created difficulties for the people of Kashmir and also for the international community. Different international communities, showed concern to the situation of Kashmir region after the revocation of these articles. Because there was a complete lockdown in the region, which cut down access to the food and other essential commodities in the region.

After the revocation of these articles, Pakistan showed such an offensive and aggressive approach. Pakistan started protest against this Indian move and highlighted the matter with the international community rapidly. Islamabad, cut off its diplomatic ties with India, and also suspended trade relations with India. In the United Nation Security Council, Pakistan also raised the matter which also gave further attention to the revocation. Pakistan also kicked out India's Higher Official in Pakistan. Pakistan responded in a very well and matured manner to this matter. Pakistan, always proposed the third-party solution of this matter but India refused it just by saying that it's their personal matter and ousted every mediation approach. Thus, revocation of these articles created much uncertainties and negativity between the two nuclear armed states. Both states should come together to sit and get the solution of this Kashmir issue.

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