PREFACE

A ray of hope was seen to solve the Kashmir issue, when in 2014 Bhartiya Janata Party Government was formed with full majority at the Centre. Narendra Modi's Government was expected to epoch making to fulfill the former Prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's great words of wisdom for Kashmir i.e. *Insaniyat, jamhooriyat, Kashmiriyat (humanity, democracy, Kashmiri identity).* Also the PDP/BJP coalition in the State Assembly elections, 2014 strengthened the hope. Positive signals also came from Pakistan side in the statements of its Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his ministry. But soon Kashmir came in a mess again in July, 2016. The incident of July 8, 2016 i.e, killing of militant namely Burhan Wani provided the spark that set the Valley ablaze. Violence continued in the Valley for more than 125 days as militancy increased due to its infiltration from Pakistan. The militant groups like Hizbul Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad became active again in the Valley. Particularly, area of South Kashmir became so volatile that army does not feel comfortable carrying out operations as whole villagers and villages came out in support of militants. The militants groups funded and sponsored by Pakistani intelligence Agency ISI, took the benefit of opportunity by exploiting the sentiments of Kashmiri youth i.e. post generation of the valley and made Kashmir so much scarier. Condition got worsened when 18 Indian soldiers were killed in an attack on its military base in Kashmir by Pakistan sponsored terrorism. India reacted sharply by pulling of the scheduled summit of the SAARC due in month November 2016 in Islamabad. Other members also boycotted the same. Consequently, the tension over Kashmir led to the cancellation of the SAARC summit hosted by Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi warned that blood and water could not flow together.
India foreign ministry suggested India could revoke 56 years old Indus Water Treaty. Even a ban on Pakistani stars appearing in bollywood movies was put by the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Associations. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Nawaz Shariff had gone to say this extent that 'Kashmir is an integral part of Pakistan that they are supporting Kashmiri people struggle for freedom and to get determine their right.'

In such a situation statesmanship is the need of hour which could still transform the set back into the opportunity. The first step towards putting things together is to rediscover the confidence. The vast majority of Kashmiris wants peace more than any thing else. India owes it to them to provide and opportunity, a way out. Every leader knows and understands that Kashmir is going nowhere as it is with India and will remain so. However, not talking to anyone in Kashmir would cause trouble. Dialogue is urgent demand of time. Dialogue should not be stopped to Kashmiris under impression that they are under the influence of Pakistan. Otherwise it would be great mistake of India as it demonstrates a lack of confidence. Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee certainly understood this thing better.

The whole world witnessed the advent of two nations in the name of religion in 1947, i.e. India & Pakistan but nobody had seen the birth of a big problem which had also taken place unknowingly at that moment. And it was the Kashmir, known as Switzerland of Asia, unfortunately, never remained jannat after that and has become an issue forever. Even after the passing of more than half century Kashmir has become synonymous to a problem.
Kashmir has always been a sensitive issue not only between Indo-Pak relations but also in South Asian Region. But today when its impact, direct or indirect, has been seen on the powerful nations of the world, the International community has silently mutually consented that time has come to resolve the Kashmir problem positively and permanently otherwise it would be too late to tackle and all the humanity has to face its far reaching consequences. Truly, earlier also opportunities to resolve the Kashmir issue came and went smoothly but every time same cannot be encashed for one reason or other. But if this time opportunity is lost it would be forever.

In the beginning of 21st Century some important events happened at large scale in the whole world. In the last decade of 20th Century with the collapse of USSR in 1990, the bipolar world power converted into unipolar represented by USA. But very soon the emergence of militant groups like Al-Qaeda and Taliban shakened the whole world. After 9/11 incident the U.S.A. realized that till Indo-Pak relations did not run smoothly it would be impossible to establish peace in South Asia region. As the instability in the South Asia region also poses threat to the economic interest of the USA. A drastic change occurred in the policies of USA towards South Asia. The USA known as traditional friend of Pakistan, has started to extend its cooperative attitude towards India. It is not because of USA's love for India but due to its two main compulsions, i.e. to fight against terrorism as it itself has become victim and to strengthen its own economy.

Terrorism as today is not remained confined only to Kashmir but its flames also reached to those countries who have allegedly nourished the terrorist groups. At present Pakistan is one of the most badly effected
nation by terrorism after Somalia. Even the terrorism has not spared the most powerful country of the world, the United States of America. The incident of 9/11 never faded from the minds of U.S.A. It is as fresh as 16 years back. The attack on the Parliament of India on 13th December, 2001 had also compelled Government of India to rethink about its security and strategy and to show serious concern about terrorism. In this attack 14 people were killed. India accused two Pakistani based groups, Lashkare-toiaba and Jaishe-Mohammad of carrying out the attack.

From the above mentioned incidents and on going fresh attacks of militants one can well understand that insurgency and terrorism is not the only problem of Kashmir but also of the whole world. It was then very easy to curb the terrorism as its area of operation was limited and effect of terrorism was not so large. But unfortunately, then selfish political and diplomatic motives came into its way. Now, when most of the countries have been terribly upset over terrorism then it definitely needs a collective but honest efforts in a rightful direction. Thus, the present study is an attempt to make out a difference between the earlier stand of America and its present one and to study those factors deeply, which compelled US to reformulate its foreign policy towards South Asia region. Being traditional supporter of Pakistan, US always has tried to mediate the Kashmir problem directly or indirectly. But India has always opposed third party intervention. Now with the change of circumstances the US diverted from its earlier stand and openly stated that Kashmir issue would be resolved by India and Pakistan mutually. That is why US cannot go against India at this time of juncture. It supports policy of India on Kashmir because it, itself is surviving under the shadow of insurgency. Mr. Barack Obama, the then President of US during his visit to India in November, 2010 has not mentioned the word Kashmir in his address to
Parliament. He said, “In pursuit of regional security, we will continue to welcome dialogue between India and Pakistan, even as we recognize that disputes between your two countries can only be resolved by the people of your two countries” (Obama visit in India, 2010, p.17).¹ Notably during the course of election campaign in 2008 Mr. Obama had remarked that working with Pakistan and India he would try to resolve the Kashmir crisis in a serious way and this would be among the critical tasks of his administration.

The Kashmir issue has also been introspected in the light of US policy on Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, US led NATO forces has been fighting since 2001 after the terrorist attack on World Trade Center on 11.9.2001 against Al-Qaeda and Taliban, but it has got little success to its mission. US announced to leave Afghanistan in the mid of 2011. Now all world powers including US, China and Russia are in favour of peace talk with Taliban.

While terrorism is directly related to Kashmir problem and it can be analyzed as manifest reason behind it. However, respective economic interest of the different countries also play indirect but important role in this regard. Because economic interests of the big nations play significant role to determine the guidelines of foreign policy of the said nations. Most of the powerful countries have realized that instability and insurgency in India would have negative impact on their economic interest. Thus, no such country wants to see unstable India. Moreover they have to stand by India in compare to Pakistan as the former is a big market of their products and source of investment and later is nothing more than always an aid seeking nation. Thus the other important

¹ Obama visit in India (2010, November 9), Chandigarh: The Indian Express.
compulsion of US to support India is to strengthen its economy which is badly affected after global meltdown in 2008. India and China are mainly two nations on which impact of global meltdown was less felt. These two big economies easily saved themselves from the effects of meltdown 2008 occurred in world economy. To revive its economy US is looking towards China and India. With China, it does not find its interests safe as China has attained a position almost as of a competitor of US, but the US find India’s market as soft target for its products. Mr. Obama’s visit in India reveals how the US was keen to mature business deal with India’s Private Corporate World. On the very first day of his visit 20 deals were signed in Mumbai and US generated a business of 10.5 billion dollar for US which will help to generate 53670 employments. Chanderjit Banjerjee, Director General, Confederation of Indian Industry said “Business and economy clearly is at the heart of the strategic relationship that US is committed to build with India” (Iyer, 2010, p.15). 2

Infact the jobless US wants to generate the employment in his own country by doing investments in India so that it would be its compulsion to recognize India at each and every front as it knows that it can not get the same from the Pakistan.

Not only US but other European Countries also have their interests in India to set right their own economies. Though Mr. Obama had restricted himself to go against the Pakistan directly due to its own compulsion but Mr. David Cameron-the then Prime Minister of U.K. during his visit in India in 2010 stated in press conference at Bangalore that Pakistan is only a terror exporter because he was keen to mature a

2 Iyer, P. Vaidyanathan.(2010, November 8). Obama Puts Trade At Core Of Strategic Partnership, Chandigarh: The Indian Express.
700 million dollar defense deal with India. It is economic compulsion of all these countries to take stand on Indian side. The then French President, Mr. Nicholos Sarkozy has matured business deal of $20 billion during his visit in India in December, 2010. The German Chancellor Angela Merkel slammed Pakistan for using terror as State policy against India. She said in joint press conference with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 12.12.2010 “India is suffering as a consequence of terrorist attack. We still remember the attack in Mumbai at that time. We criticized what was done by these perpetrators. We want to do whatever we can to ensure that these terror attacks are not repeated. Our intention is also to talk to Pakistan to make clear that terror is not a means to an end when it comes to helping solve political problem. It is un-acceptable and Germany will cooperate with India” (German Chancellor Angela Merkel on terrorist attack in India, 2010).\(^3\) The Russian President Dmitry Medvedev signed nuclear and defence agreement worth billion of dollars during two days visit to India in December, 2010.

China has its own vested interest in Kashmir. So the study of said core issue also analyses the China policy towards India and Pakistan as China is responsible to complicate the matter at large extent. The role of China towards India has always remained mischievous and notorious. China has started widening its base by establishing a deep water port and naval base on Pakistan’s Gwadar port.

At the end of 2010, the independence of Kashmir movement gained momentum. The intellectuals came forward to defend the right of self determination of Kashmir. However, the reality is that independent

\(^3\) *German Chancellor Angela Merkel on terrorist attack in India* (2010, December 12). Retrieved December 12, 2010 from www.ibnlive.in.com/News
Kashmir would not suit the strategic situations of its surrounding countries i.e. India – Pakistan – China and Afghanistan. When demand of independent Tamil nation in Sri Lanka was strongly crushed with the sanction of world powers, then how far the demand of independent Kashmir nation would be acceptable to India and Pakistan. Also when two nation theory has miserably failed with the emergence of Bangladesh then how far it will be practical to establish Kashmir as independent nation in the name of Islam.

The other most important aspect of the study which is much more relevant for future generation is environmental degradation having co-relation with the longest running Kashmir issue. The big reason behind the natural calamity in the form of floods in Pakistan in 2010 is being considered due to the melting of Siachen Glaciers. The region popularly known as the highest battle field of the World. Heavy army moments of both sides are considered the main cause of melting the glaciers which are responsible to bring floods in the plains of Pakistan. During floods the militant groups interacted with a common man of the country and helped them in natural disaster. Here the question arises whether such support of militant group to flood victims would widen their base more in Pakistan. If army expedition contributes towards natural calamity even for some extent then a permanent solution of Kashmir issue will not only be the need of Kashmir but also the necessity of human kind. As there is common saying necessity is the mother of invention. Now resolving the Kashmir issue has become necessity of the whole world and not mere willingness, need or want of either side.

To make the study result oriented effort is made to find the solution some where in the Gandhian Philosophy of truth and nonviolence and
peace and conflict theory. An attempt is made to find out the possible resolution of Kashmir issue in the context of positive peace. Gandhi attributed industrialization as a symbol of violence. He considered during the division of India that ‘there is the communal frenzy and they are talking of militarization and industrialization. India might become a First Class Military Power and highly industrialized country. But where is the place for village industries or Khadi, symbols of non-violence in such India’. Scandinavian peace researchers have developed the philosophy of positive peace on the basis of Gandhian philosophy. Resolving the Kashmir issue does not simply mean that absence of war or personal violence. It would be negative peace. No doubt people of Kashmir has been loosing their lives. But efforts are made to find out ways, how the people of Kashmir can be saved from structural violence. How the absence of structural violence can lead the Kashmir automatically to a consciousness acceptable to all and personal violence will be minimized. In other words the solution of the issue has to be find out the ways to remove the structural violence. The research study has focused on the concept of Gandhian Philosophy and Peace and Conflict Theory, so that some concrete, final and new may come out of it to resolve Kashmir issue.

**Rationale and Scope**

An effort is made to find out solution in the prevailing circumstances in both the countries as well as at regional and global level. Also the lessons from past to be kept in mind while arriving at a solution or making efforts to find out a solution. As per former US Ambassador Dennis Cook the period of General Ayub Khan was the best period to resolve the Kashmir issue. During the term of General Ayub Khan in
1960, US wanted to accept some point regarding the solution of Kashmir issue but the General refused to accept those. Then the US presented some points during 1965 war with India and told that these could create chances of resolving the dispute. Bill Clinton also wanted to resolve the long standing Kashmir issue but after 9/11 incident priority of US changed. About UN Mr. Cook said `this organization has failed to get his major issue settled between India & Pakistan and the main reason is that major powers control this world body. The UN is not in a position to take any decisions without their wish (UN on Kashmir Issue after 9/11 attack). Further when in 1998 the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was representing a peace resolution in Lahore, Pakistani Army, ISI and foreign mercenaries had captured many strategic top hills in the Kargil Area during May-June, 1998. Mr. Kuldeep Nayyar had written in his article that `He (Vajpayee) was really trying hard for a settlement. How must have he felt after he came to know that Islamabad was stealthily sending mercenaries and soldiers for instigating trouble in Kashmir while he was traveling in a Bus to Pakistan for seeking peace (Nayyar, Don’t Abandon Bus Diplomacy, Jaw Jaw Not War War, 1999,p.8). Shimla Agreement was discussed during Lahore declaration. It was emphasized to implement it with letter and spirit. After the incident of 9/11, gradually a mute consent developed between the top leadership of both countries. During SAARC submit, in 2004, the then Pakistan President Mr Parvez Mushraff and Indian Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh came very close to a amicable and acceptable solution to all. Mr. Mushraff floated some points of solution which revolved around the acceptance of LOC as International boundary. Because Kashmir as

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independent separate nation would not suit both countries strategic policies (Kumar, The Hidden Conflict False Optimism and Silent Strategy, 2006)\(^6\). That opportunity also had gone due to the development of circumstances in India as well as in Pakistan as there were Assembly Elections in some States of India and meanwhile Mr. Mushraff entangled with its own judiciary and his draft plan cannot be matured.

Thereafter, 26/11 incident, the terrorist attack in Mumbai on 26.11.2008 brought more bitterness in Indo-Pak relations. The period of allegation and counter allegations re-started on International Platform. Pakistan targeted India for its unnecessary interference on Pakistan-Afghanistan border for disturbing Pakistan by opening consulates in Kandhar and Jalalabad and instigating the Baluch movement in its Baluch State. On the other hand India hold the Pakistan responsible for terrorist attacks on its land.

Thus Kashmir Problem cannot be seen in isolation. Not even it can be confined only to Indo-Pak relations. It has also remained desirable to study how other countries of the world exploit the Kashmir issue to nourish their vested interests in the region. The impact of Kashmir issue on the development of South Asia has been felt. The main objective of the study is to analysis the impact of Kashmir issue on the development and economic growth of the South Asian Region. Also the Kashmir issue is studied in international context as this issue has always remained the burning issue at International platforms and conferences. It is also the scope of the study to analysis the Kashmir policy in the light of international scenario and to know how the international events effects

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the Kashmir policy of Govt. of Pakistan and of India from time to time.

To understand the problem deeply effort is made first reach its roots which are found in the pages of history. Considering the historical aspects of the problem the research study is focused to find the answer of the important questions. How far the role of the Rulers of the Kashmir is responsible for the present Kashmir problems? Also the contribution of the State leadership is needed to be scrutinized, how they played with the interests of people to nourish their own personal interests. The responsibility of Central leadership at the time of accession is also studied. Secondly after the independence the following question is needed to be answered most urgently i.e. why Kashmir became main issue between India and Pakistan? It is very much necessary to find what circumstances and factors, though domestic or international, were responsible to make the Kashmir a sensitive issue between two nations. Whether these were one time circumstances and factors or changed with the passage of time for one reason or another. At domestic level the study is focused to analysis the Kashmir policy of Government of India. How far the Center's Kashmir Policy was influenced by the power greed politics at state level as well as national level. As it is also necessary to see the present problem from the view of Pakistan, so policy of Government of Pakistan is also analyzed.

The scope of the study is to know the nature and direction of the problem. As the Kashmir issue has been passing through the different phases, its nature and direction changed from time to time. At the time of independence, keeping finality of accession pending and introducing plebiscite clause, the nature of problem seemed temporary. That is why the temporary provision was inserted as Article 370 in the Constitution of
India. But even after so many years, the temporary provisions regarding Kashmir is still alive. Article 370 has always remained the burning issue during elections in India. The national political parties have always set right the Article 370 as their party’s winning suitability. After the end of 2nd World War, the Cold War era started. The world power was divided into two groups led by US and USSR. each. The Pakistan and India coincided their vested interest with them respectively. One of the aspect of present study is also to know how the international interest set the nature and direction of Kashmir issue during this period. Thereafter, with the collapse of USSR in early 90’s the world power centered with US In this unipolar world the Kashmir deeply gutted in the flames of terrorism. Thus pure political nature of problem has become the problem of terrorism allegedly sponsored by Pakistan and other forces and law and order. The terrorism in the name of Islam spread not only in Kashmir but also in the whole world after the emergence of Alqaeda and Taliban. Thus with the passage of time, the problems related to Kashmir enhanced at large scale. An attempt is also made in the present study to find out the political, social, religious and international factors behind it. Also during the first decade of 21st Century, when China has emerged as a big power in the Asia, the Kashmir problem is also required to be discussed in the light of its (China’s) vested interest in the region. Also when U.S.A. the traditional big supporter of Pakistan is not spared from terrorism, the nature of Kashmir problem is also studied in that regard also.

The other most important aspect of the issue – the right of self determination of Kashmiri people – needs a detailed scientific research work. How far the demand of independent Kashmir is practical. The problem of Kashmir cannot be seen (researched) independently. Other separatist movements in the South Asia region has also effected the
Kashmir issue. Though these separatist movements are of Pakistan or India itself, Sri-Lanka, all have its own implications on the Kashmir issue. In the light of the demands of Independent Baluch and Pakhtoon nations in Pakistan, the independent Tamil nation in Sri-Lanka and independent nation demanded by Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang in West China. The demand of Independent Kashmir is researched. Further, an attempt is also made whether in Indian context keeping its own circumstances in mind, if the demand of independent Kashmir on the basis of religion would be in the large interest of Indian Muslim population as India is the second largest Muslim populated country. Further also whether independence of Kashmir would be in the interest of Pakistan and in the interests of Kashmiri people.

An attempt is made during research to see the co-relation between pendency of Kashmir issue and environmental degradation. It is also one of the angle of the study how army deployment at the top of hills are responsible for bringing Eco-imbalance in the region. The present study is not confined only to surface the causes of the problem but also to arrive at beneficial results. In the prevailing circumstances how far Gandhian ideology is useful to bring a resolution to the longest running Kashmir Issue. After considering all the historical factors and circumstances an attempt is made to achieve the purpose of study i.e. to arrive at a definite solution of the problem.

Today, power of Ghandhian philosophy is well recognized in U.S. During his address to Parliament, Mr. Barrack Hussein Obama said “…I might not be standing before you today, as President of United States, had it not been for Gandhi and the message he shared with the America and
the World (Obama on Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, 2010, p.17). Hence it can be definitely said at this juncture that solution of Kashmir problem lies within the framework of Ghandhian Philosophy of non violent resistance which Dr. Martin Luther King called “the only logical and moral approach” in the struggle for justice and progress”. (Obama on Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, 2010, p.17). 

**Review of the Literature**

Kashmir issue, one of the longest issue, has been growing more complicated with the passage of time. Being an old issue, much has been written on Kashmir Issue. A lot of significant research work has already been done. However the work on Kashmir generally discuss and analysis the causes behind its origin and emphasize for solution. No doubt some studies concentrate to find its solution also. The common solution is find out in developing mutual confidence between two nations. But it lacks to find out the manner how this mutual confidence can be built. It is fact that assumption, attitude, pre-set notion can be changed at diplomatic level as well as individual level. The available literature on Kashmir before 1990-95 helps to analysis the causes and effect of the Kashmir issue. This work definitely provides the well account of blunders made by leadership and their failure to resolve the Kashmir issue. Every time solution lies in present circumstances, but certainly by keeping in mind the past events. Thus the earlier studies provide the information which can help to formulate the concrete base to find out methods to resolve the Kashmir Issue. The works on Kashmir by Jagmohan, My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir (1991), Prem Nath Bajaj, The History of Struggle for freedom in India, (2010) and I.B. Mistry, An alcoholic struggle in Kashmir (1991)

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7 Obama on Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi (2010, November 9). Chandigarh: The Indian Express.

8 Ibid.
Kashmir, Cultural and Political from the Earliest Times to the Present Day (1954), M.J.Akbar, India: The Seige within (1985), Sumantra Bose, The Challenge in Kashmir Democracy Self Determination and Just a Peace (1997), Sisir Gupta, Kashmir : A study in India-Pakistan Relation (1966), Gull Mohammad Wani and Naqash, A Nasir, Reflection on Kashmir Politics (1993) all are relevant at present to know under what phase Kashmir was passing at that time. But all these studies are confined only to their respective period. Even after 70 years of this vexed issue, no permanent solution has been worked out.

In 1999 A.Z. Hilali in his article, Kashmir : A Dangerous Flash point in South Asia\(^9\) has tried to see the Kashmir issue in the context of Nuclear Test and also has examined the ways in which both the countries might extricate themselves from the dispute without any further human and material loses. But after 10 years as dynamic changes occurred in political relations of major countries, in world economy and the terrorist strategies, the recent developments needs to introspect the Kashmir issue in the prevailing changing circumstances. Definitely, while resolving the issue the earlier studies always remain helpful to analyse the causes and effect.

Research Paper on Kashmir by Paul Bower ( Bowers,2004)\(^10\) has discussed the issue upto the period 2004 particularly up to the development of Lahore declaration. The said research while gives detail account of the history of the issue but it has discussed the policy of United Kingdom on Kashmir it has a little study on foreign policy of

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U.S.A. and China towards India with regard to India and Pakistan. Thus the said research lacks to analysis the Kashmir issue in the broader international frame work.

An attempt has been done in `Sub National Movements in South Asia’ edited by Subrata K.Mitra and are A Lison Lewis to see the sub-national movements considered as separatist movements by the concerned Government to study the effect of such movements on the politics of South Asia. An article by Summit Ganguli and Kanti Bajpai titled as ‘Kashmir’ A strategic crises or Ethnic Nationalism\(^{11}\) contributed in this book has explored what the real cause behind the Kashmir issue. Though this book studies different separatist/ Sub National Movement like Sindh and Baluch in Pakistan, Punjab, Kashmir, North East in India and Tamil in Sri-lanka under different articles, but it lacks to see the reflection of each other and to find the correlation between them.

In 2006 in his article, “The Hidden Conflict: False optimisim and silent strategy in Kashmir” (Kumar, 2006)\(^{12}\) Manav Kumar has analyzed the Kashmir issue mainly from the point of view of domestic political and military aspects. To diagnosis the issue he has also investigate the foreign relation of India and Pakistan as well. Khalid Ahmed in his article, Indo-Pak De’tente: Sustainable Ambiguity (Ahmed,2006, p.130) \(^{13}\) has confined himself to describe the problem in the context of Nuclear threat in the South Asia region. Thus these studies have touched the particular


different aspects of the problems.

‘Kashmir: Grasping the Nettles’ - An article by Prem Shankar Jha (Conflict Resolution in South Asia 2006, p.166) in which he has depicted the problems and arrived some concrete results. But a major change which occurred on international scenario more research work is required to be done in this regard.

Pakistan – India Peace Process – The Way Forward (Abbassi, 2010) is a significant work to identify the basic problems with both countries which have been discussed earlier also in other studies. This book deals how people to people contact and trade and economic ties can forward the peace process between two countries. An article Siachen Glacier: ‘Environment Impact on climate and Water’, contributed by Arshad H. Abbasi seeks attention. It definitely gives a direction to resolve the Kashmir issue from the point of view of environmental aspect also. A further detailed research is required to be done how a long frozen issue has been contributing to melt the big glaciers causing natural disaster in the region.

But as one can see redefinition of relations has been started at International level. Terrorism has reached at its peak, if not stopped, then not only Kashmir, but all human civilization will be in danger. Rapid Industrialization that further leads militarization has posed a threat to ecology. Most of studies, and research articles agree on a single point

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that both India and Pakistan can resolve the issue. But the unanswered question always remain there how they can. The study is not confined only to know how the issue arise and grow but a step further is made to reach alternative solutions and how these alternative solutions can be put into motion. The research study is an effort to arrive at desiring results i.e. to develop such ideas which can help to resolve the issue practically and not theoretically.

**Inferences of the review of the literature**

It is seen that the subject matter of most of studies revolves around Domestic and Military policies of India and Pakistan, political aspect and foreign relation. There is a little research to see the Kashmir issue in the mirror of economic interests of big nations like U.S. and China in the region. The present study emphasizes on introspection of the issue from economic and environmental aspects in the South Asian region.

As said earlier much have been written on Kashmir issue. Almost each study has given weightage to a single aspect of the Kashmir problem. Some writers have discussed the problem focusing insurgency, some have explained it with democratic process. Some studies are confined itself to determine the responsibility of respective leaders and nations. There are some research works which deals the Kashmir issue from military point of view only. Most of studies have common subject to analysis the Kashmir issue from political aspect. The present research work on Kashmir issue is an endevour to study all the aspect in a collective manner. The interdependency and correlation of different aspects will be researched in a wider framework and an attempt is made to give the new dimensions to Kashmir issue by investigating the problem
from the point of view of vested economic interests of developed countries. The recent natural disaster in the form of floods in Pakistan has given a clue to resolve the Kashmir issue from environmental aspect also. Further the causes of failure of earlier solutions are analyzed in a perspective manner. An attempt is made how far they are relevant and can set fit in the present circumstances.

**Objectives of the present study**

1. To identify the factors responsible to make Kashmir a major issue between Indo-Pak relations.
2. To examine the circumstances responsible to make a pure political issue into multi-dimensional complex issue.
3. To identify the nature and direction of Kashmir issue after the emergence of Al-Qaeda and Taliban.
5. To examine the co-relation between Kashmir issue and Environment.
6. To analysis the co-relation between economic interest of the World Powers and different separatist movements in South Asian Region.
7. To find out peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue.

**Research Methodology**

The analytical and empirical study has definitely helped to reach at a concrete and solid resolution of the Kashmir issue. The study has
mainly relied upon primary as well as secondary sources including documents and other sources. The primary sources of study has provided the base to know how a problem was generated and how far these documents are still relevant in the present scenario. In order to make the study more authenticated, useful and beneficial interviews of persons who directly related to Kashmir are conducted. To know the pulse of a common Kashmiri particularly youth, they have been contacted personally. The Kashmir issue is not a simple quantitative rather it is a sensitive and emotive issue which is rooted in the minds of a common Kashmiri man and it is connected with the emotions of people so it can be measured with the yardstick of personal interview. This method has also helped to research the impact of economic packages given by the Government of India to the State for development. Kashmiri people were mainly asked three questions-

1. What do you think about Kashmir problem?
2. Who is responsible for that from their point of view?
3. Where does the solution lie?

For the Secondary Sources the study has relied upon the text books, Journals, Articles, Newspapers, Reports, Research Papers published in this regard. The different Websites has also helped secondary source of study.
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