

Conflict and Peace in South Asia With Special Reference to India and Pakistan

Abstract

Manas Chatterji
Professor of Management
Binghamton University
State University of New York
And
Guest Professor, Peking University, China

There has been tremendous growth in the literature of Peace Science and Peace Economics for the last three decades. The contribution originally started from economics. But quantitative political scientists have taken the lead recently to extend the horizon of Peace Science. One criticism often made against the contribution of Peace Science is that it does not show how its theory and methods can be used to manage or possibly solve the real life conflict problems. This criticism is not totally justified since in the past our organization has special meetings on Vietnam and Middle East conflicts. This year, we are holding a workshop on Palestinian-Israeli Conflict.

However, it is significant that very few applied contributions have been made in Peace Science journal and meetings related to conflicts in Asia and Africa. One such geographical area is South Asia and Indian-Pakistan in particular. The objective of my presentation is to give an introduction to India-Pakistan Conflict and indicate how Peace Science theory and conflict can be used to analyze it. Since the time of the presentation is very short, only some items are listed below. But no detailed elaboration is made. Some of the items are:

1. India-Pakistan relation in world and South Asian context
South Asian Regional Council (SARC)
2. Kashmir dispute -- role of third party intervention
3. Game theoretical approach to military spending
4. Nuclear proliferation
5. Globalization and India-Pakistan conflict
6. Terrorism modeling in India-Pakistan relation
7. Ethnic conflict
8. Impact of International politics, external compulsions, geopolitics – Impact of national politics on international policy.
9. State politics in India and coalition formation at the center and state level
10. Military spending and development: Econometric and input-output approach