

True Agreement between India and Pakistan Regarding Disputes for the Kashmir Territory

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Abstract:

Kashmir is an area located around the Himalayas which is located in northern India and Pakistan. Kashmir has been a trigger for conflict between India and Pakistan as both countries claim the Himalayan region. India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the Kashmir region, namely the India-Pakistan War in 1947 and the Kargil War in 1999. In 2019 tensions between India and Pakistan flared up again after India revoked the autonomy of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The military leadership of India and Pakistan in February 2021 announced a truce agreement along the disputed border region in Kashmir. This was done after the exchange of fire between the militaries of the two countries in recent months.

Keywords: Territorial Dispute, Ceasefire, India-Pakistan, Kashmir

Introduction

According to Paul K. Huth, territorial disputes are disputes between countries or one country opposing the rights of other countries to exercise their sovereignty over their homeland or the boundaries of their colonial territories. Three factors cause an area to be valuable for dispute, namely the natural resources of the area, the religious and ethnic composition of its population, and militarily the location is considered strategic. Where one country does not recognize the sovereignty of another country over certain parts contained in the national territory of the other territory. Countries that do not recognize this generally support separatist groups who claim disputed territories to form independent territories may accept offers from independent countries to join as part of their sovereignty.

The type of territorial dispute between India and Pakistan is an example of this type of territorial dispute where Pakistan does not recognize India's sovereignty over the Kashmir region. Huth said that territorial disputes are the main cause of wars between countries. War can occur if the dispute turns into a conflict and then involves the militaries of both countries. If war does not occur, there are two options for resolving it, namely through negotiations to resolve or allowing the dispute to remain in the status quo (stalemate) but this last option does not resolve the dispute at all but will create conflict again in the future. Conflict is generally defined as a situation that occurs where two or more actors fight each other for scarce resources at the same time.

After months of gun battles between India and Pakistan along the disputed Kashmir region, the Indian and Pakistani militaries decided to call a truce. An agreement on a ceasefire was made in 2003 but the two countries violated the agreement. The ceasefire began again on February 25, 2021 because both sides had the same desire to bring about peace on the border. Quoting the KBBI, a ceasefire is a cessation of gunfire in this case about war. A ceasefire is an important first step in resolving violent conflicts so that peace can be realized.

Literature Review

Many thinkers who talk about the issue of a ceasefire between India and Pakistan in fighting over the Kashmir region include Nadia Afiqma with a journal entitled "The India-Pakistan Conflict in the Kashmir Dispute Post-Independence Sub-Continental (Sub-Continent)" in which this thinker concentrates on the root

of the problem. into a conflict between India and Pakistan in the dispute over the Kashmir region which is considered a territory that benefits both countries. Another thinker, Chairul Aftah, through his research entitled "Study of the Position of Kashmir in India-Pakistan Relations," argues about the relationship between India and Pakistan which has had its ups and downs, where sometimes the relations between the two countries look peaceful and calm but on the other hand they seem to be arguing in reality. especially in dealing with the Kashmir issue.

Another thinker, Herlambang Putri Utami also provided other knowledge about the series of efforts made by Pakistan to seize Kashmir as part of its territory and the subversion efforts carried out by Pakistan to win the support of the Kashmiri people were considered successful, this was explained through a journal entitled "Pakistan's Efforts to Seize Support Kashmiri People Through Subversion". The purpose of this research is to explain the ceasefire process that has been agreed upon by the two countries, namely India and Pakistan in fighting over the Kashmir region which has been going on for a long time and the future fate of the two countries after this ceasefire is carried out.

In this paper, the author uses geopolitical theory, geopolitical theory and international relations as an integral part of securing access to important resources. Resources are one of the things that the state struggles for, so the struggle to secure these resources encourages war. Saul Bernard Cohen on the one hand defines geopolitics as a perspective on geographical settings, on the other hand defines it as a political process. Geographical settings consist of geographic features and patterns. The political process is a force operating at the international level and at the domestic level that can influence international behavior. Geographical settings and political processes influence each other.

Geographical arrangements and processes are both dynamic in that they influence and are influenced by one another. Geopolitics discusses the consequences of this interaction. In this sense, geography is defined in spatial terms as "places", while politics as "connections" and how the interactions between the two are. "Place" is meant here as a limited setting in which interaction between humans and the natural environment. Whereas "Connection" refers to the circulation of people, goods, and ideas that bind places together and have an impact on them. Then, the next theory is the theory of peace. According to Johan Galtung, the meaning of peace is an internal condition in humans who have peaceful thoughts towards themselves when faced with certain situations.

economic equality, and political justice, but peace is constantly undermined by war and other forms of violent conflict. Johan Galtung proposed an important difference between positive peace and negative peace. Positive peace denotes the desired state of mind and state

of society such as harmony, justice, equality, and others. Whereas negative peace historically indicates the absence of war and other forms of human conflict such as violence.

According to Johan Galtung, there are several focuses related to conflict, violence, and peace. First, focus on peace between parties, not on security. Matching goals will lead to higher levels of peace, and friendliness, and incompatible goals, and conflicts, are handled peacefully. Second, peace depends on transforming other relationships between parties and conflicts and seeing violence as an unchanging outcome of conflict. But the political transformation must end peacefully so as not to worsen the situation by sowing new seeds for future violence. Third, for conflict transformation, transcendence is needed, beyond the goals of the parties, creating a new reality. Fourth, classical mediation becomes the union of parties to negotiate and compromise, TRANSCEND begins with one party at a time in deep dialogue to seek together creatively for a new reality. The classic approach emerged to bring them together to negotiate with the facilitator. Fifth, a holistic approach with a dynamic process model that links conflict and peace

Methods and Techniques

In writing this journal, the author uses a qualitative research approach that is often used by researchers in the social and humanities fields. This approach emphasizes the goal of getting a deep understanding of a phenomenon. Research that uses a qualitative approach is a research and understanding process to examine social phenomena. In this method, a phenomenon or object of research is examined in a complex manner through the details of the words, reports, and views of respondents by the researcher. The essence of qualitative research is to observe humans and their interactions in their environment. In connection with this journal, the method that is considered relevant is library research which is traced through library research.

Literature study can be defined as a series of activities related to the methods of collecting library data, reading, taking notes, and processing research materials

Results and Discussion

5.1 Recent Conflicts India and Pakistan

India-administered Jammu and Kashmir is the biggest Islamophobic hotspot in the world as New Delhi punishes people who convert to Islam. This was revealed by Sardar Masood Khan, a leader of the disputed territory administered by Pakistan. According to a report from the Kashmir Legal Forum, 474 people, including 232 suspected militants and 177 Indian soldiers, were killed in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir last year and around 65 civilians were unlawfully killed. According to Indian authorities, 225 militants were killed in the disputed Himalayan region in 2020, while 16 police and 44 Indian soldiers were killed in militant operations or attacks. Kashmir is a region in the Himalayas where the majority of the population is Muslim, Kashmir is divided into two, namely partly controlled by India and partly controlled by Pakistan, but claimed by both in full. A small part of the area is also controlled by China

Clashes between rebels and the government in Kashmir, India re-emerged and killed six people in October 2021. The disputed Himalayan region is known to be fighting a wave of worsening violence. At least 28 people who died as a result of the violence, including nine civilians, have been shot dead. Two militants from the Resistance Front (TRF) rebel group were seen killed outside the main city of Srinagar. According to police, gunmen shot dead a street vendor and a laborer from outside Kashmir in separate shootings. Two soldiers were also killed in a fierce exchange of fire near the heavily militarized ceasefire line between Indian-administered Kashmir and Pakistan. So the conflict between India and Pakistan has never subsided, whether it is a conflict over disputed territories, shootouts between countries, as well as violence around the Kashmir region.

5.2 Conflict Resolution

Humans cannot avoid various conflicts. Conflict is one of the essences of human life and development. Conflict occurs because of differences in life, such as differences in gender, social and economic strata, legal systems, ethnicities, religions, beliefs, cultures, ideologies, political flows, and so on. As long as there are differences, conflict cannot be avoided in human life. However, that does not mean the conflict cannot be resolved. There must be a way to resolve the conflict and conflict resolution is one of the ways. In the book *A Glossary of Terms and Concepts in Peace and Conflict Studies* (2005) by Christopher E. Miller, conflict resolution is an approach that aims to resolve conflict through constructive problem-solving. In addition, conflict resolution can also be interpreted as an effort to achieve conflict outcomes using conflict resolution methods. The main purpose of conflict resolution is to achieve peace.

Fighters fighting against Indian rule in Kashmir attacked a paramilitary patrol in March 2021. The militants fired live rounds from two sides at armored vehicles carrying soldiers patrolling the outskirts of the main city of Srinagar region. Paramilitary spokesman Om Prakash Tiwari said two soldiers were killed and two others injured, including one critically in the attack. No insurgent group immediately claimed or took responsibility for the attack. Both India and Pakistan claim the Kashmir region which is divided into two.

The conflict in Kashmir claimed many lives, including tens of thousands of civilians, rebels and government troops who died. New Delhi describes Kashmiri militants as Pakistan-sponsored terrorism, but Pakistan denies the accusations. Because most Kashmiris regard the uprising as a legitimate freedom struggle against the Indian government. Regardless of the reason the purpose of the uprising is as a struggle for independence, but anything done through conflict or violence will only result in misery for the people. There is another way to achieve freedom with true peace. Even though the people of Kashmir, both controlled by Pakistan and India, want to be independent and also unite, either become their own country or under Pakistani government because of the similarity of religion held by the Pakistani population and also the Kashmiri population.

5.3 Ceasefire

In general, by definition, a ceasefire is a military order to stop shooting. Meanwhile, according to the Britannica website, a ceasefire is a complete cessation of armed hostilities governed by general principles. Or it could mean an agreement to end active hostilities between two or more warring parties. However, in

general, both the terms, scope, and duration of this ceasefire are determined by the contracting party. That is, the rules of the ceasefire in each of these cases are different. Armistice agreements can only temporarily stop hostilities or wars, with the aim of gathering the dead. However, it could also stop all hostilities like the French armistice of 1940.

The Indian and Pakistani militaries agreed to a truce along the two countries' disputed border in Kashmir, after hundreds of exchanges of fire in recent months. This is a very rare event in the midst of the conflict between the two countries. While India and Pakistan signed a ceasefire agreement along the Line of Control (LoC) in the Kashmir region in 2003, the agreement collapsed in recent years. The conflict between the two countries has claimed many victims, including villagers living close to the de facto border. The return of the ceasefire was completed by the two directors general of military operations in order to achieve mutually beneficial and sustainable peace between the two countries along the border.

Since 2014 there has been a significant increase in ceasefire violations that left nearly 300 civilians dead and in two months of the year, there have been 253 ceasefire violations in which eight civilians were injured. Since the start of 2021, India has counted 591 violations committed by Pakistan. Kashmir has long been a flashpoint between the two neighbours, as both countries claim the territory in full but only control parts of Kashmir each. The Indian military will maintain deployments along the LoC to prevent infiltration and continue counter-insurgency operations in the Kashmir valley. One politician in Indian Kashmir said they welcomed the commitment to return to a ceasefire, one of the few signs of cooperation in recent years between the two countries, which have been at war since 1947.

In 2003 India and Pakistan agreed to maintain a ceasefire agreement in Kashmir, a disputed Himalayan region between the two countries. The agreement ended months of violence that had left dozens dead. Pakistan's military announced that the two sides had agreed to end hostilities in their recent talks which took place via special lines of communication. India and Pakistan have been attacking each other in Kashmir. The violence has forced tens of thousands of residents in Indian-controlled Kashmir to flee. New Delhi accuses Islamabad of supporting rebels fighting for Kashmir's independence or choosing to join Pakistan, a charge Pakistan denies.

5.4 Peace Efforts for the Two Countries

Top Indian and Pakistani military officers held secret talks in Dubai in January 2021 in a bid to calm persistent military tensions in the disputed Kashmir region. Relations between the two countries, which both possess nuclear weapons, have been frozen since a suicide bombing attack on an Indian military convoy in 2019 took place in Kashmir, causing India to send warplanes to Pakistan. After a meeting that took place in January, India and Pakistan announced they would stop cross-border shelling along the line of control (LoC) dividing Kashmir that has killed dozens of civilians. And now the truce is in effect.

Both India and Pakistan have signaled plans for elections on their side in Kashmir this year as part of efforts to bring things back to normal in a region that has been the scene of decades of bloodshed. The two countries agreed to reduce the rhetoric between them. The two sides also agreed to comply with all existing agreements in a disciplinary manner and to halt shootings that occur along the lines of control and all other sectors. Talks about the deal were held in an open, honest and friendly atmosphere between the armies of the two neighboring.

Ceasefire is a good starting point for peace. Both the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan must lower each other's ego in this territorial dispute in order to pay attention to the human rights of the Kashmiri population. Because after all the people of Kashmir want and have the right to live in peace and quiet without endless conflicts like residents of other countries. Just because of the selfishness between two conflicting countries to defend their country's national interests, many innocent people in the disputed area become victims. The ceasefire agreement for the umpteenth time between India and Pakistan is expected to last a long time and can achieve peace that is higher than just a ceasefire.

Tabel 1. United States Military and Economic aid statistics for Pakistan

Total Economic and Security-Related Assistance	US Assistance Appropriated (in USD Millions)
2002	2.000
2003	1.750

2004	1.000
2005	1.650
2006	1.750
2007	1.650
2008	2.000
2009	3.000
2010	4.500
2011	3.600
2012	2.600
2013	2.300
2014	1.100

The statistics at table 1 above show the assistance provided for Pakistan by the United States in the economic and security fields. The United States sees this conflict as a way to become the hegemony of the international order of power in the social and economy, because this region has the potential for the United States of in terms of the existence of adequate human and natural resources abundant, for human resource needs it is very necessary United States in combating terrorism in the region. Terrorism has become an inevitable concern of the United States after 9/11 there was a bombing at the World Trade Center (WTC) building.

Tabel 2. United States Military Assistance in South Asia and Central Asia

South and Central Asia	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Bangladesh	590	1.500	2.957	2.200	2.848	2.500	2.000
Kazakhstan	4.500	6.843	2.395	1.800	855	1.500	800
Kyrgyz Republic	800	3.500	1.496	1.500	655	1.050	-
Maldives	-	-	-	400	380	400	400
Nepal	-	800	898	1.240	2.274	1.300	1.300
Pakistan	300.000	294.169	295.408	295.408	280.171	280.000	280.000
Sri Lanka	-	1.000	998	500	424	450	-
Tajikistan	740	1.500	750	800	854	1.500	700
Turkmenistan	150	2.000	750	-	-	685	100
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	5.260	1.624	1.500	700

The table 2 above shows the United States military aid for countries in South Asia and Central Asia, in this table not seen the United States providing military aid to India in 2009 to 2015. United States aid to Pakistan even when compared to other countries in the South Asian region and the Central Asia region is quite different, Here's what it shows The United States tends to care more about Pakistan than other countries others in the area.

Conclusions

The conflict between India and Pakistan which led to an endless war over the dispute over the Kashmir region should have been stopped because it has claimed many innocent lives in the disputed region. Territorial disputes are the main cause of wars between countries because territory is important for state sovereignty. The frequent firefights between Indian and Pakistani soldiers to defend the national interests of each of these countries that occur in Kashmir have often claimed lives and injured residents around the region. Residents of the Kashmir region have the same right to live in safety and peace without having to be faced with conflicts over territory.

The ceasefire between India and Pakistan in February 2021 through a meeting of two military leaders from the two countries is expected to be a good start to pave the way for peace by the two countries. The ceasefire

agreement for the umpteenth time between India and Pakistan is expected to last a long time and can achieve peace that is higher than just a ceasefire. Both Kashmir will later become an independent or unified state under Pakistani rule because of the religious similarity held by the people of Pakistan and Kashmir.

A conflict that ends in war will only result in misery. The goals that have been agreed upon and agreed upon by the two countries will lead to a higher peace. Neither side benefits from war, so the word peace is a word that many people aspire to. Conflict must be stopped for the sake of humanity. Bilateral arrangements that occur can be used so that mutually beneficial peace for both parties can continue. The ceasefire is an important step to advance regional peace given that India and Pakistan are neighbors.

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