

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Kashmir is a region which divided by three countries, Pakistan, India and China. The Jammu - Kashmir conflict is started with territorial disputes between India and Pakistan. When British colonial era was ended in India, Britain decided India become an independent nation and Pakistan stood as a new state in South Asia. However, the disputes between India and Pakistan emerge when The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, as the Hindu head of a majority Muslim state signed the Instrument of Accession, ceding control over foreign and defence policy to India.

The decision of Maharaja made Pakistan and the Kashmiris protesting with that agreement, The UN also does not recognize Indian claims. Britain as a country which colonized India also did not recognize the claims of India towards Kashmir. Kashmir which located in the strategic region for the defence and as the areas bordering with many countries such as Afghanistan, China, Tibet and some of Middle East countries make India and Pakistan has interest with Kashmir. Kashmir is also the region which has an advantage by being a very lucrative place in its economic aspect.

The Jammu-Kashmir conflict already happened more than 68 years and it still not resolved until now. This conflict becomes more complex because several factor and Third Parties also involved in this conflict. Nowadays, Kashmiri has been divided into several fragments, there are

groups whose demanding full Independent on Jammu – Kashmir, there are groups whose wanting to joint Pakistan because they are same Muslim, and there are groups whose want to join India.

The lack of condition, development and equality from Indian government towards Kashmiri also make Kashmir conflict is more difficult to be solved. Besides that, several factors also give effect towards Kashmir conflict. Including Hari Singh as Kashmir leader which cannot satisfy Kashmir people. Elite people in Jammu and Kashmir also impose their ideology and their personal interest in order to merge the Kashmir territory into India, although Kashmiri did not recognize the Instrument of Accession of Jammu and Kashmir State. The differences in religion also as a factor that Kashmir conflict happened, in several cases, the religious issue makes 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. 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%. In education sectors, the gap between man and woman still happened, women get discrimination, oppression and inequality to access education. Because of that, Kashmir people want to 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.

In Kashmir conflict which is happened until now make the third party also involved in Kashmir conflict. 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 give big effect to resolve the conflict.

India and Pakistan have clashed on Kashmir dispute, India has annexation Kashmir and Pakistan did not recognize it. Actually, India and Pakistan have interest in Kashmir regions, it showed that India considers Kashmir was good for strengthening the defence of the Indian state, especially the defence of Pakistan and China. Similarly, Pakistan also sees Kashmiri's position as the entrance to other border countries and wants to make Kashmir became a military defence force of Pakistan.

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. Pakistan and India considered Kashmir as a precious place in the world and it makes they use their power to get control on Kashmir.

Actually, Pakistan tried to give the right of self-determination to the Kashmiris, it decisions also accepted by the United Nations Security Council Resolution. According to the majority of Pakistani, Kashmir is central to Pakistan national identity, without Kashmir, the partition of India and liberation of Pakistan still remains fundamentally incomplete.

Youth people of Kashmiri concluded that self-determination can be achieved only through an armed struggle. In this situation, Pakistan has seen its opportunity to avenge the humiliation inflicted by India and made Pakistan decided to provide arms and ammunition towards young Kashmiri Muslims.

Even though India try to decrease the sense of deprivation of the Kashmiris, Indian also increase security forces in the region of Kashmir. India military troops also did offence on human rights, they were torture, rape and also did executions towards Kashmiris.

The dispute between India and Pakistan in Kashmir region also made third parties and other countries involved. The United States and the Soviet Union saw that Kashmir as a good area for

spreading board communism, especially in South Asia. Because of that, Soviet Union agreed that Kashmir as an integral part of India and tried to establish a military base in Kashmir and increase Soviet influence in India.

Though the United States initiate a dialogue between India and Pakistan, however the resolution of the United States for the Kashmir dispute not accepted by India. India still rejected any third party intervention to the Kashmir issue and tried that all of the matter between India and Pakistan must be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan.

Besides that, China also has interest in Kashmir which related with energy and the military primacy of India. China which considers India as a big rival tried to support Pakistan and maintain strong cooperation and strategic partnership with Pakistan. Actually, its action as a strategy of China to protect its foreign investment, because China already gives investment and made along the One Belt and One Road.

In another side, United Nations also gives several resolutions to resolve the dispute in Kashmir region, including Pakistani demilitarization of the Kashmir region, Indian must reduction in military presence and commensurate with the maintenance of law and order, India need to administered plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmiri people, but

in the fact that resolution not implemented well by Pakistan and India.

Actually, Jammu – Kashmir conflict still happened until now because India and Pakistan are not let Kashmiri to held plebiscite or give freedom to Kashmir. Though Pakistan supports Kashmir to get self-determination, Pakistan and India still unfair towards Kashmiri, it showed by the socio-economic which happened in Kashmir.