

India, Pakistan Dispute over the Kashmir Issue and the Current Situation after Articles 370 and 35A

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Abstract

The potential reason for South Asian instability and hostile action is the unresolved nature of the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. In the past, it led to two major wars and several attempted events. Since the early 1990s, India and Pakistan have existed in an "Acting War" on Kashmir. Pakistan has been questioning India's efforts to strengthen its control over Kashmir through force, and Pakistan supports the Kashmiri's quest for self-determination in accordance with the UN Resolutions. Prime Minister Modi's decision to abolish Articles 370 and 35A of the "Indian Constitution" that gave Kashmir a special status has caused controversy throughout the political arena. This paper analyzes the origin of the dispute and its impact on bilateral relations between India and Pakistan after the revocation of Articles 370 and 35A. This study is important because there will be greater realization in India and Pakistan that they need to settle the Kashmir dispute for their wellbeing and that of the region. This study proposes that India and Pakistan need to engage in composite bilateral talks on all important issues. Recurrent tension over Kashmir will undercut any initiative to bring stability to South Asia as well as perpetuate the risk of a nuclear war.

Keywords: Kashmir; India-Pakistan Dispute; Articles 370; Current Situation

Introduction

To understand this conflict, one must look back at the history of the region. In August 1947, India and Pakistan were on the cusp of independence from Britain. The British, led by then-Governor Louis Mountbatten, divided the British Indian Empire into two states, India and Pakistan. The British Indian Empire consisted of multiple princely states (states loyal to Britain but led by a monarch) and states directly under the British leadership. During partition, vassal states have the right to choose to cede to India or Pakistan. To quote Mountbatten, "Often, geography and collective interests, etc. will be the components to be considered

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(Korbel, Josef, 2018). In general, the Muslim majority states went to Pakistan while the Hindu majority states went to India, although India was a secular nation.

The root cause of instability and hostilities in South Asia is the unresolved Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. In the past 50 years, the two sides have fought three conventional wars (two directly in the Kashmir region) and have been close to war several times. They have been locked in a "proxy war" in Kashmir for the past decade with few signs of abating. It has claimed the lives of more than 10,000 people and may have irrevocably destroyed "paradise on earth". The explosive insurgency in Kashmir, actively encouraged by Pakistan and mercilessly fighting in India, also minimized bilateral relations between the two countries, a devastating and potentially deadly mass destruction of the subcontinent. (Suddepto Adhikari, 2010).

This paper studies the way to solve this dispute, solve this dispute from the angle of Kashmir, and put forward their views according to the real politics in the region. The results of the study showed that Kashmir has a powerful overpower, but it seems not to be a possible solution for this controversial. The results of Kashmir five regions confirmed that Kashmir is a problem with the interests of different stakeholders, making it difficult to solve this conflict. The second part examines the relevant literature. The third part reviewed the study. In the fourth part, the results were discussed and discussed. In the last section, conclusions are provided.

Theoretical Framework

The concept of security has several implications. Therefore, it has to be contextualized. According to Barry Buzan, people don't have the same perception of safety due to differences in ethics, ideology and regulation. Therefore, security aspects are always determined using different theoretical bases. In the real world, security can only be viewed as a derivative of or synonymous with power (Stone 2009). "At the heart of this people-centered approach is normative and can be attributed to social constructivism. An ideal path from a curious and realistic concept of national security to a more comprehensive concept of security such as "human security" to help people engage locally and change at a global level, demonstrating the power of mindsets. (King, 2010). Construct an accepted aspect of reality to facilitate processing to identify specific issues, causal explanations,

ethical assessments, and recommendations for the article described, and further highlight its informative nature. The theoretical framework of the study will follow a realist approach and its fusion with Barry Buzan's composite theory of regional security. "Security has become one of the major concerns in the contemporary world, but its implementation in South Asia has lagged behind. Compared to other social science concepts such as power, justice, peace, equality and freedom, security is a difficult concept because of its ambiguity sex." (Buzan & Weaver, 2003).

Methodology

The researcher interviewed a total of 15 key people from Pakistan, India, US, and the Kashmir. Some were interviewed before the abrogation of Article 370, and some were after. Views of some of them are included in this paper in authors wording. Their views are analyzed along with secondary sources. The people interviewed were from different professions of life including social activists, politicians, and academicians from universities and think tanks, and natives of Kashmir.

Literature Review

The Kashmir issue is one of the unsolvable conflicts in the world and has attracted the attention of many researchers, scholars and authors. Many books and articles have been written about the Kashmir conflict. This literature review provides a brief overview of some of the important related works. *Battle between India, Pakistan and Kashmir* (Robert G. Wirsing, 1994) looks like all the details of Kashmir conflict, from the actual background of the problem to the boundary complexity. However, excellent analysis hardly pays attention to Kashmir's self-determination. Another famous writer, British historian Alstair Lamb, *Kashmir in his book: Controversial Heritage, 1984-90* (1991) showed the truth of books, and concluded, this book did not have Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh signed on October 26, 1947, the Indian army arrived in the day before Kashmir, defending Kashmir in the northwestern Pakistan. Provincial attack. LAMB believes that India's legal requirements for CHA and Kashmir countries are fraud, but it is a company joined in India.

After the Second World War, the British government had already shouldered more than 1 billion pounds of debt due to weak financial strength (applicable only to undivided India). She highlighted Pakistan's economic, social, political and military issues as well as challenges from tribal areas and Kashmir disputes. At the time of the split, Pakistan borrowed \$2 billion to establish the country's legal system, establish parliament and other needs. However, after the split, Pakistan fell into the cost of the Kashmir war.

In his "Indian Nuclear Communication": Self-improvement "Super National" and Emerging Union (2000), Hooman Peimani emphasized that Pakistan as nuclear power is the Kashmir conflict. "As the defeat party in two wars, Pakistan has reason to deepen India as a major threat to its national security." Kashmir is the reason for the first two countries in the two countries. "India refused to implement the resolutions with the United Nations Security Council, requiring a peaceful way to solve two neighborhoods in Kashmir, which has not yet been resolved." India's current continued continuation and the control of most regional controls in India have produced instability. The situation is conducive to military confrontation between the two sides. However, Hohmann also mentioned that Pakistan became nuclear power to avoid significant confrontation with India. "Pakistan's main goal is to put the forgotten issue of Kashmir on the international agenda." Hoffman further added that Pakistan's nuclear capabilities now provide some reassurance that the international community cannot sit idle and observe the inter-Kashmir issue. The conflict escalated. The book does not discuss the idea of self-discipline in Kashmir.

Mudasir Ahmad Bhat, Jan Mohamad Dar, (2011) wrote the Kashmir issue in their book *Hindu Nationalism and Political Politics*, focusing on the rise and fall of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). However, Graham only spoke about the BJP's role in the Kashmir conflict. "Jana Sanger has long argued that Kashmir is an integral part of India and the reference to the UN dispute should be withdrawn," he noted. The referendum proposal should be abandoned, but its main focus is the Indian government. It is necessary to change its policy towards the government of Jammu and Kashmir. He further argued that the Indian government could not veto the idea of the citizens because "Article 370 (Appendix E) of the Indian Constitution states that Article 238, which is generally applicable to certain states, should not

apply to that state. Government of Jammu and Kashmir, India Parliamentary powers, national laws are limited to matters stipulated by decree of the President of India and consult on other matters (diplomacy, defense and communications) and other agreed matters. The development of Indians makes it a strong prejudice against northerners, taking extremes on foreign policy attitudes, such as the Kashmir dispute. (Khan & Khan, 2016).

Geographic and Historic Context

Kashmir is Himalayas, India and Pakistan say they belong to them. The area was once a kingdom called Jammu and Kashmir, but in 1947, I will join India in 1947 after the end of the UK rule. After that, Pakistan against it, each country agrees with the ceasefire line to control different parts of the country. In the past 30 years, violent incidents in the State and Kashmir countries have occurred due to the split rebellion of national rules. Jammu and Kashmir countries include Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh, about 10 million people. According to SM Burke and Salim-ud-Din Quraishi (2010), the population of Jammu and Kashmir on the eve of the power transfer:

Table 1: Population of Jammu and Kashmir

S#	Jammu	# Figures
1	Muslims	1208675 61%
2	Hindus	772760 39%
	Kashmir	
1	Muslims	1489988 92%
2	Hindus	139217 8%
	Jammu & Kashmir Present	
1	Total Muslims in the state	3101247 77%
2	Total Hindus in the state	809165 21%
3	Total Sikhs to the state	65903
4	Total Buddhist in the state	40696
	Total Population	4021616

Source: Abdul Majid, 2016.

Conflicts between Jammu and Kashmir returned to the division of the mainland in 1947. Shortly after independence, the first battle between India and Pakistan

divided Kashmir countries into India territories, "divination and Kashmir (including Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh) and Pakistan's smaller areas (Azad Kashmir, high rare" with Himalayas The sparse area is known as the northern part of Pakistan, now known as Gilgit Baltistan (Kashmir and Jammu Empire Gazatler, 2002) in Azad Kashmir. The northern boundary between Kashmir and the Indian-controlled Kashmir originated in the ceasefire line in 1949 in accordance with UN resolutions, slightly changed during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war, and in India and Pakistan signed in Shimla in July 1972. The agreement was renamed the Control Line (LoC) (Global Security, 2002).

The political turmoil in Jammu and Kashmir is largely due to the inability of the Indian government to force it. Many in India have proposed that the state have greater autonomy in order to resolve the deprivation of Kashmiris. Indians have deployed a large number of security and paramilitary forces that violate human rights and resort to torture, rape and summary executions. The main events of atrocities in India in Kashmir, India, are as follows:

Table 2. Indian Occupied Kashmir violation of human rights

1	Killings	Years	Figures
2	House/Shops destroyed	Since 1989 — March 2006	90680
3	Orphaned	Since 1989 — March 2006	105173
4	Widowed	Since 1989 — March 2006	9649
5	Innocent Kashmiris in Custody	Since 1989 — March 2006	22377
6	Others	Since 1989 — March 2006	3048

Source: Abdul Majid, 2016.

Since 1989, the Indian security sector has been engaged in the Indian-administered Kashmir State. These people violate human rights. "The estimates of the number of

deaths vary greatly. The death toll in India is estimated at 40,000, but APHC believes that 100,000 people have died since 1990. In 2003 alone, more than 3,000 people were killed (SOS, from India Held Kashmir, 2006). "Many people were injured. According to the Indian government, about 1,150 government buildings, 540 educational institutions, 337 bridges, and nearly 11,000 private buildings were destroyed" (The Economist, 2003). Kashmir under Indian rule is like a military state. "In 1996, the victory of the Farouk Abdullah National Assembly brought hope for good governance and economic policy improvement in the new era.

Indiscriminate reactions undermine many people's beliefs about government or security forces. Some effort must be made to improve the behavior of the security forces and minimize abuse. But the overall situation shows us that the Indian government and the armed forces do not want to let go of Kashmir because they have made a lot of money from Kashmir, which is also good for the Indian economy.

Peace Process Dynamics

As the Kashmir dispute enters its 56th year, diplomacy appears to have new opportunities. Recent proposals from Prime Minister Vajpayee and President Musharraf suggest that tensions and a window for dialogue may ease after a year-long brinkmanship. Diplomacy appears to be increasing not only in the Middle East but also in Kashmir as the United States reduces its war effort in Iraq. Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage's recent visit to the region was one of several under the current administration, and the United States has also begun to pay particular attention to the South Asia dispute with Kashmir. While the first and second peacemakers assessed their responses to the apparent thaw in hostilities and refocused the United States, it is important to assess our true understanding of the peace process, including informed memory and dealing with evolving Guidance on Kashmir Issues (Zamir Akram, 2013).

India-Pakistan Strategic Assignment

Pakistan has taken diplomatic action against India's actions. It has written to the UN Secretary-General and brought the Kashmir incident to the attention of the Security Council. It reduced diplomatic relations with India, cut bilateral trade and ended train and bus services between the two countries. However, collecting its

proven proxy war options now is out of place. After the Pakistani foreign minister returned from his visit to China, he visited the Pakistan-administered Kashmir region. Kashmir has suppressed expectations of tougher action against Pakistan, implying that the international environment does not favor Pakistan's adoption of tougher measures. As Pakistan is forced to limit its response, it needs to divert anti-India spy energies to Kashmir. Pakistan cannot risk doing nothing because it is a "good terrorist" and the anger represented by the anti-Indian jihad is likely to be diverted inward. Pakistan has not wanted to resume operations against "bad terrorists" since 2014. It prefers to spread this energy outward. Although the Indian army is currently on alert, the advent of winter in the north will make this situation work. (Ali Ahmed, 2019). Due to the recent repression of India, the rebellion has been decreasing. Therefore, if Pakistan wants to move on, it must integrate it with combatants and materials as soon as possible. This could lead to a crisis in the local area, and Pakistan can penetrate the reinforcements under the cover of this crisis. As India's reverse osmosis measures have been strengthened, this type of penetration may prove to be expensive, if not completely catastrophic. The paramilitary forces that have moved to Kashmir are likely to cancel the protective mission imposed on the Indian military, enabling it to redeploy itself. Therefore, attempts to target the lifeline to the rebels may be brewing.

The two countries may cause such a crisis after the UN General Assembly's annual confrontation, and the Indian Prime Minister will resolve this crisis this year. At that time, the Financial Action Working Group meeting will be the driving force behind the scenes. By then, Pakistan will also have the excuse to try the diplomatic route and find what it wants. If the prospects for Afghanistan's return to peace are brighter, some of the jihadists released as a result of the expected return to peace may turn to the deteriorating situation in Kashmir.

Article 370: An Indian Standpoint

On August 5, 2019, Minister of the Interior Amit Shah (Rajya Sabha) announced in the Indian Upper House (Rajya Sabha) that the President of India had promulgated the 1954 Constitution (applicable to Jammu and Kashmir). The order stated that India All provisions of the constitution apply to Kashmir. In 1954, the order stipulated that only certain provisions of the Indian Constitution apply to the state, which in effect meant that the independent constitutions of Jam and

Kashmir were abolished. The President issued an order based on the agreement of the government of Jammu and Kashmir. Prime Minister Modi recently decided to repeal Articles 370 and 35A of the Constitution of India gave Jammu and Kashmir a special status and caused controversy throughout the political arena. Proponents of the initiative stressed that the move fulfilled the election promise of the Baharatiya Janata Party, which was elected for the second time and increased the voter turnout with 6% of the votes, but critics believe this is Turn to the prelude of the majority. On the external front, the move was praised because it took advantage of Pakistan's concerns about the Western flanks and the final war in Afghanistan and turned the Kashmir issue from a dispute with Pakistan into an internal matter. However, for critics, lowering the status of Jammu and Kashmir to a joint territorial position (cut by the Ladakh separatist) did not end the Kashmir's roots in international disputes, and this is merely an international dispute. Pakistan may express its own time before the will, either directly or through renewed conflict (Ali Ahmed, FDI Associate, 2019).



Figure 1: Indian Occupied Kashmir and Pakistan Administered Kashmir

Source: Li (2015). Future Directions International Pty Ltd. Australia (www.futuredirections.org.au)

The reason given in this article is that Pakistan's influence on India is understated, but as time goes by, Pakistan will restart the proxy war and disrupt India's estimate

that its actions will end the Kashmir issue. It believes that since this is an obvious BJP strategy learned from Hindu ideology, its purpose is not to restore the stability replaced by Kashmir, but to exacerbate the inherent instability of the situation, thereby putting Pakistan's proxy war into trouble. If this happens, it can create political dividends internally by allowing the BJP to reshape secular India into its ambitious form of Hinduism and put Pakistan in the corner to force it to raise war again.

The authorities will be reassured that these measures have led to some minor stone incidents and stone throws after Friday prayers. This led to further repression during Eid al-Fitr, and it was not allowed to have a rare history in Jammu in Srinagar (Srinagar), although there were reports that after two days of prayer, dozens of people were shot for the use of small balls and injured. The state has had an open clash with the international media, initially objecting to reports of such incidents, but later admitted being an incident involving about 2,000 protesters in Srinagar. In the video of the event, the sound of an automatic shot can be heard in the background, indicating that a strong (if not high pressure) crowd control measure is being taken. The government correctly predicted that this delicate situation would continue until the end of this week. Pakistan's Independence Day will be regarded by Islamabad as one of the solidarity with the Kashmiris, and India will be observed on August 14 and 15, respectively (Syed Saleem Ali, 2019).

Article 370: Pakistani Standpoint

India took action to change the status of the controversial state of Jammu and Kashmir. This is another manifestation of the Hindu ideology of the Bharatiya Janata Party government led by Narendra Modi, aiming to "Hininize" India and make it a Hinduism The leading "Hindustan". In this way, it not only manipulated its own constitution, but also trampled on democratic norms, and the United Nations Security Council's resolution to recognize the Territory as an international dispute was undermined. Pakistan is also a legitimate party to the country and promised the Kashmiri people to host the United Nations. Determine your future opportunities through a free and fair referendum. Prime Minister Nehru reiterated this promise on many occasions and promised that he would respect the Kashmiri people's ruling and promised that if they wanted India to leave India, it would not

hesitate to withdraw from Kashmir. As a result, Articles 370 and 35A of the Constitution of India ensured the conditional accession of the State to the Union of India (Naeem Salik, 2019). There are a few points that clarify the following:

- The change in the status of the disputed territories in Jammu and Kashmir can be seen as another manifestation of the Hinduism of the People's Party Government led by Narendra Modi.
- It is expected that this change will be adversely affected, and the Indian government has moved another 50,000 military and paramilitary units into already highly militarized areas.
- Final lifting of the current security curfew may be accompanied by further mass protests. India may respond by accusing Pakistan and conducting a "surgical attack" in Pakistan again.
- Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan made it clear that Pakistan will respond strongly to any further military action taken by India across the de facto border control line.
- In an atmosphere of affection, the situation in Kashmir has brought the South Asian subcontinent to a serious crisis. Whether things escalate depends on how the two nuclear-armed neighbors choose to cope with the turbulent situation (<https://apo.org.au/node/255611>).



Figure 2: Line of Control between two countries in Kashmir Area

Source: <https://ichef.bbci.co.uk>

It is expected that the people of Jammu and Kashmir will have a violent and unfavorable reaction. The Modi government has transferred another 50,000 military and paramilitary units to a highly militarized area where more than 500,000 military personnel have been stationed. Before the announcement of the change of the status of Jammu and Kashmir from a semi-autonomous region to a joint territory, a comprehensive curfew was imposed and all communication links, including telephone lines, mobile phones and the Internet, were cut. It can be measured by the severity of this fact, the fact that, like never before, the Indian pilgrims who requested the Amarnath Yatra pilgrimage immediately left the territory and told all other tourists and visitors to leave.

With the addition of troops, India may have confidence in its ability to launch new cross-regional military operations, but India will definitely upgrade rapidly in a temperamental and emotional environment. Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan

made it clear that Pakistan will respond strongly to any further military risk-taking in India. Given the emotional atmosphere and public expectations for an appropriate response to Indian aggression, Pakistani leaders have no choice.

More complicated, the Indian Defense Minister's statement in a symbolic statement at the Pokhran nuclear test site in the Rajasthan Desert in India suggests that India will abandon its highly acclaimed "no first use" nuclear policy (although Pakistan has never given Full trust. The policy). South Asia's already delicate strategic stability and non-existent crisis management and restraint mechanisms are now facing severe pressure. Unfortunately, the international community is not fully aware of this reality, and if it does, it seems to be waiting for things to boil before taking action, which may be too late.

India will one day lift the curfew, and Kashmiris, including those who have been loyal to the Indian state, will emerge in large numbers to protest India's current actions. Given that the Modi government has handled past demonstrations of past demonstrations and that they have more troops, the authorities may use more force to suppress dissent. Massive violence and bloodletting are not the result of the impossible. As in the past, the Indian authorities will accuse Pakistan of inciting violence and will take more action in accordance with local laws and regulations, along with the possibility of escalation.

In his recent interview with The New York Times, Prime Minister Khan once again emphasized the inherent dangers of armed conflict between the two nuclear-weapon states. The consequences are not only catastrophic for South Asia but also for the entire world. In any case, the South Asian subcontinent has fallen to the brink of a serious crisis. Soon after, these two hostile neighbors may once again approach the ladder of climbing the nuclear upgrade. The question is, will they climb down or be trapped in a trap and cannot escape?

(www.futuredirections.org.au).

Conclusion

Indo-Pak history is full of conflicts and appeasements. Since independence in 1947, they both have several mutual conflicts that escalated with the passage of time. The aim was to examine the history of the Indo-Pakistani negotiations on these

clashes in order to determine to what extent these four features of the negotiations influenced the final outcome and to draw important lessons from the achievable achievements. Upcoming clashes and whether these achievements can be pretending in upcoming talks. The subsequent important lessons are important for future negotiations: First, dispute settlement must be handled according to the negotiating criteria, and the agreement is likely to be successful. Second, to increase the chances of achievement, it is significant to start edges in a mature environment. A third, the link between the outstanding disputes and the Kashmir issue should only be solved by negotiations. Fourth, the political determination to range an agreement and implement it is as vital as the political will to negotiate. While internal political aspects play an impressive role in resolving skirmishes, courageous and determined headship can make the critical change between achievement and failure, hope and despair. At any cost, the peace process must be continued. A neutral posture should be adopted by Pakistani and Indian representatives. Certain Confidence Building Measures should be adopted by both sides. Ties at the diplomatic level and people-to-people contact should be enhanced more and more. Flexibility should be observed on the principles and points in dialogue in order to resolve major outstanding bilateral issues between both the states.

In the event of Kashmir's independence, the likelihood of this threat will increase. There may be a split between India and Pakistan (the riots between Hindus and Muslims in 1947). Therefore, if we compare the current mentality of India and Pakistan, the idea of establishing an independent Kashmir is very difficult. Both India and Pakistan will make independent Kashmir impossible. The religious atmosphere between the two countries will further hinder the development and peace of Kashmir. Article 370 is the focus of debate between the political figures of the state and the central leadership of the Central People's Party. It involves special powers given to Kashmir. It allows the National Constitutional Assembly to enact its own constitution, thereby giving it "Indian Autonomy." India controls approximately 55% of the land area and 70% of the population. Pakistan controls about 30% of the land and the remaining 15% is controlled by China. India manages the Cham, Kashmir Valley, Ladakh and Siachen Glaciers. Pakistan manages Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. For this answer, I will retain the views of the Kashmiri people as legitimate owners of Kashmir for a more in-depth

analysis. Therefore, before 1947, Kashmir was originally owned by Raja Hari Singh. Matto said: "If we cancel Article 370, our relationship with India will end. This means that Kashmir will become Azad (free country). India will have to withdraw its troops from the country." The situation will be out of control, no one knows it. Where will stop and how many people will be killed? Article 370 is a provisional provision to Jammu and Kashmir that erroneously limits the powers of many provisions of the Indian Constitution by "weakening" the power of parliament to enact laws that include matters such as alliances and concurrency lists. Jammu and Kashmir BJP President Ravinder Raina said on Sunday that his party intends to abolish Articles 370 and 35A of the Constitution as soon as possible. ... On Friday, National Assembly President Farooq Abdullah said that Prime Minister Narendra Modi could not delete Articles 35A and 370 of the Constitution.

The Kashmir conflict is undoubtedly a difficult conflict, and all parties are seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict. What kind of political framework can satisfy the Kashmiri people's desire for self-determination and the interests of India and Pakistan is the real challenge?

The above discussion shows that Kashmiris are not satisfied with the Indian government. This is obvious considering the frequency of protests in the valley. On the other hand, the violation of human rights does not seem to aggravate the calls for dissent and division in the valley, but instead aggravates the need for division. Considering the real geopolitical reality of the Indian subcontinent, the most feasible solution to the Kashmir dispute seems to be to minimize Kashmir's security forces and give Kashmiris basic human rights so that they can get rid of their daily worries and focus on creating more Kashmiris. Employment and education opportunities. Although this may not be the ultimate solution to the problem, it may pave the way for a better solution and significantly ease the daily turbulence of the people in the area.

Recommendations

The following recommendations do not mention the possible components of the Kashmir issue or the composition of the final agreement. These recommendations implicitly urge the need to take small steps to assist the parties in establishing a framework for the peace process, which may lead to a return to the negotiating

table. Some of these recommendations are inseparable in terms of content and methods, but it is the continuity of such actions that provides the necessary support and actions for the sustainable peace process. The United States should look at the relationship between India and Pakistan and the situation in India.

If a peace agreement is reached and maintained, the security, economic and humanitarian situation in Kashmir will undoubtedly improve. Priority should be given to the dissatisfaction of India and Pakistan, which is a necessary step towards peace. Kashmiris feel victimized; Pakistan believes that its dissatisfaction with Kashmir is crucial to launching a dialogue between New Delhi and Srinagar. The institutions in India and the valley are clearly dissatisfied and therefore require a process of reconciliation. The first step will be to inject excessive political will into the implementation of India's security policy through serious efforts to curb excessive behavior. For Pakistan, India must admit that Kashmir is controversial. As far as Pakistan is concerned, Pakistan must recognize the travel of militants to India and their contribution to India's internal violence. The Kashmiris are also dissatisfied with Pakistan's strong rule over ordinary Kashmiris. To this end, inter-ethnic dialogue and reconciliation between Pakistan and India and the entire line of control should be encouraged. India should be encouraged to support the Jammu and Kashmir government when seeking to implement its national plan. This will build confidence in Kashmir and bring New Delhi and Srinagar closer to dialogue. Before the relationship can improve, a new atmosphere of trust and support is needed. The state government can provide assistance in this process, especially when the state government orders the replacement of traditional guards after the elections in Kashmir; it will order certain mandatory orders. However, it is necessary to disagree with the Kashmiris who abstained from the October elections. The group represents an important constituency & is an integral part of the Kashmiri violence in the valley. Ignoring these groups will put the implementation of the state government plan & the successful dialogue between New Delhi and Srinagar in trouble.

As we have already read, Article 370 is about providing space and empowering people, but on the other hand, it has caused speculation and damage in Jammu and Kashmir. In terms of governance, the Kashmiri people are deeply unaware of their identity and future. In addition, this has played a role in reducing

accountability for public institutions and services. The argument that has emerged now is that although it is only a temporary clause in the Constitution, it has not been abolished until today. Moreover, to date, it has become an obstacle, promoting and encouraging religious hardliners in the Kashmir valley, and even seriously infringing human rights and impeding the state's overall and economic crisis. Tensions, sabotage and anti-national activities have intensified, so it takes an hour to consider a logical, feasible and historical solution to the problem while ensuring universal participation & mainstreaming of the indigenous peoples of the state. The Indian government and the J&K government should take appropriate steps to contribute to the overall peace and prosperity of the country in the cooperation and discussion of all neighboring countries.

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