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Received:
August 8,
2022

Revised:
September 1,
2022

Published:
December 27,
2022

Journal of Politics and International Studies

Vol. 8, No. 2, July–December 2022, pp.59–72

Kashmir Conflict Management: Illusional and Delusional Predicaments

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ABSTRACT

On world stage, Kashmir is the territorial, ethnic, religious and water conflict. It is a multidimensional conflict which is described by a complicated crisscrossing of a global issue with sources of conflict inside the disputed territory and its Pakistan-India administered areas. Any attitude to managing this multi-faceted conflict must essentially involve multiple, but interlinked and jointly shore up, paths or hatchet of amalgamation and dialogue. Kashmir has been the age back unresolved issue on the planet since many decades. This paper suggests a pragmatic mean to an end for the management of Kashmir conflict. First of all, prioritizing the conflict management suggested with a consensus on the both sides of the border but preferably by Pakistan under new government of Imran Khan. Pakistan's parliamentary Committee for Kashmir's role needs to be reviewed thoroughly. The plan is comprised of an apolitical executive council include members from Kashmir, Pakistan and India. Interestingly the Council supposes to have members from the academia of the concerned stake holders instead of from political parties. The council will work under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) for next ten years and would give its recommendations in the best interests of humanity. The parliamentary committees on Kashmir issue of both sides would remain intact for the guidance of academia regarding the formal and legal aspects of Kashmir case. Since, the illusional and delusional gestures kept Pakistani and Indian so called political elite in a dilemma not to consider this issue solemnly. This is call of the day to resolve this issue once for all.

Keywords: *Kashmir conflict, Pakistan, India, Conflict management, Illusional, Delusional Predicaments*

Introduction

In South Asian region, Pakistan and India being two rival nuclear states are going through the most critical conflict over Kashmir. Kashmir has been the most lingering and dangerous conflict between Pakistan and India from the time of partition in 1947. It is a territory where both rival states frequently playing a game of confrontation. Kashmir has immobilized the region for the last long decades generated contesting national tales in Pakistan and India on the right of ownership that have left the region in oblivion of affliction. This conflict has been a fount of

serious and extreme level conflict between the two countries all through the post-independence history of sub-continent. The severe nature of the conflict enabled both the states to contest face to face wars with each other and open on to the nuclearization of South Asia. Both the nations are having extremely different perspectives in terms of Kashmir with rigid views. The arguments have attained severity to the level that they have appeared as the sign of national status and not any of the adversary parties can reduce its argument even having acknowledged the realities on ground. Instead, long decades have passed since the independence, the conflict seems not to be managed and even resolved in the upcoming future. The inactivity in terms of conflict over Kashmir has various disadvantages that have stopped the strong regional developments and both the countries are distressing much in every matter such as political, economic, and social and in international relations (Bukhari,2016:149-150).

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), the name of the princely Himalayan state ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh consent to India in 1947, searching military pillar after tribal zones from Pakistan into the state's land. Three wars have been fought by Pakistan and India over the Kashmir. First war began in 1947, concluded with the partition of Kashmir between Pakistan and India under a United Nations organized ceasefire in 1949. There the other two wars in 1965 and 1999 ended in standoff. The part of Kashmir that is in Pakistan comprised of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baldistan, leaderships that want to become formal provinces of Pakistan in order to attain more political dominion in terms of their domestic matters. While the part of Indian Kashmir consists of Jammu, Ladakh and the Kashmir Valley, the former two regions want to remain a part of India, the Muslim-majority Kashmir demands independence from it. The desire for ruling in divergent parts of Kashmir has led to do again rebellions and independence maneuvers. The most pre-eminent is a harsh insurgency in opposition to Indian rule in the Kashmir that started in 1989 and has carry on, in decrease, over the previous three decades. Millions have been killed.

Today Kashmir has become a militarized territory, efficiently occupied by security forces of India. In accordance to United Nations, Indian soldiers have carried out several human rights violations there, involving firing on objectors and refusing due procedure to people apprehend. The United Nations also mentioned Pakistan's role in the brutality in Kashmir. Its regime supports the movement for independence of Kashmir from India by giving moral as well as material help to militants of Kashmir, claims the Pakistani government disproves. Pakistan also assists the operations in Kashmir of non-Kashmiri extremist community like Jaish-e-Muhammad. As a consequence, successive governments of India have organized to put in writing the disruption in the Kashmir as a side effect of its territorial conflict with Pakistan (Zutshi,2019:1-2).

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Fig. 1. Map Shows Location of Pakistan, India and Disputed Territory of Kashmir

Source: <https://theconversation.com/kashmir-conflict-is-not-just-a-border-dispute-between-india-and-pakistan-112824>

Today, Kashmir is burning. People in occupied Kashmir are sacrificing everything of themselves without any fear. Sacrifices from Kashmiris, armies of Pakistan and India all are dying for a piece of land. Humanity is at stake out of nothing. Human beings why need something that has nothing to do with their survival. Enemy's flag satisfies human beings as narrated in Francis Fukuyama's End of History and the Last Man. All other species of animal kingdom need anything only for their survival. Unfortunately, human beings being too much egoistic need enemy's flag for their satisfaction. Defeat of one's becomes victory of others, isn't it a zero sum game? In such game theory we win nothing in practice but lose humanity. The Indian army is consistently inflicting atrocities upon innocent and unarmed civilians in occupied Kashmir. The Kashmiris retaliate and kill armed forces men. All are human beings have siblings.

The international public opinion is silent on human rights violation in Kashmir. Kashmir issue is the only unresolved issue on the earth since last seventy years or

so. The UN resolutions passed in 1949 regarding resolving the Kashmir issue to date no dialogue, no wars and no UN resolutions could work successfully in resolving the Kashmir issue. Kashmir has been a major bone of contention between the two sovereign states Pakistan and India (Bukhari, 2016, pp. 149-150). Due to the high intensity of the Kashmir conflict, the approach of conflict management is a great need to be applied in order to settle the wild situation in Kashmir.

Kashmir: Its Geographical (Location) and Geostrategic Significance

The Kashmir is an uneven oval of land, is one of the most attractive places in the world. On a map, the valley of Kashmir emerges distant and landlocked, strengthening for no greater than ninety-miles, outlying by progressive mountains of the Himalayan mountain rise above the plains of the sub-continent. It's perceptible indestructible is therefore illusionary. Geographically, Kashmir is located in the Northern part of India. Kashmir is comprised of different beautiful valleys, Chenab Valley, Kashmir Valley, Lidder Valley, Punch Valley, Sind Valley, and Tawi Valley. The main Kashmir valley is about 100 km wide and 520.3 km² in area. The Himalayas separates the Kashmir valley from Ladakh and the Pir Panjal range, which encompasses the valley from the west and the south, divorces it from the Great Plains of northern India (Accessed from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_Jammu_and_Kashmir, 2019).

After the partition of India Kashmir became a bone of contention because of the stubborn attitude of the Indian rulers who had been trying to annex Kashmir with India despite its majority of the population was Muslim and according to the partition act Muslim majority states would get accession with Pakistan. At the time of partition Kashmir's ruler was Hindu, annexed Kashmir with India and first war between Pakistan and India started on Kashmir. Pakistan's first Commander in Chief of armed forces Douglas Gracey unknowingly mobilized the forces very slowly thus India got full opportunity to control majority area of Kashmir. It was Afridi and Lashkari tribes who protected Kashmir and freed its few parts from Indian occupation in 1947.

At present Pakistan controls the northwestern part of Kashmir and while India occupies the central and southern parts. China also has control over the northeastern areas of Kashmir. India has control over the 101,338 sq km the largest portion of land and Pakistan has an area of 85,846 sq km under its control while China 37,555 square km.

The total area of Kashmir is about 224,739 square km and mostly undeveloped covered with large mountain ranges such as the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges. The Kashmir valley is located between beautiful mountain ranges. This beautiful valley is surrounded with rivers. The Jammu and Azad Kashmir are richly populated areas of Kashmir. Other main cities in Kashmir are Dayal, Bimber Jammu, Mirpur, Muzaffrabad, Rawalakot and Kotli. Therefore, Indian first governor general JawaharLal Nehru kept the Indian occupied Kashmir under his control forcefully and never complied with the UN resolutions passed in the favour of Kashmiri right of self-determination in Kashmir. This is how India showed its hegemonic designs in the region. Sometimes the valley construct area of a great empire, at others it consists a domain in its own right. At every time, its citizens have supported a potential knot to their Kashmiriyat-their cultural identification

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which rise above religion. Kashmiris have their own Kashmiri language different from Urdu and Hindi (Schofield,2010:1).

Its geostrategic significance can be observed from the fact that Kashmir is geo-strategically located and performs as a main source of water as well as power generation for Pakistan and India. The hold of the region generates a zero-sum game in which the authority of the rivers and glacier water could give rise to existential menace to the other (Snow,2016:2)

India: A Hegemon in the region

Indian hegemony in the region kept rising with the passage of time. Especially when Pakistan joined defense pacts SEATO and CENTO in 1954 and 1955 respectively, Nehru went back from his promise that he made after occupying the majority of Kashmir areas in 1947. He himself took the Kashmir issue in the UN and promised that he would withdraw the forces from Kashmir when the conditions would be normal but when Pakistan joined the above mentioned defense pacts he retreated from his words and provided a lame excuse that Pakistan joined the defense pacts to counter India. Although both pacts were explicitly mentioning that if any of the member country would be attacked by any communist country, the attack would be considered an attack on all member countries yet India kept on crying against Pakistan's western alliances against the security of India. Pakistan was under severe political and economic crises at the time of partition and intends to sustain itself instead of indulging in long wars with its neighbour.

Therefore, issue of Kashmir went in back burners. On the other hand, Pakistan never accepted the Indian hegemony and keeps working against Indian hegemonic designs. India was also facing rivalry at its borders with China, Nepal and Sri Lanka at that time. China has been a great friend of Pakistan since 1949 to date and provided help to Pakistan against India time and again. China played the role of a balancer in the region. Since the US has been providing help to India with arms and economic aids, China used to balance the equation by assisting Pakistan and in same domains. The conflict between Pakistan and India over Kashmir is principally because of the anarchic framework of international relations. India being a powerful nation in South Asia is acting as a hegemon which placed it on a route of conflict with Pakistan which is another powerful nation in South Asia, this pressurize Pakistan to pursue a strategy of foreign balancing in order to turn away Indian hegemonic actions (Falak,2016:4).

India is a hegemon in the region by means of economic, political and military control in Kashmir. In the present scenario, India's cruel and inhuman actions in the Kashmir are deteriorating thousands of innocent lives. It has become a major debate among political leaders, media presentations as well as the ordinary citizens that India should stop its hegemonic actions that is continuously creating high tense situation for Kashmiris. Today, India is playing a role of a hegemon in Kashmir and its continuous arrogance in Kashmir is damaging the economic, political, social destruction in disputed area. "India's policy to forcefully make Kashmir a part of the Indian Union by annexing it through political and military means would serve as a dangerous precedent. This poses a serious detriment towards the long-desired peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute and even with more disastrous consequences for the whole region". (Malik, 2019:2).

India blames Pakistan for thrilling the disturbance by baking separatist extremists in Kashmir, a charge its neighboring states refuses. Today a cruel change to Kashmir's status on the Indian part has generated a striking terror and horror.

Pakistan: Countering the Hegemon

Pakistan decided to counter the Indian hegemony in a strategic way. It started building its relations with its neighbors like Iran, China and Russia. Iran was the first country that accepted Pakistan after partition. Pakistan Iran friendship has been exemplary throughout the history. China and India fought a war in 1962. China became nuclear in 1964 and India follow suit and became nuclear in 1974. It obliges Pakistan to be nuclear. Insecurity compels to be nuclear. Thus Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto issued his historic statement that Pakistan will eat grass but going to be nuclear. On the part of India, it always tried to keep its hegemony in the South Asian region and Pakistan has refused this while efficiently securing its national interests, its attitude over Kashmir, nuclear deterrence and conventional stability.

The current Prime Minister of Pakistan Imran Khan is considered to be very aligned to the Army. Imran Khan is very keen to the resolution of the Kashmir issue and his party calls for the lasting peace and stability in the region and says it will perform on a blueprint towards resolving the Kashmir issue within the parameters of United Nations Security Council resolution. By means of the foreign relations agenda is to secure relations with China in future and to develop ties with Russia, an old strategic partner of India. In present scenario, the economic condition of Pakistan is moving in a dark way. Foreign investors are defeated by the aggressive ties with India and by arguing that Pakistan is permitting militant Islamic groups to functional from its territory this is greatly denied by Imran Khan. Previously no government had done much to suppress on terrorist groups.

Today Pakistan's government believed that everything relies on a solution to the Kashmir conflict. If Pakistan and India can find that, everything else could be resolved smoothly. Pakistan always countering on the hegemony of India over the Kashmir conflict. India blamed Pakistan for encouraging the rising to envelop her own enmity in Kashmir. In reality the Indian claims were a stratagem to mislead the global community and back of the scene keep on with her quelling in the held Kashmir. Rather than the reality, that India positioned thousands of her armed forces and excavate the entire area encircling Line of Control (LoC), it is suggested by Pakistan to India to keep an eye of LoC to the United Nations (UN) but India rejected to the project which demonstrated that she distortedly placed claims on Pakistan. Pakistan always encouraged the solution of Kashmir conflict in accordance to UN resolutions and via amicable ways.

Pakistan always shows loyalty for the solution of Kashmir issue by encouraging amicable and viable negotiations with India. Therefore, India's gluey to the position that Kashmir is the fundamental part of India and rejection to the valid discussions on Kashmir issue always damaged the solution. Whenever India agreed to negotiations on Kashmir, the aim was never to find an agreement but to bounce international force by producing the front of talks (Fayaz, 2016:68- 69).

Today, in terms of the attacks and distortions on the LOC, Pakistan along with its army always handle the situations with bravery and compete in countering with

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Indian hegemony. Pakistan never showed coward attitude and always showed a very fearless and countering country in any matter with India. It is quite clearly claimed by Pakistani government that Indian should not expect that Pakistan will be afraid of their policies and actions if in case India takes any harmful action towards Pakistan, for sure Pakistan will be responsive in a more powerful way. Pakistan by strategic means is a powerful country and having good relations with the neighboring states.

Pakistan is having friendly relations with the countries of the world such as Malaysia, Iran, UAE, China, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and others and effectively making deals with states to solve the issues both at the regional and international level.

However, especially by viewing Pakistan's strategic ties with China to which India is not happy, and due to the mega-project of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Pakistan geopolitical, geo-economic and geostrategic trends are improving and highlighting in the international system. In response to CPEC, India on the other hand is making great efforts and playing a potential role in the Chahbahar Port, by making strategic deals with Iran. Thus, Pakistan by every means economically, politically, militarily and socially, territoriality (mainly in case of Kashmir conflict) playing a very enormous and efficient role in countering the hegemonic stance of India.

Politicization of Kashmir Issue (Pakistan-India)

Kashmir is a major national security issue between Pakistan and India (Snow, 2016, p. 1). Globalization has been playing a significant role in developing number of migrants across the world. The existence of migrants is crucial due to diplomatic and development representative in terms of their origin and host states. Kashmiris across the globe have perceived significance in diplomatic matters and transformation of their long-standing conflict. In South Asian region, Kashmir conflict is major cause of instability (Haroon, 2018, p. 157). Both Pakistani and Indian political demagogues have been exploiting Kashmir issue as a political stunt during general elections and befooling the people of both sides. India never wants to manage the Kashmir issue on pragmatic grounds and usually denied from minister level or prime minister level negotiations on Kashmir. Since India keep trying to realize the world that Kashmir was not a disputed territory but an integral part of India. Contrary to this Pakistan always called it a disputed territory according to the UN resolution on Kashmir in 1948 and 1949.

Kashmir is a big territory and have had been a center of attraction among different countries of the world. Kashmir which is an unresolved legacy from the partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947. In terms of the territorial conflict that borders Pakistan and India, has developed into a tremendously politicized conflict that has taken on diverse aspects. Elements such as the supply of arms from Pakistan, the government of India's strategies and ensuing human rights abuses have occurred much closely intertwined as the conflict has untangled. The political-economic dimension throws light on the political interest that defeat the well-being increasing advantages of the state's economic strategies (Prakash, 2018, p. 315). From many years, huge political, social and economic agitation has been created in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir by the forces of religious extremism and by banning

nationalism that looks to crumble nationalism the cultural scrambled that is part of the attitudes of Kashmir.

Kashmir is a place in which conflicting discussions have been written and read. Cultural states of Kashmiris in depiction and word have been rebuild to focus the prejudice that strengthen the promoter agenda of the dominion powers in the Kashmir conflict Pakistan and India. In development Pakistani and Indian idea, Kashmiris are referred as divergent from the nationals of the two mentioned countries. The numerous fragments in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, Kashmiri Muslims, Kashmiri Pundits, Dogras, and Ladakhis have endeavor time and again to build a national awareness in order to title its cultural analysis via the nation, as "Kashmiriyat". The formation of Kashmiriyat included destroying selected cultural pieces by Kashmiri nationalists from an envisaged past that would envelop both the Pandits as well as Muslims. Because of the regional point of view, that are so well established in the mind of the people, this effort is till today in a tense stage.

The sign of nationhood in Jammu and Kashmir, anthem, flag and charter (constitution), have hence distant been not able to hammer out the procedure of nationalist self-assuming. Though, separatist movements have been rising and reemerging since the succession of Kashmir to India in 1947. The effort to generate a lonely cultural identity strengthened by nationalist politics has been destabilizing by regional political forces and the affluent class, backed down by the regimes of Pakistan and India. The rebellious acts of raising voices for the right of self-determination and authority for Kashmir have not been capable to bring up an integration amongst all socioeconomic categories. The Kashmiris population have make efforts again and again, in order to interpret themselves from submissive receivers of violence authorized by the external legislations of the physically as well as mentally eliminated parliaments of Pakistan and India into subjects who identified that they can perform organization and take control of their destinations. They move forward with a rejection to permit history to be forced on them, present day people of Kashmir efforts to accuse of their social and political targets. The convergence of religious nationalism, ethnic nationalism secular national to generate the complication of the Kashmir conflict. For India, Kashmir bestows reliability to its secular national depiction. For Pakistan, Kashmir presents the impracticability of secular nationalism and undergrads the requirement for an Islamic monarchy in the subcontinent.

Today, a vast part of Kashmir is governed by India and a fragment is ruled by Pakistan. China takes over a section of the territory in 1962, by which it has constructed a road that connects Tibet to Xinjiang. In efforts to settle this conflict the United Nations representative for Pakistan and India, Owen Dixon in 1950 believed that the Kashmir conflict was so loud because Kashmir was not an entire geographic, economic or demographic entity, but on the contradictory, was a cluster of different territories brought under the authority of one Maharajah. Owen Dixon declared the three branching of the state along shared or regional lines or making easy with drawl of parts of the Jhelum Valley to Pakistan. The demand on refusing the route charted out for them by the authority frameworks of Pakistan, India and the West and the desire to declare themselves a nation that has the ability of exercising the right of self-determination has been affecting the minds of the Kashmiri population for decades (Khan, 2007, pp. 24-25).

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Kashmir is living in the troublesome fact of Pakistani and Indian dominance, which is filled up fearsome paramilitary troops, thorny wire, and meddlesome searches, deprived youngsters trained in Pakistani coaching camps to release a reign of unorganized and erroneous horror in the state. The ancient shared harmony in Kashmir has been cut off by Pakistan's financing of terrorism in the state, India's suppression of every demand for regional dominion and suspends self-determination for Kashmiris, the discharge of ethno religious passion as the central government ignored democratic institutions in Kashmir. The anarchy that spread through the cultural and political frame of Kashmir has been add fuel by state-sponsored militants and foreign condottiere (Khan, 2007, p. 27).

The Kashmir conflict is highly debatable between Pakistan and Indian political rabble-rouser and due to these two states unbalanced and divergent political strands and agitations, the matter of Kashmir is becoming more spoiling and more dangerous. There is no sense of humanity from the Indian side towards Kashmir and Pakistan-Indian political turmoil and political issues are increasing the violations for Kashmiris day by day. To date India has started considering Kashmir a disputed territory after a long history of violence and brutalities upon Kashmiris. Indian killings in Kashmir are an open secret and world knows the reality about Indian obduracy over Kashmir. A human rights organization like Amnesty International has been banned in Kashmir by Indian government. The seven lac Indian army is deputed at the Indian borders to inflict atrocities upon Kashmir and to stop any freedom movement in Kashmir.

Operational Illusions in Kashmir

The so called freedom fighters in Kashmir are also creating illusions for the Kashmiris and they are not fighting for the people of Kashmir but for their personal interests. Pakistan and India both sides are exploiting their slogans on Kashmir and inciting people to be at their side to win in general elections. The political demagogues on both sides used to use their glib of tongue and make people on both sides aggressive in their actions. At Wahga and Ganda Singh borders in Pakistan and India both sides hold a ceremony daily named as "Flag Lowering Ceremony." It may be the best example for explaining the delusional predicaments on both sides and keeping the Kashmir issue unresolved.

Therefore, on the part of the dispute borderline of Kashmir, the soldiers wait and observe, their military guns quite prepared for the strike that they anticipate could come at any time. As Indian soldiers get ready for a possible assault across the border only a few hundred yards distant, their Pakistani enemies gathered behind their stability, examining the Himalayan passes for the initial signs of attack. While the Indians have spoken offensively, the Pakistanis fostering few illusions about their possibilities against their more powerful rivalry operated defense (Filkins, 2002, p. 1). The Kashmir conflict in terms of illusion can be taken in way that according to some reports in India, that people are more interested in good governance and development rather than independence. The international media committed by India's chief election commission, indicated that people voted not for integration with India but for the purpose of water and electricity, without compromising their desire for a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir conflict.

International Arms Industry: A Delusional Factor

International arms industry is another delusional factor that is prohibiting the management of Kashmir issue. The US is capturing more than 42 percent of the world arm market annually. Thus India and Pakistan usually buy arms from the US to make their defense invincible. The US arms industry will remain activated if both Pakistan and India keep fighting with each other on Kashmir issue. The power of the Armed forces is threatening in a sense that they do not respect the integrity of Kashmiris and breach the basic human rights of Kashmiris. India has to cancel the powers of Armed Forces and other inhuman and wild rules from Kashmir and prohibit all violation of human rights in Kashmir performed by Armed Forces. Hence, India has no right to treat Kashmiris as wildy rather treat them as humans, and provide them will full justice in all matters of life.

Kashmir Conflict Management: Its Significance, Perceptions and Pragmatic Plan

Conflict management is a substantial phenomenon in managing of conflicts through amicable means, negotiations and dialogues between the countries either on the social issue, political tussle, military confrontation or economic destruction. Conflict management creates conditions for cease-fire and prevents the war from further confrontation between the rivalry states. However, the idea off conflict has had influential role in the world politics and in terms of Pakistan-India conflict over Kashmir, the strategy of conflict management is a viable way if it is implemented in viable direction in order to provide right of self-determination, fundamental human rights, the right to independence, the right to liberty, the right to survive, the right to freedom, speech and expression for the Kashmiri population.

Some actions and steps that are important for Pakistan and India to take for the management of Kashmir conflict are as follows:

- Both Pakistan and India have to review their characters and must understand the demands of the twenty first century that no more exploitation to the people of both sides.
- Both countries have to give preference in managing the Kashmir conflict as the freedom movement in Kashmir is getting speedup owing to the atrocities upon innocent Kashmiris by the Indian armed forces.
- The Border Security Force of India is killing unarmed Kashmiris on daily basis. Young people are being killed before their parents, brothers, sisters, wives and husbands. Women are being raped in thousands in the hands of Indian army.
- The international opinion is silent and showing its apathy on Kashmir issue. The management of Kashmir issue is a call of the day because India is facing secessionist movements in almost 27 provinces out of 29 total provinces in India. Especially, Nagaland, Khalistan and Kashmir are the hotspots.
- The Indian economy ignores the 40 percent of its population while making its economic policy. It means almost 50 crore people are being ignored in Indian economy.

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- Poverty and unemployment are at its rise in India. Pakistan is also facing poverty and unemployment at home. Thus both Pakistan and India have to carve out a pragmatic plan for the management of Kashmir issue.

Following are the perceptions for the resolution of the Kashmir conflict:

- Any resolution to the conflict in Kashmir will need benevolence signals and agreements not only from India, but also from Kashmiris and all the major countries and non-state actors included in the conflict.
- Excepting the Kashmiri population, politicians, separatists and the power-points in Srinagar and India would have to present their readiness and capability to apply a jointly-accepted and fundamental strategy to decrease the conflict in Kashmir, is one of the need in order to resolve the conflict over Kashmir, which has been flaming since 1947.
- The Kashmir issue must not be politicized for confined electoral achievements. It should also not be emotionally knotted to the concept of national integration. While India has to alter its distinguished shot-for-shot attitude towards Kashmir.
- Legitimate and honest leadership at the national and state position is needed to prevail over the extensive challenges as any long-duration resolution of the conflict in Kashmir will fail to reach regarding the objectives of any single collaborator.
- India should stop its imperialist attitude and colonial mentality and reach out the way in managing this lingering conflict and stop damaging and interfering in destroying the Kashmiris.
- Misgovernance, unfairness and corruption has increased the tensions and also altered the perception of the people towards India.
- The “policy to protect” should be adopted by India rather than the “policy to kill” for Kashmiris, which is escalating regional instability and the level of insecurity day by day. (Wani,2018:11-12).
- A great requirement is to be implemented by Pakistan and India, while currently India is very reluctant, and brutally showing its attitudes towards Kashmir, even Pakistan is making efforts and international community to use such instruments ad ways that would be viable to control the dictatorship and cruelty of India towards Kashmir.

The pragmatic plan on Kashmir includes that an executive council comprises of Pakistan, India and Kashmiri academicians who will work under the auspices of the UN for next ten years. First of all, Pakistan and India would make a joint border security force to supervise the boundaries to stop boundary conflicts between Pakistan and India. When there would be no more trading of allegations, better environment for the working of executive council will be there to work more peacefully and concentration. Both Pakistan and India would gradually withdraw their forces in different time frame in phases under the joint border security forces.

The academicians will be from the top academic institutions of three sides from the disciplines of political science, international relations, economics and law. The

academicians will manage the issue on human grounds as well as political grounds. After every year this executive council will provide its annual report regarding the Kashmir conflict management to the UN and the UN officials would give their remarks regarding the development of conflict management through the United Nations Conflict Management Committee (UNCMC). After the first five years there would be a referendum in Pakistan, India and Kashmir regarding the management of Kashmir issue. There would be three questions; one, Kashmir should be annexed to Pakistan? Two, Kashmir should be annexed to India? Three, Kashmir should be liberated as an independent country comprising the both parts lying in Pakistan and India? The results of these referendums would be shared with the UNCMC. On the outcome of the results of the said referendums the UNCMC will call an international meeting on the management of Kashmir issue in its general assembly to manage this issue once for all. It will give Pakistan and India a face saving and a respectable way out to manage this issue in a dignified way.

Managing the Intervening Variables: A Case of Kashmir Conflict

Therefore, in managing the intervening variables with having causal links in terms of impacts on Pakistan-India relations are from the perspective of how super powers or the external powers as well as regional states contribution either positively or negative shadow over these two nuclear states. How the performance of media is dealing with these two rivalries where media representation, reporters, and journalists are widely participating in this area. There are intervening variables which are consistently harming the process of peace in the region such arms industry, media agglomerates, propaganda and so called freedom movement activists/human rights activists

Such intervening variables work or become active when state actors/political actors become inactive and resist performing their duties on preferential basis. Both Pakistan and India has to be vigilant in this perspective and perform their duties efficiently in the best interest of the region. In the administration of Modi-led BJP authority, India has frequently move up its cruel strategies and anti-Muslim policies in the valley of Kashmir in order to destroy the human rights, women, children and ordinary residence are very brutality treated by the India forces, just to stop the struggle of independence and the fundamental rights of Kashmiris. Pakistan and India have to revisit their foreign policies in their conceptual frameworks to manage this long awaited issue. Usually it is said that the foreign policy is a formal strategy to protect the national interest of the country if we say that foreign policy is a formal strategy to protect the mutual interests of the country. It will certainly mitigate the conflict between Pakistan and India.

Conclusion

The management of Kashmir conflict will make the subcontinent a peaceful region. For this other intervening international delusional factors have to rethink about their so called national interests for the sake of humanity and bring peace to the world through a collective welfare. Both India and Pakistan have to start joint ventures for the pro-human projects to make the region peaceful. Whole region can be secularized under the leadership of both countries joint efforts. One thing is needed that is a preference to make this region peaceful to save humanity. However, for the management of the conflict, a substitute planning for peace is essential. Through the procedure of determined negotiations can the Kashmiris, Pakistanis and Indians

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secure a better globe for themselves as well as for the people of South Asia? If India desires to secure its integral part then India has to win the minds and hearts of injured mass of Kashmiris, which in the current era seems quite gloomy and difficult. By giving them, larger self-governing and through announcing all the issues of the Kashmiris. India should have to control the misapply of power and lesson the armed forces.

In contemporary situation, independence is the toughest solution for Kashmir. Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan is paying a great attention for the independence of Kashmiris and very recently he criticized in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), for failing to raise voices in one sound for Kashmir issue. One of the major reasons is that Kashmir is situated in between two developing and hostile states Pakistan and India. The population of both the states are poverty-stricken and thinking of giving independence to Kashmir endangers these countries very instable. Muslim extremism in Pakistan and Hindu extremism in India is another serious challenge regarding the Kashmir conflict. The strategic location of Kashmir is also the main obstacle, as it is like a buffer zone between Pakistan and India. In viewing the current situation of Kashmir and how India is brutally presenting and damaging the Kashmir from every sphere, and anti-Muslim policies is making the Kashmir conflict management a very difficult process. India has blocked the territory of Kashmir for more than one hundred and eighty days and Kashmiris are living in a cage under the Prime Minister Modi's inhuman policies, where Kashmiris are unable to go outside meaning by there is no liberty of life, they are suffering from major necessities of life such as patients in hospitals are not facilitating with medicines and health care, educational, mosques and markets have become an empty and dangerous places.

However, the reluctant and stubborn attitude of Modi government towards Pakistan creates hurdles and obstacles for the resolution of Kashmir conflict within South Asia. Pakistan and India differs from every aspect like on the basis of culture, ethnicity, religion that is Hindu-Muslim rivalry, territory, security issues, language and their divergences relating from domestic to global level. Hence, the future course is likely to be murky due to the opposed intentions and thinking of the two countries. It can be observed very clearly that Pakistan is taking the issue of Kashmir very seriously, and trying to convince India which is using harsh and coercive approaches towards not only Kashmir but also giving adversary statements for Pakistan in the name of war. Therefore, for the improved relations, peaceful environment, and for the management of this lingering conflict, the two states need to negotiate at one table and understand the complexities on the basis of realities and implementation.

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