

“Protracted Social Conflict in Jammu – Kashmir Dispute 2010 – 2016 ”

Rahmadani Muhamad Zainudin

20130510045

Jurusan Hubungan Internasional

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Politik

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Jl. Lingkar Selatan, Tamantirto, Kasihan, Bantul Yogyakarta, 55183

zainudin.rahmadani.muhamad@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aim to know about Social Conflict in Jammu- Kashmir around 2010-2016 and to inform the history of Jammu-Kashmir conflict. This research also to analyze a root of conflict that occur in Kashmir. This research is a descriptive research that explain how Jammu-Kashmir conflict still on going until now days (2016), and how third parties involved in this conflict. The method of this research is library research that to collected the data from libraries, books, journals, articles, print media, electronic media and websites.

Results of this study is showed that Jammu- Kashmir conflict caused by several factors including local, national and international context. Several organizations and third parties also involved and has interest on this conflict. Although third parties involved on this conflict, and several resolutions already made, the resolution still can not fulfill the interest and human need of Kashmiri and make this conflict more difficult to be resolved.

Keywords : Conflict, Conflict Resolution, Protracted Social Conflict, Kashmir

INTRODUCTION

Kashmir is a region which nowadays divided by three countries which Pakistan control Northwest portion (Northern Areas and Kashmir), India controls the central and southern portion (Jammu and Kashmir) and Ladakh, and the People's Republic of China controls the northeastern portion (Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract). India controls 101,338 km² (39,127 sq mi) of the disputed territory, Pakistan controls 85,846 km² (33,145 sq mi), and the People's Republic of China controls the remaining 37,555 km² (14,500 sq mi). (BBC, 2016).

When the British Raj was ended on 15th of August 1947, indicated the British colonial era was ended in India, Britain decided India to become an independent nation and Pakistan stood as a new state in South Asia. The division of territory between India and Pakistan was based on the Principle of Partition (Kaul, 2011).

In October 1947 tribesmen from Pakistan invaded Kashmir, spurred by reports of attacks on Muslims and

frustrated by Hari Singh's delaying tactics. The Maharaja asked for Indian military assistance. India's governor-general, Lord Mountbatten, believed peace would best be served by Kashmir's joining India on a temporary basis, pending a vote on its ultimate status. Because of that, Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession that month, ceding control over foreign and defence policy to India. Indian troops took two-thirds of the territory, and Pakistan seized the northern remainder. China occupied eastern parts of the state in the 1950s.

In that time, Pakistan and the Kashmiris protesting the arrival of the Indian army in Kashmir. They doubted the existence of the document. The UN does not recognize Indian claims. Britain itself, a country that once colonized India, did not recognize the claims of India. Even the British, more fitting Kashmir is under Pakistan (Republika, 2000).

Pakistan also rejected the agreement that Kashmir is claimed by India because most societies in Kashmir are Muslim. Both countries considered Kashmir as a part of

precious place in the world it become the reason why they used their power to get Kashmir.

The Kashmir Conflict was going on for more than 68 and the conflicts become increasingly more complex. The first problem of this conflict is the territorial dispute over the ex- princely state of Jammu and Kashmir which can be classified and could be solved by bilateral diplomacy between India and Pakistan, but now become more complex because International organization were also involved to give help for solving this conflict, and the Kashmiri people nowadays also has been divided into several fragments, there are group whose demanding full Independent on Jammu – Kashmir, there are group whose wanting to joint Pakistan because they are same Muslim, and there are group whose want to join India, although most areas of jammu kashmir are the status quo is a Autonomous Region of India (Peace Kashmir, n.d.).

Theoretical Framework Conflict Resolution Theory

According to John Burton, Conflicts occur due to the assertion of individualism. Conflict as a form of

protest-based frustration about lack of opportunities for development and the lack of recognition of identity. Is the tension, conflict, or violence is coming from the issue of class, status, ethnicity, gender, religion, or nationalism, we deal with the same fundamental problems.

Furthermore John Burton Conflict resolution is, in the long term, a process of change in political, social, and economic systems. It is an analytical and problem solving process that takes into account such individual and group needs as identity and recognition, as well as institutional changes that are required to satisfy these needs. (Cunningham, W. G., 1998).

Theory of Causes Ethnic Conflicts (Ted Robert Gurr)

According to Gurr, the phenomenon of the emergence of ethnic conflict can not be separated from three contexts, such are local context, national context, and international context.

Local context as the cause of ethnic conflict is a very fundamental thing that concerns the awareness of differences in vision and mission in a common life in an area. Beside that, national context is a crisis in the national situation in a

country, where in a region there are bad national conditions that cause the seeds of conflict. The socio-economic and political crisis that threatens people's livelihoods makes them rebellious or form a separatist group.

International context is a conflict situation because of the influence of foreign parties. Ethnic conflict is a conflict that occurs due to ethnic differences that live in a country blend, the friction of the conflict occurred because of differences in interests and religion. But according to Robert Gurr ethnic conflict actually involves not only the two ethnic who rivalry as a single actor. But ethnic conflicts that occur within a country are never separated from third parties (Crocker, 2001).

Relative Deprivation Theory (Ted Robert Gurr)

Relative Deprivation theory is the theory which talking about the tension between the actual state, and what you should be able to achieved. According to Robert Gurr Relative Deprivation (RD) is perceived discrepancy between value expectations and value capabilities. The Relative Deprivation strongly determine

the potential collective violence. Gurr concludes that frustration-aggression is the primary source of the human capacity for violence, even aggression is neither necessary nor sufficient indeed, he concedes that sometimes greed drives violence, but that frustration is a much stronger motivating force. Deprivation occurs when your value expectations exceed your value capabilities. Values include welfare, security, self-actualization, etc (Džuverovic, 2013).

Theory of Protracted Social Conflict (Edward Azhar)

Edward Azhar's theory of Protracted Social Conflict (PSC) stated that many conflicts currently active in the underdeveloped parts of the world are characterized by a blurred demarcation between internal and external sources and actors. 'Protracted Social Conflict' (PSC) explain that the sources of such conflict lay predominantly within and across rather than between states, with four clusters of variable identified as preconditions for their transformation to high levels of intensity (Miall, 2000).

The History of Jammu – Kashmir Conflict

After Jammu–Kashmir has been owned by Maharaja Gulab Singh, his descendants Maharaja Hari Singh still continue the brutal and discrimination policy from his predecessor against the majority of Kashmiri which are Muslim with approximately 72.41% of the population (SHAIKH, 2016). Therefore in 1931 under his regime, the people of Kashmir hold their first organized protest against Maharajah Hari Singh's cruelty. They hold protest which is known as "Quit Kashmir" campaign against the Maharajah in 1946, and eventually to the Azad Kashmir movement which gained momentum a year later (Iqbal, 2011).

Since August of 1947, India and Pakistan have fought in three major wars and one minor war for claiming their territorial (Cambridge University Press, 2005). The border in Jammu and Kashmir is still in problem. These regions were not officially part of the British Raj in India, they were a quasi-independent princely states; the ruler of Kashmir agreed to join India even though they have a Muslim in the territory, this

causing a tension and warfare until this day.

Resolutions which have been made to resolve Jammu- Kashmir conflict

To resolve the Jammu Kashmir conflict, India and Pakistan did several bilateral relations to resolve this conflict. In the following decade, Pakistan and India try to avoid warfare. Though the Kashmir issue was invoked forcefully by the end of the Cold War, India and Pakistan thought it rational not to transform Siachin (1984) and Brasstacks (1987) into an all-out war. However, General Zia, the self-acclaimed defender of Islam, chose to watch a cricket match in India than to declare war against the 'Hindu' enemy. This also showed the weaknesses in the applicability of realism on the Pakistan-India foreign relations (Hussain, 2013).

After the elections on 1997, Nawaz Sharif formed a government with his vision of Pakistan foreign relations which based on economic relations with other countries including India. In February 1999, India's Prime Minister visited Pakistan and signed the Lahore Declaration. But, in the middle 1999, the clandestine operation transformed into

India-Pakistan war. In that time, Pakistan tried to see a way out by use the US mediation. Because of that, Pakistan and India took the international suggestion and try to implementation de-escalation and ended the war. Nevertheless, the Kashmir's status quo still remained (Nawaz, 2008).

The relations between India during their previous governments, also ever has a cooperation. During previous governments, India and Pakistan agreed to ease their visa regime. Especially at the Wagha-Atari border, mutual direct trading activity between India and Pakistan happened, though at a low scale condition. However, Nawaz Sharif as a leader of Pakistani government also viewed India as a larger market. In December, 2013, Shahbaz Sharif's visit to India to watch the *Kabbadi* final between Pakistan and Indian which has a significant as it offered an opportunity to talk peace and trade (Khanna, 2013).

United Nations and Third Party Involvement

There are UN Resolution or decision about the Kashmir Issue On 30 April 1951. Which asked state's assembly to not taking any decisions regarding

Kashmir against the desire of the people. However, Pakistan still sent a large military in the region of Kashmir and raised many exception to the resolution, because of that the resolution is impossibility. After several efforts, India and Pakistan agreed to ceasefire which was drawn on January, 1, 1949. In that time, the agreement give India control of two thirdd of the region and the remaining to Pakistan (Kaul, 2016, p.6).

The United Nations doing approaches by sending its representatives to India and Pakistan in order to find solutions that both India and Pakistan can agree on. At first, the United Nations was suggested that India and Pakistan to demilitarize Kashmir to make the referendum process smoothly but it was rejected by the Indian state. The firrst United Nations representative in India and Pakistan (UNRIP) was Sir Owen Dixon an Australian jurist. Sir Owen Dixon gave suggest to held a plebiscite regionally rather than on a state, Where the implementation of the referendum takes place in the conflicting region or Valley of Kashmir, and other areas have their own right to decide wheter to join India or Pakistan. However, the proposal

known as the Dixon Plan is also rejected by India and Pakistan.

After all, in December 1971 the United Nation was involved, UN passed resolution 307 by which it demanded that a durable ceasefire in all areas of conflict still implemented until all armed forces had withdrawn to their territories. The ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir in that time also be under control by UNMOGIP. (Kaul, 2016, p.10) .

Beside that, the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) also play a crucial role in providing the Kashmir conflict. SAARC suggest that third party in international peacekeeping, including UN forces, must be deployed at the Line of Control between India and Pakistan. These troops are needed to assure that India and Pakistan can take draw their troops and not be worried for a potential invasion, as occurred in 1999 when General Musharraf of Pakistan led an invasion (Sethi, 2012).

SAARC also asked that the world community must also committed to providing economic resources to trigger the economic of Kashmir. As Mallika Paulraj noted in her proposal, Japan has

providing vital funds toward the infrastructure development and this must been continued with the JBIC and other international financial institutions such as the World Bank who must gives financial aids towards the Kashmir effort (Sethi, 2012).

Local and National Context which Arousing Conflict

Kashmir leader, who can not satisfy their people, as one of local factor which cause Kashmir conflict more complex. In the Kashmir region, the lack of leadership also happened, it underly because of Hari Singh as leader of the Kashmir region in that time made various policies that led to insurgency by Kashmiris. On August 15, 1947, Kashmir decided to stand on its own and did not join the territory of India or Pakistan (Hingorani, 2007).

However, at the same time the government decided to close the Pro-Pakistan newspaper and implement some emergency policies. Hari Singh finally decided to ask for help to the State of India and Hari Singh approved the merger of Kashmir with the Indian government under Instrument of

accession which signed on 26 October 1947 (Schofield, 2002).

Internal factors that cause a conflict in a country also can be caused by certain elites, the elite who often impose his ideology to organize and take a policy and also the elite or leaders who want to secure their position or power for his personal interests. They also have a considerable impact on an internal conflict, when a leader should accommodate the interests of his people but with considerable power and influence, make decisions that can not accommodate the interests of his people (Hugh Miall, 2000).

Elite in Jammu and Kashmir decision also have big impact towards the condition and situation in the region. The situation which known is the Kashmir unrest 2016, when Burhan Wani as the Hizbul commander was killed, it make a shutdown throughout the valley with the rebel. Approximately government also angry in clashes for all over the Valley and avoid public for meet "Azadi" (Ahmad, 2016). Government also use several methods, such as using Pellet guns, teargas, paper gas and even straight bullet used to prevent assemblies and

marches. In the Valley region, government also use curfew without relaxation and added troops in the Valley region (Abdul Majid, 2016).

Beside that, religion differences also as internal factors which cause Kashmir conflict. Nowadays, Kashmir do not have any great political leadership, it makes the leadership in Kashmir controlled by religious leaders and using the issue of continuing violence the valley in their regular congregations. Mirwaiz Molvi Farooq as the head priest of Kashmir said that more youth people of Muslim seen in the mosque because they get some sort of relief or respect in the mosque after being humiliated by Indian security forces in the places of worship (Oberoi, 2011).

Kashmir conflict additionally due to India and Pakistan are knee deep within the Kashmir issue and each of them are using the religious racial card, and make tough to resolve the conflict. in the truth that the ethno-political issues can make third party influences into internal problems. In that period, non-Muslim also avoid the valley when Sikh and Hindu massacres killing employees from Bihar and Nepal (Ibid., 172).

In national context, discriminatory distribution and low economic development as a factors which cause Kashmir conflict more difficult to be resolved. The unequal distribution felt by people of Kashmir, the Kashmiri felt India was unfair about the existence of the Kashmir region. When the majority Muslim group in the Kashmir region was 94.96% in 1981, India paid more attention to Jammu whose majority of citizen embraced Hindu 66.25% (Ali, 2005).

in the region Jammu and Kashmir state, there is gap between males and females in education sectors. Based on the data, there is 27% gap between males and females in case of literacy rate. Actually the literacy rate of education of females has increased from 9.28% to 49.12% but the gender gap also increased from 17.47% to 27.63% (Tabasum, 2014).

The education of females is poor and pathetic. In the region of Kashmir, women as subjected to discrimination, oppression and inequality. The role of women be admitted to domestic affairs and they prevent from education (Dabla, 2000). After the independence of India

and Pakistan, actually there were several education institutions in the state Jammu and Kashmir, but majority of educational institutions in the state largely concentrated in the towns. Especially in literacy rate of the state, only five percent at that time.

Beside that, low economic development happened in Kashmir. After joining the Indian territory, Kashmir has not progressed in the field of economic growth, moreover there happened high inflation and increasing poverty of the population.

The number of males which employed also decreased by 2.79 percent to 1.74 based on the data from the sixth economic census of 2013 with the fifth economic census of 2005. This situation also can make the youth people unrest in the Valley. The cumulative FDI equity inflows also received by the state from April 2000 to March 2016 were a dismal Rs 37 crore (Rs 1 crore in 2013-2014, which surged to Rs 25 crore in 2014-2015 to again dip to just Rs 11 crore in 2016-2016) according to the Reserve Bank of India's regional office in Jammu (Sasi, 2016).

Fiscal deficit in period 2013-2014 already calculated at 5.2 %. It also already maintain in revenue surplus although the quantum became decreased in 2013-2014 by Rs. 1030 crore from the surplus of Rs 1100 crore in 2012-2013. Actually in 2012-2013 the states own revenue has increased by 7.54% from Rs 5833 to Rs 6273, and central taxes and duties taken on on average 73.10 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the state during the period 2012-2013 and around 66.30% in 2013-2014. However, a marginal decline of 6.80% in the state dependence on transfer of central resources indicated by the resources which transferred by the Central Government. The ability of Jammu and Kashmir increase spending as a counter to the minimal foreign investment also limited (Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Jammu & Kashmir, 2015).

The ranks of Jammu and Kashmir also in the bad position for attracting domestic investment, based on the report on Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms 2015 which reported by the World Bank that Jammu and Kashmir was among the worst performers with a rank of 28 out of 32

states and Union territories (World Bank Group, 2015).

NR Bhanumurthy, professor, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy also stated that the low FDI in Jammu and Kashmir may not be a complete surprise with domestic investment also being weak if viewed of its troubled history (Sasi, 2016).

Third Parties Influences Towards The Kashmir Conflict

Several third Parties influences towards the Kashmir conflict, United Nations proposed the function of United Nation Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to finding a fact and provide mediating influence toward Kashmir dispute. United Nations release resolution 47 as the basic United Nations stance on resolution of the Kashmir dispute during 15 years. Resolution 47 divided into three part procedure towards Kashmir :

1. Pakistani demilitarization of the Kashmir region
2. Indian must reduction in military presence and commensurate with the maintenance of law and order

3. Proposed final resolution by an impartial United Nations administered plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmiri people.

Actually the demilitarization procedures can not held well, however on January 1, 1949 the United Nations Commissions able to negotiate and implemented a cease fire agreement. After that, the parties also able implemented the cease fire line on the geographical location but the Commission was disbanded and mediation efforts were continued by individual United Nations representatives from 1949 to 1953 (Ibid., 7).

The effort of United Nations Representative in India and Pakistan (UNRIP) to find a solution Kashmir conflict was Graham's proposal o February 14, 1953, and also rejected by India and Pakistan. Actually the effort of mediation to focus on creating optimal conditions for plebiscite or referendum but internal and external political development were make India away from the idea of referendum (Ibid., 8).

The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Towards India and Pakistan conflict, SAARC also initiatives several action to reduce the hostility and control the differences by peaceful efforts. The SAARC also gives important role with held a several forum to suggest that South Asian states should have a good relation and make cooperation to form a tighter union. On 1986 16-17, November SAARC summit was held at Bangalore (India) and discuss many new ideas for expanding and strengthening cooperative programs under the SAARC, but in that time India and Pakistan did not take any specific step from that summits (Jabeen, 2010).

SAARC aims also to promote economic cooperation by implemented free trade in South Asian region, that why the economic ties between India and Pakistan very important. In several time, Islamabad rejected to declare India as a Most Favored Nation (MFN) as per the rules the World Trade Organization, The disputes in Kashmir region also make India extended the MNF status towards Pakistan too in 1995 (Ibid.).

Meanwhile, before the Seventeenth SAARC summit in 2011, after a bilateral meeting in Pakistan, Islamabad decided to grant MNF to India, its decision also made India reduce non-tariff barriers on trade with Pakistan to enhance the volume of trade. India and Pakistan also agreed to increase the number of items, especially on the list of tradable goods by 2012 to increase the volume of trade to \$6 billion by 2014 (Ahmed, 2012).

The Intervention of India Towards Kashmir Conflict

Since 1947 India did exploitation towards Kashmir, according to Kashmiris that India would never give them their right for self-determination or plebiscite, therefore, in 1980 Kashmiris decided to go against India's occupation (Kishwar, 2002). Actually, the struggle of Kashmiris was peaceful in the first time, but India used force and brutality to respond to the movement of the Kashmiris, India killed and tortured thousands of Kashmiri people, because of that Kashmiris took arms in self-defense and decided to go against India with an armed struggle.

In 1990, the Kashmiri movement got a new momentum with the success of

Mujahideen in Afghanistan. In that time, the Afghanistan's success against a super power gives inspiration towards Kashmiri mujahideen (Fayaz, 2016). Kashmiris hope that if they still continue their effort against India's occupation, they believe that they also can achieve their right of self-determination.

The strategic situation on the struggle of Kashmiris when the organizations such as Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad which support Kashmir freedom were banned by the United States and other states (Ibid., 70). India still blamed Pakistan on support of the freedom fighter and also showed the terrorist attack on Kashmir to defame the freedom struggle of Kashmiris, according to India that freedom fighters as terrorists and blamed Pakistan as a state which supports terrorists.

In 1989, a new dimension added towards the Kashmir conflict between the young Kashmiris (Guerilla movement) against India's government in Jammu and Kashmir. India's government response to the movement with the use of several draconian laws and increase the number of Indian security forces against the Kashmiri freedom fighters, this condition made the

character of the Kashmir conflict from a mere dispute become a multi dimensional nationalist struggle (Majid, 2016).

The conflict in the state of Jammu and Kashmir has largely because of Indian government ineptitude methods. Actually India propose several greater autonomy to redress the sense of deprivation of the Kashmiris, but Indian also increase security forces and many military troops have violated on human rights, they are did torture, rape and also did executions (Ibid.).

The Intervention of Pakistan towards Kashmir

According to the majority of Pakistani, Kashmir is so central to their national identity, without Kashmir, partition of India and liberation of Pakistan still remains fundamentally incomplete (Akhtar, 2011).

In the late 1980s, youths people of Kashmiri concluded that self determination can be achieved only through an armed struggle. In this situation, Pakistan had been looking for

an opportunity to give its influence towards Kashmir and also as the strategy to avenge the humiliation inflicted by India during the 1971 war (Singh, 2016). The situation in Kashmir Valley made Pakistan started providing arms and ammunition towards young Kashmiri Muslims.

On the 67th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Zardari as the former Pakistan president stated that “Kashmir remains a symbol of failure of the UN system and Pakistan’s principled position on territorial disputes remains bedrock of its foreign policy. We will continue to support the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to peacefully choose their destiny in accordance with the UN Security Council’s long-standing resolutions on this matter (Hindustan Times, 2012).”

During his visit to Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Zardari also stated that “The struggle for Kashmir began before the struggle for Pakistan. We achieved Pakistan, we will also achieve Kashmir. India could never hope to get its way on Kashmir by force. Democratic governments in Pakistan had negotiated

with India on equal terms (Shafiq, 2015).”

Actually before the Kargil conflict, Pakistan under the leadership of Nawaz Sharif have a close relationship with India. At that time, the leadership of India and Pakistan agreed on increasing cooperation and working together for the resolution of unresolved disputes. Because of that, after becoming Premier of the country for the third time, Nawaz Sharif still hopes as far as India and Pakistan relations are concerned. But a half of the first year of this government, the escalation of hostility on LoC happened (Ibid., 145).

The Pakistan policy toward the Kashmir dispute also change time to time. Although the policy is important for the relations Pakistan with India, but every government in the Pakistan has devised its own method, so the importance and interest of the dispute has varied and change time to time. Especially to domestic political factors, the international scenario has also substantially influenced Pakistan policy (Ibid., 146).

United States involved in India-Pakistan disputed

In 1991, Teresita C. Schaffer stated that Kashmir as an unstable region because of terrorists' activities and asked to stop any external support. In that time, to support the Indian position, the United States tried to threaten Pakistan that Pakistan country would be put in the list as the terrorist country if Pakistan still give support to terrorist in Kashmir. James Baker also sent a letter to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that Pakistan would be designated as a terrorist state under a 1985 congressional mandate if Pakistan did not stop to give aid for Kashmiri (Ejaz, 2016).

President George Bush said that Kashmir as “one of the most dangerous issues on horizon”. In September 1993, The U.S President Clinton also stated similarly in his speech to United Nation in General Assembly session mentioned about Kashmir issue, he stated that “Bloody ethnic religious and civil wars rage from Angola, Caucasus to Kashmir.” (Ibid., 15).

Indian forces makes Pakistani get critical defeats. The United States ask Pakistan to respect the LoC and withdraw Pakistan forces in LoC across. United States also urging India to keep itself

from crossing the LoC and makes other conflict. That conflict has potential for escalation into a full scale conventional war and makes international community fears that the nuclear escalation can happened (Roy-Chaudhury, 2004).

The facilitation of United States for ending the Kargil conflict, easing tension during confrontation border, and initiate a dialogue between India and Pakistan was classified successfully, but India still remains unwilling to accept United States mandated resolution for the Kashmir dispute, based in the Simla declaration in July 2, 1972, both of countries India and Pakistan agreed to settle their differences using peaceful through bilateral negotiations or other peaceful (Ibid., 37).

The United States try to involve in conflict between India and Pakistan as the efforts of United States against terrorist networks. According United States that strategic dialogue with Pakistan is the way to counter terrorism cooperation. United States also stated that “We need to work together to address this difference. We continue to work closely with Pakistan, to make sure that they have the support and capacity to conduct

counter terrorism operation,” (DAWN, 2013).

China Influence in Kashmir Conflict

China also has interest in Kashmir which occupied by India, and Kashmir which occupied by Pakistan. India interest are related with energy and military primacy of India. China also considers India as a big rival and tried to support Pakistan. China and Pakistan also maintained strong cooperation and strategic partnership and supported Pakistan in the military conflict between Pakistan and India. China also tried to favor several resolution for peaceful of Kashmir by both South Asia Nations (Parveen, 2014).

In 2009, Mirwaiz Umer Farooq as the leader and president of All Parties Hurriyat was invited by China, Mirwaiz was first time invited to official visit China and discuss about the Kashmir cause. In 2009, China also adopted separate visa policy for Indian administrated Kashmir, but in that time China did not made policy for Pakistan, because China tried to give a view that Kashmir in not internal part of India. China rejected to give a visa for Lt. Gen B S Jaswal, as the head of Indian army

which have a command in occupied Kashmir. China given investment on different energy and power generation projects for Azad Jammu and Kashmir and similarly in Gilgit Baltistan region, China also still rejected to accept Indian control of Kashmir but still involved on Pakistan side (Ibid.).

In 1999, China suggested Pakistan to adhere the “sanctity of the Line of Control” and withdraw Pakistan troops from the Indian side of the LoC. Nowadays, China tried its role as a mediator towards Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. According to China, its responsibility as a “stabilizing force and conflict mediator” in South Asia. Through Beijing intervention and mediation, Global Times in China also focused on the Kashmir dispute and the resolution to resolve the Kashmir conflict (Joshi, 2017).

China stated that China has always adhered to the principle that China do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but China can not ignore the demands of Chinese interest in protecting the foreign investment. China investment already made along the One Belt and One Road, it make China must given

influence towards regional conflicts, including the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan (Joshi, 2017).

CONCLUSION

This conflict become more complex because several factor and Third Parties also involved in this conflict. The lack of condition, development and equality from Indian government towards Kashmiri also make Kashmir conflict is more difficult to be solved.

Beside that, several factors also gives effect towards Kashmir conflict. Including Hari Singh as Kashmir leader which can not satisfy Kashmir people. Elite people in Jammu and Kashmir also impose their ideology and their personal interest to merging the Kashmir territory into India, although Kashmiri did not recognized the Instrument of Accession of Jammu and Kashmir State. The differences in religion also as a factor that Kashmir conflict

happened, in several case religious issue make conflict more difficult be resolved.

However, national factors also make Kashmir conflict difficult to be resolved. Kashmiri felt India was unfair about the existence of the Kashmir region. In education sectors, gap between man and woman still happened, women get discrimination, oppression and inequality to access education. Because of that, Kashmir people want be allied with Pakistan and separate from India.

There is no progress in the field of economic growth after joining to India territory, and poverty condition in Kashmir which increasing, make this conflict more difficult to be resolved because Kashmir people still did not get welfare.

Several country and organizations such as United States, China, United Nations and SAARC try to give their influences towards Kashmir conflict, however their

influences did not gives big effect to resolve the conflict.

Because the interest of India and Pakistan towards Kashmir, the conflict Kashmir became difficult to be resolved, Kashmiri who did not agree became a part of India ask the aid from Pakistan to rebel and reject its government decisions. The majority Kashmir are Muslim and the fact that the economic access of Kashmir closer to Pakistan make Pakistan also rejected the agreement that Kashmir is part of India.

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