



RESEARCH PAPER

Role of SAARC for People to People Contacts between India-Pakistan: Achievements and Potential for Friendly Relations

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ABSTRACT

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Pakistan India has harvested poor contacts between the people. Kashmir issue is observed as the bone of contention as it has fetched up the three full scale conventional wars in the past in 1948, 1965, 1971 and Kargil war in 1999. Cross-border terrorism has also derailed the peace process and developed uncertainty between both sides. Unfriendly relations have generated the emotions of hate and distrust between the people of both sides. Gap of contracts have created fear of loss and doubts in the minds of both sides citizens. The power masses can force policy makers to sit on the table for peace and mutual benefits of the region. The people of India Pakistan has weak linkages due to traditional rivalry. The study has examined the role of SAARC for mutual integration between the people of Pakistan India. The study has suggested benefits of connections between the people of Indo-Pak for regional prosperity in South Asia.

Introduction

Ongoing conflicts and traditional rivalry between Pakistan and India stopped the economic prosperity in the region of South Asia. Massive economic resources are utilized on security measures to maintain domination on one another. Both New Delhi and Islamabad is engaged to advance their arms tools such as missile technologies to target the infrastructure on each other lands. Unsolved Kashmir issue is constant threat to the peace in South Asian region and it always remained present as bone of contention between friendly relations of both. Historical evidences has showed that three full scale wars of 1948, 1965, 1971 and a limited war of Kargil in 1999 has generated more complexity between both sides. Unfinished Kashmir issue is the main cause behind all combats and ongoing arms race between Pakistan India. Such war adventures has created hate and distrust among policy makers and the people of both sides.

People to people interaction is observed very poor and limited as Pak-India conventional wars have developed the distrust and hate in both sides citizens. More over issuance of visa to visit one another country was made on hard clearance through a long process of investigation. Regional prosperity and economic growth remained low as compared other regional zones of the world due to the ongoing rivalry of India Pakistan. Both sides' governments could not able to invest much on the public sector to enrich the stander of lives and both remained more active to develop arms to show their military dominance in the region. This endless race has packed region with advanced nuclear missiles technology which is more alarming for security of people of sub-continent as well as for the rest of world. Lack of mutual trust is leading factor between the relations of India Pakistan. Distrust has produced hate and aggression in the minds of policy makers of both sides. Such history of hate and mistrust has developed the gaps in the people to people interaction in both sides. Limited or poor people to people contacts were observed in Indi-Pak relations. Fear of uncertain situation or loss of life remained always present in the minds people of both countries when they have to visit each other side by crossing the border. Samjotha Express train shooting is one of the painful example which cannot be forgotten as Pakistani visitors were shoot down by Hindus extremists. The absence of war and violence is commonly considered the meaning of Peace. New approaches in international relations have stressed on positive peace. Absence of war is narrow concept of Peace. Positive Peace stresses the removal of injustice in all practices including structural and social violence. It also stressed the deep regional cooperation to enhance peace and stability for the prosperity of the both sides' citizens (Rinehart, 1995).

Since 1947 in India-Pakistan relations, it has been observed that role of both sides civil society has been evaluated unfortunate and fragile in regarding to exercises the activities for peace building through mutual communication. In recent times of globalization, enduring rivalries has engaged both sides in unsolved numerous contentious disputes and regional peace remained stuck. The networks for the growth of mutual interaction between India-Pakistan civil societies has been analyzed very limited. Less diplomacy at civil society level has also contributed to hostage the climate of peace of region and it also has twisted into environment. The unacceptance, mistrust and animosity for developing friendly relations between both states. In various stages during the process of conflict management, the participation of the civil society can play significance role in Peace building. Prevention of conflict is possible if the civil society is mobilized in peace building process. It can also play its active contribution by keeping in check on war atrocities (Muzaffar, Jathol & Yaseen, 2017)

Since independence, the relations between India Pakistan have gone through different circumstances. Still some common things can be observed after long journey in different direction like the culture, the history, the geography and system of values. People of both sides are wishing increasingly to develop more links and opportunities to give and take. Track One Government-sponsored meetings has benefited a very little because negotiators are normally the representative of establishment less the people. Limited connectivity and dialogue were observed among both sides' people. Ordinary people's pressure can make the difference for formal implementations to develop the links on the governments of both sides. Many example are present that

people have forced to generate the events to address common concerns which leads towards prosperity.

Kuldip Nayar the Indian well-known journalist created the idea to light candles on the night of 14-15 August at the Wagah Border. He narrated that in the beginning there were few people coupled to bring this idea into reality. First time, eight to ten people from New Delhi and three from Amritsar reached the border gates to light the candles. Now a days it has become a regular activity on 14th August night every year in spite of bad conditions between both countries. From Indian side more than 40 organizations of singers, writers and academia are participating in the event which is unique example of people desire for friendly relations. It is noted that a large number of participants took part in the ceremony even from Pakistan, MNAs and singers are invited for the last five year. The event place resounds with one slogan only that India-Pakistan "Dosti Zindabad." Prime Minister Manmohan Singh once spelled out the hope that "While retaining our respective identities, one can have the breakfast in Amritsar, lunch in Lahore and dinner in Kabul." (Nayer, 2009)

SAARC objectives encouraged the human connectivity and welfare of the people with mutual dealings. In the Article one of SAARC Charter it was highlighted that SAARC States would work jointly for the cultural expansion. These areas of cooperation are also the feature of SIPA. In Bangalore second SAARC yearly conference was held in November, 1986 and it was decided by SAARC Members that broadcasting programs would be started on national television and radio for the advancement of culture and information exchange. It was also decided that to adopt solid actions such as comforts for the conversion national currencies for the development of tourism in SAARC Zone. India and Pakistan leadership were seemed involved in the developments of mutual integration (CHERUNILM, 2010).

Literature Review

The historical analysis of Pakistan India relations showed a very little trust and more conformation. Many times conformation was observed on worst level. Issues of security have been observed always present as both sides are linked with long border area. Indian showed domination in the region through her vast growing economy and military capacities which raised concerns of distrust in the minds of Pakistan policy makers. Perception for issue solving approach on both sides is based on based on distrust (Adnan, 2013).

Zia-ur-Rehman, former President of Bangladesh has played his significant role to being the states of South Asia on joint plateform. He agreed them for regional integrataion and formuted SAARC. All states showed their commitment for cooperation and lunched SAARC Integrated Program of Action (SIPA). The program indicated the objectives of economic, social prosperity by increasing the worth and dignity of life through people connectivity (Ghosh, 2013).

SIPA opened the doors of collaboration and closeness in its member's states. SIPA focused on exchange of information and communication, science and technology, energy, children, women and youth welfare. IPA program also challenged the issues of health, population, utilization of human and natural resources, agriculture and human development program. Such plan of action opened the way for people interaction among SAARC nations (LaRue, 2013).

After formation of SAARC in 1985, President Zia-ul-Haq paid surprised visited to India and introduced cricket diplomacy to connect the people of both sides through sports. During 1986-1997 trade officials of both sides talked to promote bilateral commerce activities. In December, 1988 Rajiv Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto met sideline during SAARC annual conference in Islamabad and agreed to cooperate indifferent fields of life. In 1989, Nawaz and Gujral agreed for cooperation and in 1999 Vajpayee visited to Lahore by Dosti Bus ride. Pakistan hosted SAARC annual summit in 2004 and sideline meeting brought resume of composite dialogue process. Cricketing between both sides were resumed and it opened the connectivity of both sides' people. Revival of dialogue viewed after informal meeting of Galini and Singh in Thimphu during SAARC annual conference in 2010 which was suspended after Mumbai attacks in 2008. SAARC forum provided the opportunity both countries leadership for sideline meetings and through these sittings distrust reduced (Rizvi, 2011).

Inder Kumar Gujral, the former Prime Minister of India stated that he has felt increasing role of un-official SAARC and it seemed to be the driving force behind the official SAARC. He named it 'Neo Regionalism' which is engulfing for inter-connectivity of people. Sound network of communication between the member's states has increased the role of civil society. Gujral stated that writers, Scholars, researchers, businessmen, lawyers, media personals other segment of civil society has increased the worth of un-official SAARC (Shaheen, 2013).

The theme of "Connectivity" was adopted in fourteen conference of SAARC. SAARC leaders recognized the importance connectivity. They stressed to establish intra-regional linkages and thought it deemed necessary for the promotion of economic and cultural integration. People to people linkages were stressed by leaders to make South Asian Community. Fourteenth SAARC Summit brought The SAARC Car Rally, symbol of connectivity. Leaders stressed to take measures for poverty alleviation, develop energy resources, improve infrastructure of links roads, railways and other necessary ways of communication (SAARC, 2015).

Kuldip Nayar described that Pakistan top elected leadership wants people to people contract between both countries. Nawaz demanded to abolish the visa process for Indian people and same for the people of Pakistan. Benazir wished border-less sub-continent. She told me during the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) in Lahore that people should continue to play its part to bring people together which has not never tried by the both sides' governments. According to Kuldip Nayar Kashmir is symptom not the disease. It is because of mistrust and biased approach for one another. Without killing the roots of distrust and negative thinking there will be another Kashmir after the solution of Kashmir. Three is need to kill mistrust and biasness otherwise you will have another Kashmir to handle. Both sides' people's role is the foremost to develop good equation in relations. It is observed that New Delhi and Islamabad had never given the logical end to people contracts between both countries. To achieve the friendly environment between Pakistan and India, people to people mutual communication, relaxing restrictions and easy process in visa policy is needed (Nayer, 2009).

SAARC Launched SAVE Program for Integration

India, Pakistan through SAARC arrangement met during the lunch of SAVE program. In Kathmandu, November 1987 during the session of third yearly Summit, positive and significant step was taken by launching SAVE. Program has the multiple features and direction of integration such as exchange of data through audio-visual, joint production, improving literacy, good governance, pure drinking water, youth affairs and matters related to HRD. The SAVE programs indicated the sharing of information within SAARC Members and creating integration and trust building through production and with the help of Audio-Visual tools. India and Pakistan were also the part of arranging the agenda and establishing this platform for more integration. The objectives of SAVE itself define mutual integration in SAARC Members such as exchange of talks, programs, efforts for improving literacy rate, dealing with the affairs of youth welfare, joint production and exchange through media on the common issues and interests of SAARC Zone (Arinto & Akhtar, 2009).

For the promotion of mutual understanding, dealings and exchanges of information through Media content among SAARC States, Information Ministers gathered in Dhaka on 25 April 1998. The agenda was to set a plan of action and goals for media exchange and about content of media. Indian and Pakistani officials were presented in the meetings and contributed for establishing objectives. Ministers for information were agreed that issues of common concerns were highlighted for solution and to bring harmony and peace in the region of South Asia. Ministers expressed their determination to support all moves and actions that are important for cultural, economic and social development through exchange of sound information and with the help of professional and experts. It was also decided in this meeting to development positive image of SAARC with constructive use of Media around the world. Minister also agreed to reduce postal and telecom rates and increase the understanding, dealings and support among the news agencies of SAARC region. Information Minister of SAARC region planed annual conference of working media personals for establishing joint web page for getting sound information about the current news and events of South Asia. It was decided by Ministers that that training programs for media personals should be lunched, programs should be exchanged through national television and radio and efforts were also made to improve the performance of SAVE programs. Ministers also agreed to develop fund for media and to discourage negative approach and projection of Media in SAARC region. Setting up goals and guide lines for exchange information through media were formatted with the mutual discussion was sign of trust building for India, Pakistan through SAARC forum and off course interaction and agreements development interdependence on each other (Librero & Arinto, 2008).

Plan of Action of Telecommunication (PAT) Formation (People Connectivity)

SAARC provided a chance to India, Pakistan during formation of PAT to interact with one another. SIPA has also introduced the features and role of Information and Communication technologies (ICTs) for growing mutual relations but in the early years of SAARC communication sector of cooperation was ignored. In Male Conference that was organized in 1997, the leaders noted the gap in communication services and counted the matter of deep concern for economic

growth. Leaders realized that economic, political and social dealing would not be fruitful unless there would be a sound network of communication. Male Summit stressed the significance of ICTs. SAARC Ministers of Communication met first time in Colombo in May 1998 and PAT was adopted during that sitting. Indian and Pakistani official were presented to set PAT. Second meeting of Communication Ministers was occurred in 2004 at Islamabad after a gap of six years. This conference revised the telecommunication plan of May 1998. Ministers stressed on sharing of knowledge though ICTs, improving sound linkages and its relevant infrastructures. According to PAT Islamabad meeting in 2004 Ministers endorsed telecom tariff reeducation within SAARC Nations. Pakistan cut down its tariff rates, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) reduced 30 percent its mobile rates in June 2008 for SAARC region. This measure showed the Pakistan commitment for connectivity with SAARC Members especially for bringing people closer and to develop good ties with India (Arinto & Ahkter, 2009).

SAARC provided opportunity to meet in common conference to India, Pakistan Information Ministers in their SAARC meeting in April 1998, in Dhaka. Pakistan Information Minister Mushahid Hussain participated in the session. He highlighted Kashmir issue and stressed for early settlement of the issue that boost the South Asian development. Sushma Swaraj stressed that exchange should be for better understanding and friendship in SAARC Members. Before this, first sitting of information Ministers session was inaugurated by Sheikh Hasina. She stressed in her speech to establish mechanism of fast information flow to develop the region. She also pointed out that healthy exchange of knowledge is necessary for the growth of health, industry, agriculture, education, culture and tourism sectors (Singh, 2010).

After two days proceeding, first sitting of Information Ministers conference ended with the approval of 'Plan of Action on Media and Information' (PAMI). PAMI brought objectives for exchange and promotion of Media and Cultural moots. It is decided by Ministers to encourage all the means of information exchange that are related with cultural growth and creating the atmosphere of amity and harmony. Ministers agreed that under the umbrella of PAMI, fast flow of publication, information, books, Newspapers and magazines would be ensured. Leaders agreed to decrease the rates of Tele communication and postal charges and to make the easy process of traveling of media personals, experts, tourists, editors, journalists of SAARC zone. Ministers decided to lunch the programs of common interest and cultural exchange on the national television and radio and to take measures to use the modern moods of data transfer through internet, e mail and web. PAMI also decided to organize the production of movies and documentaries and SAARC film festival. Pakistan and Indian Ministers for information Mushahid Hussain and Sushma Swaraj were present during all these developments and it was a sign of integration to build mutual trust (Arinto & Ahkter, 2009).

In 31 May to 2, June, 2005 L.K Advani leader of Opposition (Lok Sabha) visited Pakistan. South Asia Free Media Association (SAFMA) arranged a conference in Lahore where Advani delivered his speech and call SAFMA a credible forum of media personals. He talked about SAFTA and other agreements associated with SAARC as well. He praised the association and also told about his meeting with the high profile leadership of Pakistan. I met President Pervez Musharraf, Prime Minister Shoukat Aziz, and opposition leader of National Assembly Maulana Fazlur Rahman,

Foreign Minister Khurid Mahmood, Chairman Senate and speaker of National Assembly Chaudhary Amir. All Pakistani leaders stressed to see forward for promoting harmony and peace. Advani said that it is turning point for good relation in Pakistan and India. During his address he pointed out key points for peace process. He said from Pakistan there should be any activity against anti-India and from India there should be any activity against anti-Pakistan. Both countries are independent, separate, sovereign nations and have to respect and identify one another. Solution of conflicted disputed should be solved though talks and peaceful means. Advani gave the reference SAARC Summit 2004 where President Musharraf and Vajpayee met during session and agreed to start dialogues to address bilateral issues and terrorism.(Ed K.R. Gupta, 2006)

L.K Advani visited to Pakistan, participation in SAFMA conference and addressing to the journalists is sign of trust building with Pakistan. In his speech he honored about credible work of SAFMA and the achievement and features of SAFTA agreement and counted it an imperative tool for integration in Pakistan and India. During the visit he met with the high-profile government officials discussed the peace process and role of both states. Trips, conferences, conventions, gatherings and interaction on lunch and dinner helps to clear the dark shadow of mistrust.

SAARC People Connectivity through Tourism

The importance of tourism was always recognized by SAARC Leadership and tourism promotion measures got place in the SAARC declarations. Leaders stressed deemed necessary to take possible measures for the promotion of tourism. In the second annual Summit it was viewed that leaders has showed their commitment for taking concrete actions to uplift the tourism. All most in every summit tourism in SAARC countries were encouraged and considered as an important dimension for people to people connectivity. India, Pakistan integration viewed in 1990 when SCCI started to promote tourism in South Asia. Major development was viewed in twelve SAARC Conference 2004 at Islamabad. Leaders of SAARC Nations realized that tourism in SAARC countries could carry social, cultural and economic growth. It was decided in twelve Summit to celebrate the year of 2005 as "South Asia Tourism Year". Member States were advised to organize joint events for celebration of this specified year. Council of Ministers framed the Tourism Working Group in January 2004 during its twenty-fourth meeting in Islamabad. Working Group on Tourism organized its first sitting in August 2004 in Colombo. SCCI Tour Council participated in this meeting. This conference of Working Group brought recommendations for uplifting tourism such as HRD collaboration, making movies on tourism, travel guide, economic tourism development, cultural promotion through tourism and collaboration with regional and international tourism organizations. The Working Group and SCCI also stressed for strong involvement of business community and private sector in this regard. Twelve summit Islamabad brought all these developments and India participated in all sessions of Summit. Tourism promotion development showed mutual trust of India, Pakistan on each other. Very low integration took place in tourism between India, Pakistan as both nations has bilateral disputes which created mistrust in both countries and should be shorted out for health and tourism (Ahmad & Kelegama, 2010).

Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers Parliamentarians (CASSP) as tool of people integration

The creation of CASSP is another milestone for SAARC Nations interaction and developing trust and relations with each other. Creation of CASSP was taken place in 1992. Association is enjoying distinct Status as it also has the status of independent body. (Kissling, 2011, p. 57) According to M.H Syed CASSP was lunched in Kathmandu, November 1992, the apex body of CASSP Speakers Council set the rules for the running of association in January 1994. During the session of seventh annual Summit that was held in April 1993 at Dhaka heads of State welcomed CASSP. It is source integration between SAARC Members (Syed, 2003).

The main object of this yearly Conference was to provide a platform where parliamentarians the South Asian region can interact with one another and discuss the parliamentary, financial and political affairs of common interest of the region and also performed their role to solve the issues through peaceful manners and bring the people closer (Sinha & Mohta, 2007).

In July 2011 the fifth CASSP was organized in New Delhi after a long gap of six years. Pakistan participated in that Conference. Pakistan National Assembly Speaker Dr. Fehmida Mirza, is the first Pakistani woman leader who got the honor to address in the famous Central Hall of Indian Parliament. Meira Kumar the Lok Sabha first woman speaker was congratulated by Dr. Fehmida Mirza. Pakistani speaker also praised the whole administration of Indian Parliament for hosting this significant conference. Speaker Lok Sabah, Ms. Meira Kumar delivered her welcome address. She termed Pakistan, the next biggest country after India in SAARC and acknowledged that Pakistan is major motivating force in the regional collaboration. She stressed that higher collaboration and exchange in the region will support our energies to confront related socio-economic worries (Wire, 2015).

SAARC provided another stage within the organization to India and Pakistan for developing trust building practices in the shape of CASSP, where both countries parliamentarians got the chance to come closer and expand the relations. In Awan-e-Sadr Islamabad, President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari inaugurated the sixth Conference of the Association of SAARC Speakers and Parliamentarians on November, 4-6 at Islamabad. Asif Zardari in his opening session address welcomed the SAARC region Parliamentarians and the delegation warmly. Zardari hoped that association can prove a vibrant tool to bring SAARC region legislators closer for deep integration in South Asia. In his speech Zardari congratulated the Speaker of Pakistan National Assembly Dr. Fehmida Mirza for the chairpersonship of sixth conference. Zardari also stressed in his speech that parliamentarians has to play their role to increase contracts, to meet the political and economic challenges and to put their services for solving the regional complex issues that are the root cause against the progress of South Asia. Pakistan is fully committed to enhance the goals of SAARC Charter he added. Taking on regional security Zardari said my country is also haunted by terrorism. We have lost more than 40,000 people in war against the act of terrorism and economic losses reached to 80 billion. In his closing remarks Zardari praised that parliamentarians association is strengthening democracy in the region. The speaker National Assembly of Pakistan Dr. Femida Mirza and the Chairperson of sixth CASSP in her welcome address showed her commitment and she also

thanked the Council for chairmanship. Before the opening session of 6th CASSP the Speaker of Indian Lok Sabha Ms. Meira Kumar chaired SAARC Council of Speakers meeting in Parliament house Islamabad. Indian Lok Sabha Speaker proposed Dr. Femida Mirza's name for the chairmanship of sixth Speaker Conference. The proposal was unanimously approved. Ms. Meira Kumar the outgoing chairperson congratulated new chairperson. Dr. Femida Mirza thanked the Council and praised the Ms. Meira Kumar for her services and contribution for CASSP (Pakistan N. A., 2012).

Delegates of CASSP was addressed by the Pakistan Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf and assured Pakistan's commitment for regional integration and Chairman Senate of Pakistan's Meeting with Indian Lok Sabha Speaker Meira Kumar. Prime Minister expressed in his speech that Pakistan strongly believes in mutual dealings and cooperation. He said "Cooperation is significant engine which brought prosperity and economic growth of the region". He praised Dr. Femida Mirza for hosting such a wonderful gathering of SAARC Parliamentarians. Raja Parviz Ashraf hoped that participants of the Conference would put their energies to support the goals of SAARC. He further hoped that participants of Conference will take back sweet and nice memories during their stay in Pakistan. Raja Parviz wished that Parliamentarians can occur their role to bring peace and prosperity by addressing the common issues. The Chairman Senate Syed Nayar Hussain Bokhari also graced the sixth CASSP. A bilateral meeting was also organized between the Chairman Senate Nayar Bokhari and Indian Lok Sabha Speaker Meira Kumar (Pakistan N. A., 2012).

Women parliamentarians' first meeting was arranged during sixth SAARC speakers and Parliamentarian conference on November, 4, 2012. The main goals of this conference was to empower women parliamentarians, to establish a women legislators network in South Asia, to exchange and share different kinds of skills, knowledge and experiences and best use of women capabilities, to upraise the common voice for the participation of the women. The conference also has the agenda to fight against the violence and discrimination in all shapes and promote the values for looking after women health and education. Indian and Pakistani speakers of lower house played their role in this first conference and is also a step for confidence building at level of women Parliamentarians of South Asia (agency, 2012).

CASSP surely proved an important stage for integration. First creation of CASSP is example of consensus among the members States of SAARC. Fifth and sixth Conference of CASSP showed the India, Pakistan interaction through the sincere participation. Pakistani Parliamentarians and Speaker of National Assembly warm participation in New Delhi in 5th Conference and Dr. Femida Mirza speech in Central Hall of Indian Parliament and said congratulation to the entire team of Indian Parliament and first Indian woman Speaker for hosting the great event indicated the efforts of trust building from both sides as Indian Speaker also warmly welcomed Pakistani delegation. Pakistan hosted sixth CASSP and participation of Indian legislators and Speaker of Lok Sabha Ms. Meira Kumar communicated that SAARC is contributing to reducing distrust through such sitting of interaction. The President Asif Ali Zardari opened the session with his speech also showed Pakistan's strong comment for the SAARC agenda of cooperation. During the sixth CASSP session another step was taken in the shape of first meeting of women parliamentarians with the aims of women empowerment in different walks of life. Indian and Pakistani

speakers of lower house played their role in this first conference and is also a step for Confidence buildings at level of women Parliamentarians of South Asia. All these activities generated people to people links especially among India, Pakistan. These links further helped for more CBMs between both countries.

Peace Building between Pakistan and India through SHRD

SAARC with the spirit of mutual cooperation, dealings, understanding, friendship and trust building emphasized the willpower to bring people closer for finding out the solution of the problems of SAARC nations, which they are facing generally. To meet this vision during the fourth annual session of SAARC Summit that was held in 1988 at the leadership of the SAARC States agreed to create SAARC Human Resource Development Centre (SHRDC) at Islamabad, in the capital of Pakistan. Establishment of HRD in Islamabad itself elaborated the India, Pakistan consensus on this SAARC Regional Centre. In the Islamabad Declaration in the SAARC 12th Summit January 2004 the importance of (SHRDC) was highlighted and praised. Centre for Human Resource Development was considered the high course and need of the time. The Standing Committee in their thirty fourth session that was organized in December 2007 at New Delhi, also gave the mandate to Technical Committee on Human Resource Development Centre (TCHRD) to address the relating the matters of education and to establish activities and skills for human progress. The HRD Centre have the mission to increase knowledge, skills, through the training programs (Ahmad E. , Annual Report , 2012).

Centre established with the goals which can improve the capacities of policy makers, bureaucrats, functionaries of SAARC Governments and trainers by organizing programs of training. Interaction with professionals, promoting skills, experiences and activities with the support of Public sectors institutions through the workshops, lectures, conferences, symposiums and seminars is the key feature of HRD. The functions of HRD are related to motivate such activities which can assess to knowledge through institutional network, to publish publications on training courses and common issues, to make directory of institutions and scholars of the region which are deeply connected to research actions and support the of organizations and experts which are connected to human development in South Asia.

Many moves were observed through the training Programs and workshops on the HRD platform where Pakistan and Indian scholars and Government officials got the opportunity to sit under a roof and expressed their country point of view about the common problems and gave the possible recommendations for solving that problems. In this way they also got the chance to interact with each other and ultimately these sitting increase trust building in both Nations. In Islamabad May 2012 HRD Centre organized training program of one week on the Issue of child labor and about the tools which can eliminate the child labor. It is one week training course. Twenty six participants took part in this event from the SAARC Countries. Indian representatives were also present. In July 2012 HRD again organized training program on the future perspective, goals and progress in SAARC development programs. The training programs have many targets, such as poverty, drinking water, and girls' enrollments. The training program highlighted the facts and lack of felicities in South Asia. In this training course Dr. Savita Sharma participated from India. She participated as an adviser of Planning Commission of India. In October 2012 on the

food security and South Asia a training program was arranged by HRD. It was also a one week training program. The objective of arranging this training course was to identify the problems that were related to food security and to make common policies to address food related matters of South Asia. All member States representative attended the course and put their potential. Another workshop was arranged on 'SAARC Development Goals' and this workshop also focused about the commitments of SAARC and measurement of SAARC successes and challenges. SHRDC planned this workshop in New Delhi, India on November 22, 2012. It was three days' workshop, arranged with the partnership of Ministry of HRD and Ministry of Higher education of India. Secretary Higher Education and HRD Mr. R.P Sisodia opened the session of workshop. Pakistan also participated in this workshop. Health, education and environment successes and gaps were discussed of SAARC. In December 2012 another workshop was organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh on the problems of mitigate employment in South Asia. It was also organized by SHRDC Islamabad with help of planning division, government of Bangladesh. Pakistani and Indian were also present among the twenty nine participants of SAARC Nations (Ahmad E. , Annual Report , 2012).

SHRDC Islamabad jointly structured a three day workshop with the collaboration of Ministry of HRD, New Delhi, India. Workshop was conducted on the security of food. It was arranged on June, 20, 2014. Except Afghanistan thirty two participants attended the workshop from SAARC member States. Participants received warm welcome by Dr. Jaipal Singh, director Ministry of HRD, government of India. He praised the SHRDC Islamabad for arranging successfully workshop, training courses and programs in South Asian region. According to Dr. Jaipal Singh such workshops provided the golden opportunity for exchanging different views of participants. He assured that Indian government will establish all kind potential support and facilitation for arranging these kinds of events and activities in India. From Pakistan director SHRDC Dr. Riffat Anis explained the objective of the workshop. She said that this workshop will point out the related problems and their solution for food security. She said through cooperation we shall be able to enhance human safety and better food security in SAARC region (Ahmad E. , Annual Report 2014, 2014).

SHRDC is playing its part for establishing measures that produce confidence between Pakistan and India through conducting training courses, workshops and debates on the common problems of South Asian region. The active participation of the high profile officials, experts and scholars from SAARC Nations are the creating integration by attending courses and workshops and of course these events leads to create CBMs. The regional Centre of SAARC, SHRDC being located in Pakistan arranged workshop and training program in India also. It is sign of integration and practical actions for generating good relations among both States.

SAARC Documentation Centre role for people Connectivity

Trust building measures were measured during process of establishing SDC by SAARC countries. SAARC leaders floated the idea of establishing SDC by recognizing the importance of information exchange during second Summit of SAARC in Bangalore. The Council of Ministers met in Dhaka in their thirteen session in 1993 and sitting bought the establishment of SDC in New Delhi. The SDC is working formally since 1994. India, Pakistan took active part in the formation of

Centre. SDC is organized with the objectives to full fill the needs of scholars for information access, to establish libraries, e-journals based on digital database for providing information to SAARC nations on the developments and activities of SAARC and to enhance relevant access on the economic, educational and social development of Member States of SAARC.SDC also organized the training workshops, courses on information technology and services related to documents coping. It was all done to facilitate research scholars of SAARC region for easy access to information. SDC web site is providing information about SAARC Summits. Agreements and developments taken in South Asia under SAARC umbrella (Ershove & Hohlor, 2002).

SDC organized different training programs and India, Pakistan participated in the events and a process of trust building constructed through this institute. Some important developments of interaction for trust building in India, Pakistan are highlighted in the table.

Month and Year	Pakistan, India interaction in SDC Training Workshops
4, August, 2014	Office Automation training course was counted and seventeen participants form SAARC countries attended. India, Pakistan participant also participated.
9, May, 2014	India, Pakistan participants completed information Management training workshop as participants.
7, April, 2014	Each Member State two Participant attended training program and India, Pakistan were also present in the event. Trainer's interaction observed.
3, June ,2013	India, Pakistan participated by sending their participants in Office Automation training workshop.
22, April, 2013	Frist short course on Information Technology for Information Management was arranged, four participant from India, Pakistan attended course.
17, September, 2012	India, Pakistan participated in second Attachment training workshop in New Delhi.
18, September, 2012	Second short term training program on Information Management was organized and Pakistan, India took part in the training.
25, November, 2010	New Delhi organized 16 th sitting of SDC Governing Board, Pakistan participated in the meeting.
4,October, 2010	One participant from India and Pakistan attended the course on Information Management.
15, September, 2010	One student form Pakistan Syed Habib Akhtar got admission in two year program of Information Science & Documentation in New Delhi under SDC management.
25, May, 2009	One participant from Pakistan and one from India attended the Attachment training program organized by SDC.
26, May, 2009	Two Participant from each Member States joined in course on application of Information technology including India, Pakistan.
21, October, 2008	SAARC National Focal points Coordinators six conference was attended by Pakistan at SDC in New Delhi.

23, May, 2007	From Pakistan one participant attended workshop on Information technology.
19, December, 2006	India, Pakistan arranged workshop with the collaboration of SDC in Islamabad, 24 delegates India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan attended workshop on property rights issues.
28, August, 2006	Pakistan participated in the training workshop organized on Information technology for Information management.
17, April, 2006	From Pakistan one participant joined the training program on Information technology
21, October, 2005	One participant from Pakistan attended workshop on the creation of digital libraries in Bhutan under SDC management.
26, April, 2004	Information technology training program was joined by one Pakistani in New Delhi.

(SDC, 2014)

Conclusion

India Pakistan rivalry has affected in the every dimension of relations such as people to people contracts and it began soon after the independence. Unsolved disputes have created gaps in every filed of life in both sides as both nations have put their energies and capital to enhance advance security measures .Conflicts between both sides have played its role to create the gaps and distrust. The fact remains that India-Pakistan relationship has been and rather remains complex, variable and conflicted. There are very limited people-to-people contacts that may contribute to overcoming the negative perceptions that many Indians and Pakistanis hold for each other. There is no doubt about the facts and the formulation of SAARC which was a much-desired step to improve the cooperation has played a lot for people connections. The common situations, global atmosphere, topography of the area, the past and culture and Human resources for accomplishing better expectations for everyday comforts for many individuals who otherwise were condemned to continuous poverty and misery. The study has analyzed that without changing the perception of the people for each other regional prosperity and peace cannot be achieved.

Recommendations

- Business community travelling affairs should be made easier by removing restrictions. More Liberal visa regime should be adopted to increase the people to people connectivity in India, Pakistan.
- Trade fairs, exhibitions, and economic integration interconnected conferences, workshops, seminars, lectures and exchange of information programs should be planned regularly, appreciated and well-regarded through official statements of SAARC leadership and South Asian Media especially in the case of Indo-Pakistan economic affairs. Official statements should be owned, honored, valued, enforced and fulfilled practically.
- Civil society of SAARC nations should be involved to discourage terrorism in its all shapes and generate public opinion to fight together against the evil of terrorism, especially in case of India and Pakistan.

- Cultural exchanges, business ties, both in public and private sector, people to people linkages, cooperation in regional and educational institutions must be encouraged and increased for more integration through SAARC mechanism.
- Problems solving approach should be adopted and appreciate with the help of private and corporate sector not in bureaucratic style in SAARC mechanism. Public and private involvement should be encouraged and facilitated through sound moths of connectivity between India, Pakistan trade dealings.
- Dialogues process should not be stopped at any stage. Such a process should be appreciated and supported and promoted. Meetings for trade arrangement should be made regularly to create the interaction between the trade chambers and people related to trade affairs. Technical knowledge, skills and assistance should be shared and exchanged to boost economic growth of SAARC Members. India, Pakistan trade should be given more weightage because of their worth in the region.

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