

Kashmir Issue: The Root of conflicts and chaos in South Asia

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Abstract

Since the split in 1947, Kashmir has been the birthplace of the conflict and continuing stalemate between India and Pakistan. The two countries cannot resolve this issue sincerely. For decades, the two countries have been fighting their own national stories to join the territory of Kashmir, which has plunged the region into chaos. In addition, the Indian government forces brutally suppressed the desire for the right of national self-determination. There are many territorial disputes in the world, which have become the source of many conflicts between relevant countries. Similarly, Kashmir is not only the focus of attention of India and Pakistan, but also one of the focuses of other South Asian countries and the world. This will cause the shortest harm to the South Asian refuge, because the two states of Pakistan and India are both nuclear powers.

Key words: Kashmir, Fight, South Asia, Disagreement, negotiator

Introduction

The post-Cold War era witnessed the transition from conflicts between countries to conflicts between countries. The internal conflicts of the country originate from domestic issues, mainly around the distribution of identity and power. According to (Paffenholz, 2014), "almost two-thirds of current armed conflicts can be defined as identity conflicts". (Williams & O'Reilly III, 1998) identified two powerful elements that are considered important in deep-rooted conflicts. The first element is identity, "people mobilization based on race, religion, culture, and language", and the second element is the difference in "the way of sharing economic, social and political resources in society". Therefore, when the distribution of resources is unbalanced and consistent with these forms of identification, political, social, and economic injustices

may exacerbate conflicts (Khanday, Romshoo, Jehangir, Sahay, & Chauhan, 2018).

From nation building to territorial integrity, from autonomy to solving the imbalance in power sharing, the challenges faced by post-conflict societies or severely divided societies may be different. Although there is a wave of democratization around the world, the traditional representative democracy system or (Dahl, 1994) prefers to call it "Assembly Democracy" does not seem to provide adequate solutions to pressing governance issues, especially in society Controversial areas driven by conflicts and conflicts divide ethnicity and other social divisions (Hayat, 2015).

In societies with disputed territories, the establishment of democracy and the establishment of democratic and autonomous governance structures without sovereign states are urgent issues, especially where democracy is relatively new and concerns about quality are often related to its ability to provide public goods. The reason why the governance system is fragile is mainly due to the fault lines of race, race and religion, which in turn exacerbated the pre-existing tensions, and the process of democratization was considered problematic. These territories are also often exposed to the obvious lack of sensitivity in democratic practices and complex or uneven power sharing mechanisms.

In the field of social sciences, power is considered extremely valuable. It can be said that the government of the country is the first and most basic issue of power (Hayat, 2015). Bertrand Russell (Bertrand Russell, 1938) said: "The basic concept in social science is power. In the same sense, energy is the basic concept of physics" (Russell Bertrand, 1938, 10). Nohr identified two parallel issues that constitute the intellectual tradition of the concept of power. These are the issues that this research also intends to study: "Who is in power?" and Foucault's traditional issue of "how to exercise power"? (Nohr 2012). In a similar way, Stefan Wolff tried to determine the degree of autonomy in any given regime by asking the following key questions: "Where is the power in any autonomous regime?", "How to combine different capabilities? Assigned to different levels of authority?" and "Are these their exclusive domains, or must they be shared among different levels of authority?" (Wolff, 2009). In addition to these issues and those raised by Knoll and Wolf, in terms of establishing a

democratic system and protecting the legal rights of people living in divided societies, it is also necessary to study how complex or uneven power sharing affects governance and democracy.

Pakistan and India were linked to China and the former Soviet Union through Jammu and Kashmir respectively, which ultimately increased the geographic and strategic value of the region. Therefore, the Kashmir dispute also involves the interests of regional and global power" (Fayaz, 2016. Kashmir is the largest state with an area of 84,494 square miles. In terms of area, the state is more than Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Albania. The sum is larger. At present, Kashmir has been divided into different sub-regions by Pakistan, India and China. Compared with Pakistan, India has a larger area (Khan, 1970). Kashmir is the source of many problems between Pakistan and India. India and Pakistan have waged many wars. The main motive of the war is Kashmir. If we consider this according to the distribution plan, obviously Kashmir is part of Pakistan. But when India implements a binding policy, it hopes to continue to occupy at all costs They. India has a very strict and binding policy on the Kashmir issue.

Since the vast majority of Kashmiris are Muslims, it is certain that the state of Kashmir will annex Pakistan. The main motivation for the split was the two-ethnic theory, which inspired Muslims from the subcontinent to obtain an independent homeland, according to Islam, they can live easily. Hindus and some Muslims rejected the two-state theory and declared that the Indian National Congress is the only representative party in India. Muslims in Pakistan and Kashmir believe that distribution without Kashmir's connection with Pakistan is incomplete, because violation of the theory of the two countries is the main reason for distribution. (Basrur, 2008)

"Due to the Kashmir conflict of former U.S. President Clinton, the subcontinent is considered the most dangerous place in the world; in March 2000, his thought-provoking thoughts attracted widespread attention around the world. When describing the reality of the 21st century, he said, The Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan has completely transformed from a seemingly closed bilateral situation to an international issue." (Sankaran & Sethi, 2003)

Kashmir is neither a territorial issue between two neighboring countries nor a religious issue. There are several aspects to this issue,

but it is mainly based on the fundamental right, namely the right to self-determination in accordance with the UN Charter/UN Security Council resolutions. Since 1947, the people of Kashmir have been deprived of their right to self-determination since the division. (Yousaf, 1994).

Violations of Human Rights

In occupied Kashmir, India, there are several ways to violate human rights. False encounters by Indian security forces, enforced disappearances, mass graves and extrajudicial executions are the most important types of human rights violations in the valley. Due to the deployment of a huge force in the occupied Kashmir of India, international human rights organizations are barred from entering this part, because the participation of international organizations will expose the cruel side of the world. Amnesty International is a large international organization dedicated to human rights. For many years, the organization has been excluded from working in Kashmir. In India's occupied Kashmir, human rights violations are one of the main obstacles to the peace process. People in Pakistan and around the world are concerned about human rights violations in the region. Granting basic rights to residents of the area is pitiful, and international organizations often raise this issue (Aggarwal, 1999).

“Kashmiri autonomy fighters have been fighting a holy war for their right to self-determination against the Indian government for seven decades. Indian politics to smash this movement is at its peak and they openly say that they have never accepted the division of the subcontinent with the theory of two nations and will never accept it in the future”. (Ahmad, I., & Bashir, A. 2004)

The violation of human rights is at the top in the Indian occupied Kashmir. India has deployed an explicit portion of her forces in Indian engaged Kashmir. There consume stood slew a lot of people in Kashmir. 90680 people have been killed during a short span of time of 1989-2006. On the other side, 105173 houses and shops have been destroyed. 9649 children have become orphaned. 22377 women have been made widow and in the last3048 innocent children have been taken under custody since 1989-2006 (Majid & Hussain, 2016).

Hegemonic Design of India

Kashmir is the main source of conflict between two states and three wars in 1948, 1965, 1971, and the 1999 Kargil crisis took place between them. The control line crisis (LoC) has long been ongoing with skirmishes and ongoing firefights by the armed forces of two countries. India has been in a favorable position from the start in terms of conventional power. Coupled with this asymmetry of power, India's policy towards Pakistan is not accommodating, which dominates the perception of Pakistan's threat to India. The continuation of hostilities and the history of the war have deeply anchored the security dilemma in Pakistan's policy towards India. This security dilemma from Pakistan makes any development in India a direct threat to Pakistan's security. Pakistan's policy is therefore focused on security towards India, since independence in 1947. The roots of this hostility lie in the unexpected division of the subcontinent, which led to mass and mass murders of migrants. The hostility before the division between the Muslim and Hindu communities could not be resolved after the division, although India claims to be a secular state and the world's largest democracy. In fact, this hostility was exacerbated by the distribution events, which offered India more military and industrial resources. This has led to an asymmetry in the power potential and military power of India and Pakistan. Of course, India, as a larger country, was not happy with the division, while Pakistan ended up in a security dilemma because of a country that was bigger and more powerful and not happy with its existence. That is why India always wanted to maximize its power to maintain hegemony, while Pakistan had always tried to maintain power relations to maintain its security and sovereignty.(Siddiqi, 2004).

Kashmir issue as a Security Challenges to South Asia

India and Pakistan are the major players in South Asia and they define the regional security environment. Traditionally, this region is known as a region of mistrust and conflict (Chakma, 2012) that has unresolved traditional and non-traditional security challenges. These numerous security challenges and inter and intra state level conflicts pose serious threat to the regional strategic stability. Both the states share a bloody history of antagonism; ups and downs in their relations further complicate the regional security environment. Their relative security challenges range from traditional to non-traditional; conventional to

sub-conventional; and limited war options that add to the threat perception. Nuclear deterrence aptly covers these challenges and helps to maintain premeditated steadiness in the district. Due to the unjust division of sub-continent in 1947, Pakistan lacks superiority in terms of division of assets and size, land, population, economy, industry, and military resources (Suto, 2004).

South Asia is suffering from poverty, disadvantaged, disease, illiteracy, economic disadvantage, poor governance, political instability, religious intolerance, economic difficulties and many obstacles that hinder peace and prosperity in the region. Under such circumstances, it is unjust for South Asian human resources to initiate a nuclear program and spend millions of dollars on militarization and nuclear weapons. In terms of investing in human resource development and poverty reduction, the geo-economics of South Asia will be different. Establishing better relations with India and Pakistan is essential to the better operation of SAARC and strengthening regional political trust. It can be said that the fate of SAARC depends on India-Pakistan relations because they are important participants in regional integration (Pradhan, 2005).

Role of US

Facts have proved that the role of the United States helps prevent out-of-control escalation during the crisis. During the Cargill crisis in 1999, the border conflict and the Mumbai crisis in 2008, the United States put pressure on Pakistan and India to withdraw their troops and refrain from further escalation, which could lead to nuclear deals. The United States is eager to calm the situation, because first of all, Pakistan played a vital role in the war against Afghanistan, so it is very important. It does not want Pakistan to shift its attention to the eastern border. Second, the United States does not want turmoil in South Asia, because it is busy in Afghanistan and Iraq at the same time. Third, the relationship between the United States, India and India is being transformed into a strategic partnership, so it does not approve of transferring India to other issues. Finally, the United States hopes to show fairness on this issue. The view that the United States sometimes supports India and Pakistan is another matter (Yusuf, 2011).

Regarding the changes in U.S. policy on the Kashmir issue, it is necessary to understand "The geopolitical background of the dispute should seek the smallest hope and transfer the peaceful solution to the greatest potential for resolving the conflict. Washington must support

open border trade between the two countries, Human Rights Protection and Autonomy" (Wirsing, 2005).

Role of Media

The role of the media in shaping public opinion cannot be ignored. "It is used as a basic tool to prepare any propaganda about any issue. Nowadays, the media has become so important that it can correctly represent the wrong things. However, it is an obligation and media ethics to inform the people in the right way. The media can use As a tool to normalize the tension between these competitiveness. It can play a preventive, constructive and active role in preventing conflicts on the Kashmir issue. The media will adopt fair policies when exploring the true picture behind the story. The media's The role can also be seen as a mediator between these forces" (Manoff, 1997).

Current scenario and Trump's offer as mediator

The main issue between the two countries is the Kashmir issue. This issue has expanded so much that the foreign policies of the two countries both occupy a special position on this issue. The role of the media is also crucial on this issue. The media adopted different policies in these two countries, and the countries concerned are represented on the right (Akram, 2010). The Kashmir conflict is not a new story about the conflict between Pakistan and India. The two countries have been fighting for more than 70 years. Due to its unethical procedures, Kashmir faces many sufferings. They were brutally treated in Kashmir, India. It has become the most persistent issue between Pakistan and India. (Kochler, 2008).

In response to Indian propaganda, Pakistan rejected India's views and firmly condemned the most serious human rights violations based on various reports published by world-renowned human rights organizations such as Human Rights, Asia Watch and Amnesty International (Asian Human Rights Watch 1990-1998) behavior. And Amnesty International Report, 1990-1998) In August, the government revoked the special constitutional status of Jammu and Kashmir and divided the state into two separate federal jurisdictions. Before the decision was announced, the government sent additional troops to the area, shut down people's Internet and telephones and placed thousands in preventive detention, including elected leaders, prompting international condemnation. At the same time, in the northeastern state of Assam, a citizenship verification project excluded nearly 2 million

people, most of whom were Bangladeshi and many of them Muslims, putting them at risk of statelessness. (June 2019, India) due to Therefore, "India has imposed a curfew in the Kashmir Valley on August 5, 2019. Kashmir presents the world's largest sub-prison. The Indian army is violating human rights and women's rights. They have been deprived of their basic rights. Over the past seven decades. The Kashmir freedom fighters fought a sacred war of self-determination with the Indian government. India's policy of suppressing this movement has reached its peak. They publicly stated that they have never accepted the division of the subcontinent by the theory of the two countries and will not accept it in the future. (June 2019

Under the current circumstances, Kashmir has become the focal point of the conflict between Pakistan and India. Now, the intervention of the United States and China in South Asia has also expanded. Pakistan has a good relationship with China. On the other hand, China's perception of Kashmir has changed. China has good relations with Pakistan and India. China has become a world economic power. She does not want to cause any tension in her relations with Pakistan and India. Therefore, China hopes that the Kashmir issue is a bilateral concern of Pakistan and India, so both countries should be resolved through tabletop dialogue. US Vice President Mike (Mike) said in an interview in December: "Trump can use his extraordinary trading skills to reduce global tensions and resolve issues including Kashmir. Pence said in his interview with NBC News. Furthermore, the vice president-elect stated that the new US government intends to fully participate in issues such as Kashmir in South Asia, India and Pakistan, in order to promote peace and security in the region." (News, 2019)

Conclusion

The issue of Kashmir started with the partition of subcontinent. The issue of Kashmir is basically perceived as the human right rather than territorial issue between Pakistan and India. But there are some other intervening indicators of this issue. Kashmir is a mandible of conflict amongst Pakistan and India. The problem of Kashmir has overcome all the types of bilateral relations between both of these countries (Reveron & Murer, 2013). Kashmir is neither a regional disagreement nor a matter of settling borders between India and Pakistan but it is a stuff of sovereignty and to determine the political future of Kashmiris. Indian security forces in order to prevent the mass demonstration for

liberation have used sheer brute force including the mass killings, tortures, abductions, sexual abuse and banning the freedom of speech etc. The international community should be mobilized to protect the human rights violations against innocent Kashmiris. The peace and stability in Kashmir particularly and the region at large cannot be guaranteed if the Kashmiris are allowed to exercise their right of self-determination. Several efforts have been made to resolve the issue jointly and multilaterally but unsuccessful; the international community should sustain the good-natured clearance of Kashmir issue. The issue of Kashmir has become a very regarding issue of South Asia. This issue must be determined after the agreement of Pakistan and India. The two-pronged and the worldwide media would play its role in the fight to resolve this issue. India and Pakistan are two major realms of South Asia, so they should show tolerance to each other. India is known as the largest democracy of the world, so it is the responsibility of the Indian Government to adopt a democratic role about the issue of Kashmir. The removal of this issue will bring affluence in this region otherwise the future of both of these states is not so bright.

Recommendations

1. The Indian armed forces have carried out an endless reign of terror. Even the women are not spared from their brutal and inhuman treatment. On the one hand, they are molested, sexually harassed, repressed, tortured and exploited physically and mentally. The Indian armed forces have carried out an endless reign of terror. Even the women are not spared from their brutal and inhuman treatment.
2. On the one hand, they are molested, sexually harassed, repressed, tortured and exploited physically and mentally. On the other hand, they are living a miserable life of widows and half-widows with their half-orphans after their better-halves are detained, killed or went missing that goes with impunity. Resultantly, a large number of households are female-headed and they are the sole bread-earners.
3. It also compares the role of Indian, Pakistani and International media. In the world today, media including radio, T.V. and newspapers etc., is the important factor to change the perceptions of people around the world. The international media has not covered the issue in the like manner to resolve the issue. The Pakistani media holds the opinion that Kashmir should join Pakistan that is fraudulently handed over to India. On the other, Indian media asserts that Kashmir is an essential

fragment of India and India apprehended Pakistan responsible for initiating separatist movements in Kashmir. The issue of Kashmir is broadening day by day due to the wrong policies of the concerned countries. The role of broadcasting is very important to resolve this territorial issue. But unfortunately, the media has also employed a war through journalism.

4. Kashmir issue from the context of regional security threat of South Asia owing to the fact that both the states are nuclear powers. Various talks have been held to resolve the long-standing issue but all in vain due to the rigid policy adopted by Indian diplomats.
5. Kashmir is the backbone of the dispute between the two countries, but due to its multifaceted nature, it cannot be declared as a simple bilateral conflict. Since 1948, the people of Kashmir have been struggling for their reproductive rights, specifically the right to self-determination, in accordance with the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

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