
Interstate Conflicts in South Asia

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Abstract:

Asia, the largest continent of the world with around 40 countries and most populated continent with around 4.6 billion people. The more the people the more the quarrel, this best suit for the Asia. If we call Asia the hub of conflicts, so it won't be wrong. Specially the South Asia which includes Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, the Maldives and the new regional member Afghanistan. Mostly conflicts of South Asia revolve around the water dispute and the dispute on the status of shared borders. Water conflicts exist inside and between states all over the world, particularly in areas where water demand is high due to population growth and development requirements. According to European Commission report all the countries of South Asia except Bhutan and Maldives are fragile with the average stability which is going below to the global average. The research is a qualitative analysis of the published information and facts and mainly the second hand research sources are utilized in this research.

Keywords: Conflicts; South Asia; water conflicts`

1. Introduction

Conflict is the dispute or the disagreement between two points of views. As Ghani&Iyer (2010) defined the conflict as conflict is the two opposing groups collide, whether it's from outside or inside the country. These dispute became violent when the security and sustainability of any nation is at stake. In the world mostly conflicts are due to limited natural resources like water, land, oil, gas and other valuable resources. Due to different geographical locations many countries shares seas and rivers which sometimes due to unbalanced distribution become the cause of conflicts. Some examples of conflict on water dispute are Pakistan-India water dispute, Turkey-Syria-Iraq Euphrates dispute, Jordan –Israel. Dispute, India-Bangladesh dispute and some other. Most of the disputes are resolved through treaties and agreements between concerned countries such as Indus basin treaty between Pakistan and India and Ganges water sharing agreement between Pakistan and India and Jordan-Israel water sharing agreements. (Qamar, M. U., Azmat, M. & Claps, P., 2010).

South-Asia and its Conflicts:

South Asia is the second most violent place on earth after Iraq (Ghani, E. &Iyer, L., 2010). South Asian conflicts include Bhutan-Nepal conflict, India-Pakistan conflict, Pakistan-Bangladesh issue, Pakistan-Afghanistan issues, India-Bangladesh issue are discussed in this study. As discussed in a study that South Asia is an area prone to violence, with ongoing political tensions. (Khan, Shaheen, Yusuf &Tanveer, 2007).

Bhutan-Nepal conflict aroused in 1990s when Bhutan expelled around 100,000 Nepali on implementing “One Nation, One People” policy. As according to Erica (2016) under this policy Nepali language was banned from teaching in schools. In 2003 both the countries resumed talks to repatriate the refugees, but was not reached to any point. It was also reported that United Nation settled around 112,800 refugees in different western countries like Canada, USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand and some other.

Conflict between India and Pakistan is by birth and continue from 1947. As Dr. SaqibRiaz (2020) said that the past of India & Pakistan relations is full of hatred since from independence. The bases of these conflicts are water issue and Kashmir issue. Soon after separation the issue aroused regarding water balancing and river distribution among two nations for which an agreement was signed by both countries after the intervention of World Bank. This agreement is called Indus Basin Treaty, which refrain both the countries to build such dams which can stop water of other country.

Pakistan-Bangladesh issue started in 1971 when East Pakistan became Bangladesh. The part of Pakistan broke by Indian conspiracies and lobbying in Bangladesh and negligence from Pakistani side. India took advantage of the distance between the East and West Pakistan and started propagating the east Pakistani people's mind and even through weaponing and their secret agents.

Pakistan and Afghanistan are neighboring countries and share borders with each other. But the conflict between both is the Durand line which is the dividing line between Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to Afghanistan Durand line is an illegal demarcation, while Pakistan stands with its clear stance that Durand line is legitimate border inherited from the parent state British India. The historical documents negate the claim that the agreement is expired (Qassem, A. S., 2008).

This conflict and illegitimate claim creates tension among neighboring countries and also gives an advantage to the India for lobbying and use Afghan land against Pakistan. As VinayKaura (2017) said, constant tension haunts their neighborly relations. These relations are also got unhealthy because of America-Soviet Union proxy war on the land of Afghanistan due to which Pakistan incurred a huge cost; not just economically but also with the lives of many Pakistani civilian as well as Military officials. As Hilali (2010) discussed in his book "Contemporary South Asia" that the Soviet expansionism posed a threat to Pakistan's security

Although India had the major role in separation and formation of Bangladesh and also India was the first country to recognize Bangladesh as an independent state but they also have a conflict similar to Pakistan and India. This issue also based upon water dispute. It started in 1961 when India initiates the plan to build Farakka barrage to divert the water from Ganges, but the consequences of it was for Bangladesh as the water level will decrease in Ganges. Bangladesh cannot influence watershed management policy since it is a smaller, weaker military and economy than India, and it suffers from floods and water scarcity, lowering agricultural production and fish productivity. (Hasan, MS. &Parven, A., 2018). In 1996, a deal on the distribution of Ganges water was concluded between India and Bangladesh for 30 years.

2. Conflict between India and Pakistan

The major conflict of water between Indo-Pak, the water treaties have played a critical position in nonviolent decision of water associated conflicts. And Indus water treaty is mentioned because the maximum a hit water sharing mechanism in the latest eras among Pakistan and India. In contradiction of all odds, the treaty has satisfied its task imageries of actuality aninstrument presenting a fairly dependable outline for the nonviolent determination of water associated battles. Still, the weather alternate is fast corroding that believe. The water distributioninstrumentabsences pointers to cater the problems associated with weather exchange and sinksupportable which require included line for their addressable. (Muhammad Uzair Qamar, 2019)

Water is a wellspring of force and suppers nexus. The water deal we had been talking is Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is offered inside brilliant of water mastery. Indus Water Treaty is raising assign fortitude of the deficient successful installments of marginal water bowl fights that has mounted investigate times at last past six quite a while. World Bank is begun IWT and workwise prepared total footings then, at that point occurrences protecting in consideration forthcoming territorial patterns. This arrangement burns-through expected to supplant of 3 easterly streams (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej) to India and 3 western waterways (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to Pakistan. IWT extends every republic unaffected piece about jap/western waters for personal purpose, cultivating besides electrical energy innovation the utilization about Track of Waterway Plants, topic toward watching littlest equal of water stream into minor riverside at Pâte Marala Bombardment. According to the three basic need of life as the energy, dinners and water relationship of this arrangement bonds higher and minor riverside to see combine of water control standards. Under Indus Water Treaty. India and Pakistan can find open clashes by trade, trendy delicate of essential freedoms and requirements, rather balance Principle. (Ali Raza Kalair, 2019)

Water is the essential inventory of any state vor realm. Conflict over sharing trans limit waterways, having its beginning inside the mixed up and one-sided during part. In 1947 is one of the greatest argumentative issues in relations among Pakistan and India. Indus Water Treaty (IWT) changed into withered among the two states in 1960 get-togethers exchanges held beneath the sponsorship of the World Bank and kept up with by means of basic worldwide forces. The arrangement transformed into showed as peaceful goal of water fighting among India and Pakistan and its noticeable as incredible serving the self-control for shutting fifty years. Indeed, even over the span of 3 head 1965, 1971 and 1999 fighting the settlement stayed in power and incredible. All things considered, India, taking advantage of the arrangements of the settlement has started a couple of drives in addition to Kishanganga, Baglihar and Wullar that (dams) have resuscitated, as an option elevated water related pressures. The situation stays muddled regardless of the contribution of a nonpartisan expert and Pakistan's new move of taking the debate to International Supreme Court of Arbitration. An impartial assessment of the settlement indicates that whenever saw in letter and soul, it all things considered gives a generally excellent substance for choice of water debates among two rivals. (Ahmad, 2011)

The 1960 Indus Water Treaty (IWT) is a remarkable instance of collaboration among two adversarial neighbors. Some of the positive elements of the India-Pakistan conflict include the 1953 and 1955 peace agreements as well as later boundary negotiations. On the other side, the huge problem of Kashmir continues to loom large over bilateral relations, impeding peace and complete collaboration between the two countries. Increased provincial assistance in the domains of peacetime and safety, as well as the possibility of establishing a regional framework for conflict prevention, are all contingent on India and Pakistan resolving their thorny problem. (James, 1996)

The records of India & Pakistan members of the family are full of hatred since independence in 1947. Numerous conflictual issues take area by then yet water dispersion and water rights have arisen as new measurements influencing respective relatives the different states. Indus Water Treaty has been keeping up with since it changed into formalized in 1960, in any case, India has controlled its arrangements voluntarily, influencing the progression of western streams water to diminish riverside Pakistan for previous numerous generations. India is presently in a job of restricting imperative water system valuable asset of Pakistan because of unlawful creation of barriers in Indian Working Kashmir (IOK) infringing upon IWT. Regardless of wars and halt IWT has maintained, still, Indian focuses of building extra barriers in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) are clear infringement of basin settlement and dangerous stances to Pakistan aimed at done contribution uniform a droplet of water have made doubt and increased uneasiness in subcontinent. As Indian water hostilities disregarding IWT, ramifications aimed at Pakistan and proposing a potential system for protecting Pakistan's water truths notwithstanding alienating Indian acting. (Dr. Saqib Riaz, 2020)

The contention transformed into known as Indus basin water deal that endorsed through Pakistan and India in 1960, with joint effort with World Bank taking a significant situation between the two states. The arrangement dispensed the streams of river to India are Bias, sutlej & Ravi while Pakistan will get the water from Jhelum, Chenab and the Indus rivers. Regardless, Pakistan assure India disregarded the Indus waters settlement to starting the advancement of Baglehar dam in 1999. Pakistan extra asserted that India enlists new characteristics comprehensive of the Ratle dam on Chenab while Kishanganga at the Neelumjhelum river. Accomplishment of those turns of events, correspondingly adding up to changes in the assignment of stream waters to Pakistan, may Stop for having individuals of the Indus basin region the essential straightforward freedom, admittance water an area unequivocally subject to those waterways, and that straightforward right, for ingesting use in horticultural land and homegrown purposes. Admittance to water is an essential human legitimate, anyway it is observer in stand-out global shows and presentations. In this manner, India demonstration of confining water stream to Pakistan might need to immediately hit the outcome of common liberties infringement. (Qureshi, 2017)

The Indus water treaty is based on the river's and its five branches composed brand up the Indus Basin treaty. Nevertheless, debauched mounting inhabitants and cumulative request for hydroelectric and fertilization in both republic resources the Indus is pending below penetrating

compression and in future might be shortage of water. Under the Indus Water Treaty that contracted in 1960, India and Pakistan divided up rights toward various tributaries. However, IWT has continued numerous wars but the treaty among the two countries but the treaty remains in force and its largely considered a success. (Nabeel, 2019)

Basin treat became endorsed as a never-ending answer of the water dividing bother among Pakistan and India while water was in the Indus machine. The Indus Water Treaty gives probability to future on water issue anyway oh well, for the explanation that marking of the deal, no venture has been attempted under the arrangements of "fate collaboration". Because of climatic changes and water weakness inside the bowl has uplifted bringing about politicization of the water issue between the 2 global areas. The developing water pressure has corresponded with India's imposing arrangement to collect an enormous assortment of hydropower plants, explicitly on the Chenab and Jhelum streams. The truth that India has not been impending in sharing data and designing insights about those drives as needed in the Treaty has format. The undertakings of hydroelectric energy made through India aren't simply of run of the waterway structures as permitted however under the settlement their assortment and frameworks permit India design is to collect control that may be utilized to lessen water streams in Pakistan. (Begum, 2012)

Indus Water Treaty is a worldwide understanding endorsed in 1960 among India and Pakistan and different expressions it's a countrywide arrangement of regions known as Indus water accord endorsed in 1991 through the region. In spite of various reservations and went against regional contentions between Pakistan and India the Indus water deal has been effectively working in overseeing water dissemination of Indus River and its Japanese feeders veiginate from Indian involved Kashmir. Likewise, Indus water accord 1991 offers an instrument to cure water circulation clashes among regions. (Akhtar, 2019)

Completed thirty years (1960-90), the Indus Water Treaty has exhibited to be top notch case of war goal among India and Pakistan. Because of the development in water strain inside the bowl states since the mid-90s, the Treaty go under pressure. It's hard to live to tell the story into the subsequentaera, contempt the datum that here might be not at all leave statement trendy basin Treaty. Pakistani destroying calls for besides kept developing of hydroelectric changed dams via India on the western streams may likewise additionally compromise the Treaty. Water from the Indus River plays major capacity according the business of the Pakistani public. Be that as it might, Indus Basin Irrigation System (IBIS) is the biggest understructure business undertaking, representing US \$300 billion of financing and contributive US \$18 billion to Pakistan's economics for the term of 2009-10. flood farming presents 90% of straw, slight grains, and almost 100% of sugar-cane, rice, cotton, finish, and greens. The situation also manages the cost of milk, meat, and fuel wooden likewise to crops. (Ahmad S. , 2012)

3. Pak-Afghan Relations: Durand Line Issue

Since Pakistan's independence in 1947, the Durand Line has been a source of contention in Pak-Afghan relations. The Afghan people and successive administrations have raised a variety of issues about the Durand Line agreement, which was signed between British India and Afghanistan in 1893, from time to time. However, in accumulation to other variables, the basis

of the problem is a lack of adequate information and a misunderstanding of associated papers. The legality of the agreement has not expired, according to historical records signed, approved, and recognized by successive Afghan administrations. The idea that the Line is an enforced border is also debunked by research. The argument that the pact is unenforceable in the post-British period is unsupported by international law. Promoting a greater knowledge of the problem among Afghan government, civic society, and the general public may provide the groundwork for the cordial ties that both nations require. The Pakistani government should likewise make an effort to meet Afghan brethren's legitimate concerns. (Ahmad Shayeq Qassem and H. M. Durand, 2009)

To keep their empire apart from Russia, the British built a three-tiered barrier. The first border divided British-controlled regions of the Indian subcontinent from Pashtu-controlled territories (today this line divides those areas administered by the Pakistani state from the FATA). The Durand Line, the second border, separated the Pashtu tribal regions from the Afghan-controlled territory. This currently serves as Pakistan's and Afghanistan's international boundary. The provinces of Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), and the seven tribal agencies of the FATA make up Pakistan's side of the Durand Line boundary. The Afghan border runs from Nuristan province in the northeast to Nimruz province in the southwest. The long history of each state providing sanctuary to the other's adversaries has bred animosity and mistrust between the two neighbors.” In the 1970s, Afghanistan sheltered Baloch nationalists, while in the 1980s, Pakistan provided refuge and training to the mujahedeen, and later supported the Afghani Taliban. Criminal activities including as drug, weapons, and even people trafficking build, fund, and arm the trans-border political and military networks between the two nations. (Hasan, K. 1962)

Pakistan and Afghanistan share a lot of similarities. Not only do they share a border, but they also share historical, cultural, and religious traditions. Nonetheless, the relationship is strained. The demand for Pushtoonistan, made by the Afghan government shortly after Pakistan's independence in 1947, is the major source of animosity. The core of this demand is for Pathans and Pushto-speaking tribes in northern Pakistan to form their own independent state. Between the Indus and the Durand Line, the Pathans occupied land, which included all of Baluchistan in the south and Chitral, Gilgit, and Baltistan in the north. A need for an exit to the sea may have been one of the factors that drove the Afghan government to raise the demand for Pushtoonistan. Afghans need access to the sea, which would lessen their reliance on cross-border transportation routes. (Mazhar and S. Goraya, 2009)

The beginning of the Pak-Afghan bilateral relationship was extremely bad, beginning with Pakistan's formation in 1947 and lasting until 1963. It was Pakistan's most bitter experience as a neighboring country. Pakistan wants a peaceful and fraternal relationship with Afghanistan since India was a major danger to Pakistan at the time, particularly in the east and north-east of the country, and Afghan pressure on the western side exacerbated the issue. India was a major danger to Pakistan at the time since it was 10 times larger and wanted to re-emerge as a united

India. In this circumstance, Pakistan had no choice but to establish cordial connections with neighboring countries and the rest of the world. (Junaid Ahsan, 2009)

The relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan deteriorated further on September 30, 1947, when they voted against Pakistan in the United Nations. The Durand Line border dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan is a symbol of both state and nation-building issues as well as their conflict-prone relationship. First, the Durand Line's unsettled boundary was used as a tool in the nation-building process by successive Afghan administrations, whose desire until the 1970s was for a larger "Pashtunistan" that threatened Pakistan's territorial integrity. Second, the Durand Line took on a regional meaning in the 1990s when Pakistan's military connected Afghanistan to its Kashmir war with India. Finally, the Durand Line took on a global dimension after 9/11 as a result of the War on Terror. The answer to contentious boundaries like the Durand Line is not to continue with aggressive approaches as in the past, but to develop new strategies to encourage collaboration. (Khan, A., & Wagner, C., 2013)

India plays a critical role in the Durand Line dispute. India influenced Afghan policies by motivating Afghanistan to open the Durand Line dispute with Pakistan in order to put pressure on Islamabad. As predicted, a number of Pakhtoonist days were observed in India, and Indian speakers and editors backed the Afghan claims. (Dobell, W. M., 1969) The Afghans' claims were reinforced by speakers and editors. In today's Afghanistan, India is a key ally in the fight against Pakistani hegemony. Afghanistan's elite have a very strong political and personal relationship with India. Many Afghan officials, for example, were trained in Indian colleges. Hamid Karzai, the current president of Afghanistan, earned his master's degree at Shimla, a city in northern India. India was a key partner of the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan, which is trained by Pakistan. (Fletcher, A, 1982)

When the 9/11 attacks occurred, Pakistan was under intense pressure from the United States, and she was forced to halt help to the Taliban in Afghanistan in order to protect her national interests, particularly in relation to India. When America intervened in Afghanistan at the end of 2001, thousands of terrorist organizations, including the Taliban, fled to Pakistan's tribal areas, which served as a safe haven for them. They used the western border to target NATO soldiers in Afghanistan. (Pervez Musharraf, 2006)

If we look towards the current situation between Pakistan and Afghanistan, then there is another U-turn appears. As we seeing now a day there is Afghan-Taliban war going on. (TV9's ground report, 2021)

The Afghan Security Force is fighting the Taliban in order to save Afghanistan from being conquered. In such a case, the Business Khabar team is there on the ground and is giving people with information on the country's current circumstances. The Afghan army is continuously fighting a 24-hour war to take its territory from the Taliban. The crew interviewed Abdul Qayyum Rahimi, the governor of Logar province, in this location. During the interview, Governor Abdul Qayyum Rahimi stated that Pakistani civilians and army colonels are also masquerading as Taliban. He claimed that Pakistan is a staunch supporter of the Taliban. Many

people have had their Pakistani IDs and army IDs confiscated by us. Significantly, Pakistan continues to provide support to Taliban forces in Afghanistan. (Sengupta.R, 2005)

4. Bhutanese Refugee Crisis: A Brief History

Around 100,000 ethnic Nepali had been expelled or compelled to escape Bhutan within side the early 1990s, ensuing in "one of the world's maximum protracted and disregarded refugee crises," in step with Amnesty International. According to Andrew Nelson, a University of North Texas researcher specializing in Bhutanese exiles, the authorities followed a "One Nation, One People" coverage with inside the 1980s, fearing that the growing ethnic Nepali minority could undermine the bulk Drukpa humans' tradition and political power. The coverage prohibited the coaching of Nepali in colleges and required residents to get dressed in conventional Drukpa clothes. Many ethnic Nepali had been denied citizenship due to the fact they lacked right land titles or a record of paying land taxes relationship again to the 1950s, in step with Nelson. Anti-authorities protest and substantial political turmoil erupted due to those actions. A big quantity of Nepalese Bhutanese had been imprisoned. According to the report, the authorities has tortured inmates, destroyed homes, compelled humans off their land, and devoted different violations.

The organization additionally observed allegations of greater competitive authorities warring parties carrying out violent acts. Many ethnic Nepali is protested peacefully towards the persecution, in step with Mangala Sharma, a Bhutanese-American and founding father of Bhutanese Refugees Aid for Victims of Violence. However, some demonstrations grew to become violent. More than 100,000 Nepali-speak I Bhutanese, a lot of them hailed from households who had lived and farmed in southern Bhutan for generations, fled the U.S.A. among 1990 and 1993. In Japanese Nepal, they ended themselves in refugee camps. Many humans spent a long time or greater with inside the camps. Sharma defined the incident as "devastating." "There turned into a technology of individuals who had been stateless. Someone within side the northern part of the U.S.A. Turned into passed my family's land. (Schultz, 2016)

4.1 Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal: An Analysis

States, individuals, and groups generate refugees, not refugees are born. Former UN High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata stated the following. She is correct in stating that the subject of human rights and refugee issues are intricately intertwined. Human rights violations force the majority of refugees to flee their homes. Persecution, torture, assassinations, and the heinous practice of ethnic cleansing all contribute to a massive influx of refugees. People of Nepalese descent residing in Bhutan, generally referred to as ethnic Nepalese; actually fulfill Sadako Ogata's description of refugees, fleeing their country to escape the Royal Government of Bhutan's discriminating legislation and seeking asylum in neighboring Nepal. The problem has remained unresolved for the last 15 years after the ethnic Nepalese were expelled from Bhutan in 1991. It is widely regarded as one of the world's most overlooked refugee concerns, particularly in South Asia. The refugee crisis has harmed relations between Bhutan and Nepal, two Himalayan kingdoms that established diplomatic relations in 1983. Prior to the refugee crisis, the two neighbors had had a relationship that was neither amicable nor antagonistic. However, as a result of the problem, bilateral relations have deteriorated significantly. From the beginning of

the problem until the present day, the nature of their relations has not changed rather they have been deteriorating with the passage of time.

4.2 Nepal-Bhutan Bilateral Talks and Repatriation of Bhutanese Refugees

Ethnic struggle, and the job of law authorization in settling it, has brought about both interior and outer populace dislodging, just as the issue of displaced people. The circumstance of Bhutanese outcasts in camps in eastern Nepal is as yet perplexing. Notwithstanding seven rounds of two-sided conversations, the matter remaining parts inexplicable because of an absence of political responsibility with respect to both Nepal and Bhutan. The two organizations have blamed one other for backpedaling on their guarantees. The Bhutanese government faults Nepal's political shakiness for the long postponement in stopping the contention. The Nepalese government in the mean time sees it as an issue of absence of responsibility and a sly demeanor of the public authority of Bhutan to the issue of exiles.

Comprehend the elements of the emergency's starting point prior to understanding the block to reciprocal dealings. The issue of displaced people is inseparably connected to the state-building measure. The first class has blocked the course of country working by building organizations to work with the job of the state as an overseeing instrument. Therefore, albeit certain ethnic gatherings have been obliged into the country building measure, others have been forgotten about. Inside this point of view, the instance of Bhutanese displaced people of Nepali beginning can be inspected.

The Lhotshampas of Bhutan are descended from Nepalese peasant farmers who commenced migrating to southern Bhutan following the Anglo-Bhutanese battle of 1865. Generations of humans cleared the forests and mounted agrarian villages, which speedy have become Bhutan's number one meals producers. Later migrants had been introduced to their numbers, and licensed contractors persisted to convey them in till approximately 1930. Unlike the Drukpas of the north, who paid their taxes in type till the overdue 1950s, the Nepali settlers have become the kingdom's fundamental supply of coins profits. Even earlier than the Bhutanese monarchy turned into created in 1907, Nepali citizens in south-west Bhutan had been paying taxes in coins, in keeping with British colonial records (Hutt 2005). Bhutan turned into now no longer a cohesive nation till the 1950s, with separate administrative structures in one of kind sections of the country.

4.3 Anticipating the Impact of Resettlement

The populations left at the back of go through while refugees relocate to new countries. Remaining camp members, political figures, and nearby residents are amongst them. This paper presents an initial evaluation of the consequences of the massive resettlement of Bhutanese refugees presently living in Nepal at the ultimate populations. In conclusion, the outlook for the surviving populace is mixed, with sure regions of existen eanticipated toenhance even as others might also additionally deteriorate. Morale has fluctuated among hopeful and hectic because the resettlement procedure continues. Between refugees who oppose relocation and people who help it, there had been violent or even deadly fights. As a result, there may be hectic surroundings at camp, with hope, animosity, and fear all gambling crucial roles. The dearth of records

concerning the resettlement procedure is exacerbated through many refugees' worry of being attacked in the event that they specific hobby in it. As extra refugees depart the camps, shared assets (inclusive of firewood) turn into extra without problems to be had, and camp centers turn into much less overcrowded. Simultaneously, the predicted shortage of knowledgeable, gifted, and skilled group of workers might also additionally compromise the exceptional of camp services, significantly with inside the fitness and schooling sectors. (Banki, 2008)

4.4 Life in the Refugee Camps in Nepal

Bhutanese evacuees in Nepal are restricted to camps and are banished from taking part in any type of pay creating action, even inside the lines of the camps (see segment IX). Thus, the outcasts' endurance is exclusively dependent on the help of the worldwide local area. In spite of the way that camp inhabitants esteem the instruction that the camp schools can convey regardless of restricted assets, the shortfall of vocation openings for understudies who complete school dissolves assurance and smashes trusts. As indicated by an outcast educator at Sanischare camp, an expanding number of understudies are exiting school because of an absence of future possibilities. "They are disappointed in light of the fact that they don't see a brilliant future." "What is the goal of schooling in case there are no chances?" they question. A few understudies leave their scholastics and waste their time. The disappointment is developing constantly. While youthful grown-ups might be the most disappointed, the entirety of the transients in the camps have a feeling of being caught.

5. Findings And Conclusion

The SAARC framework provides member countries with a regional house to formulate and implement policies at the thought Asian level. The likelihood of them falling behind. So far, South Asia has been unable to act along or maybe articulate common scourges like impoverishment once coping with world leaders who set the tone for the longer term of world trade, environment, and poverty reduction strategies. However, despite the criticism, there are positive developments of South Asia which may improve in effectiveness of SAARC Forum Since 2003; India-Pakistan relationship have minimum of quickly stabilized. Throughout the got negotiations, varied types of confidence-building measures were considered; acceptable measures were taken to determine communication and non-governmental contacts on the de facto border of Kashmir.

The cautious begins efforts which additionally have been created with the field of terrorism in Kashmir. Joint counter of terrorism war between Bharat and Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been in operation since the primary meeting in Islamabad on March 6, 2007. In the rebels in Baluchistan; however, the Indian officers neglect these allegations in addition Indian officials didn't provide any specific data concerning the Samjhauta categorical bombing incident, and Solo provided one. Data on an Islamic Republic of Pakistani who allegedly disappeared in Bharat once the bombing. However, this information was provided after the bombing in metropolis in Gregorian calendar month 2006. At the intergovernmental level, the continuing comprehensive dialogue between India and Pakistan not solely provides optimism, however

additionally provides a chance to resolve a number of the foremost serious inter-state relations and conflicts in South Asia. presently after the institution of SAARC, the most drawback of terrorist act was solved.

The Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh thought-about the need of intolerance for terrorism. Though SAARC adopted a proper definition of terrorism in the books is terrorist act Convention it later reached of consensus resulting in an extra protocol to the convention in 2006. However, there are still issues with the effective application of the Convention. Therefore, in 1971, the Pakistani army surrendered to the Indian army. 90,000 Pakistani soldiers commanded the war, and Bangladesh was born on December 16, 1971. Unfortunately, this division was accepted by the Pakistani people, but it has been completed. It is time to recognize Bangladesh, but it did soduring the first Islamic summit.

In shortly after the partition, the trade between the two countries did not begin due to political tensions, but it eventually reachedits peak during the Musharraf period. The wave in Dec 2004 was an unforgettable reminder of the final vulnerability of human security in coastal countries and prompted the event of a particular cooperation commit to cope with the ocean tsunami. Warning and attenuation system. Another strong driver is the hardness of HIV and AIDS which the world health organization (WHO) believes that this may also get out of control, especially in an Asian country, and the head fluthat reached India and Asia in January.

Climate change and significant international warming constitute flood disasters, especially for East Pakistan and some maritime island countries. Resolveold and unconventional security problems through victimization, provided that the nature of interests in regional powers which is relatively small depending on the very different scales or their standards of hostilities, and in various situations, if a campaign is committed or initiated it is done at the international level. Environmental safety (including disaster management), road safety and infectious disease control are examples. Some Specific areas of cooperation which need to highlight between Pakistan and Asia. In addition, Sri Lanka may reach an agreement at some point, coupled with a cleardesireto establish a sufficiently strong security system that is both stable and deterrent in Afghanistan. One approach maybe to hope to establish a more comprehensive regional system for building trust, transparency, and security cooperation.

The third situation for Asian countries and nations willbe the "circular" local security cooperation; gain experience anyone working in a cluster outside the region is a member of (ARF) on which any country can apply to participate in(APEC)meetings as "guests "or (ARF) members. These Asian countries were invited to participatein the new East of Asia Summit (EAS)that was held for the first time in history of mankind in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia on December 2005 with the intention of excluding the United States (US).

The Republic of Iran and Mongolia., Stabilize borders and reduce military threats, especially by restricting soldiers in common border areas. SAARC, as an institution, also needs some reforms to quickly change any regional or international issues; it takes a very serious attitude to get this regional structure out of the deadlock. Jahangir Kabir of the SAARC Human Resources Development Center concluded in his article on SAARC: "SAARC should move out of a five-

star hotel in the third decade and be close to the huge population in the area for your well-Existence. The accusation that the organization has become a "discussion seminar" has only organized various meetings and has not achieved significant results". The sentiment of all participating countries this can only be achieved by allowing the civil organization to appear on the (SAARC) platform. However, it can be important Revitalize that regional institution which will hopefully improve the methods of regional cooperation of South Asia Soon.

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