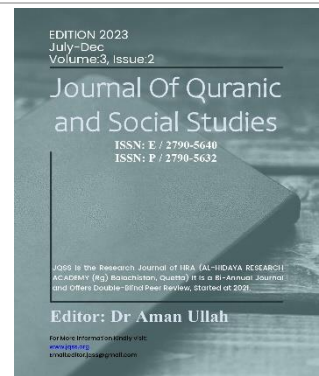


JQSS: (Journal Of Quranic and Social Studies)
 ISSN: (e): 2790-5640 ISSN (p): 2790-5632
 Volume: 3, Issue: 2, July-December 2023. P: 01-14
 Open Access: <http://jqss.org/index.php/JQSS/article/view/94>
 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10149946>



Article History: Received 16-09-2023, Accept 31-10-2023, Published 17-11-2023

Copyright: © The Authors. Licensing: this work is licensed under a creative commons attribution 4.0 international license

From Ideology to Economics: Understanding the Conflict between two Countries

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ms. Shafia Jamil
Shafia.jamil@comsats.edu.pk | Lecturer, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University, Islamabad |
| 2. Ms. Misbah Atta
misbah_atta@comsats.edu.pk | Lecturer, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University, Islamabad |
| 3. Aaliaba Sajjad
aaliabahsajjad@gmail.com | Department of Business Administration, COMSATS University, Islamabad |

How to Cite: Ms. Shafia Jamil and Ms. Misbah Atta and Aaliaba Sajjad (2023). From Ideology to Economics: Understanding the Conflict between two Countries, (JQSS) Journal of Quranic and Social Studies, 3(2), 01-14.

Abstract and indexing



Publisher
 HRA (AL-HIDAYA RESEARCH ACADEMY) (Rg)
 Balochistan Quetta





From Ideology to Economics: Understanding the Conflict between two Countries

Ms. Shafia Jamil

Lecturer, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University, Islamabad

Ms. Misbah Atta

Lecturer, Department of Humanities, COMSATS University, Islamabad

Aaliaba Sajjad

Department of Business Administration, COMSATS University, Islamabad

Journal of Quranic
and Social Studies
01-14

© The Author (s) 2023

Volume:3, Issue:2, 2023

DOI:10.5281/zenodo.10149946

www.jqss.org

ISSN: E/ 2790-5640

ISSN: P/ 2790-5632

OJS **PKP**
OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE PROJECT

Abstract

Religious and ideological disparities have contributed to tensions between the two nations. The division of British India in 1947 along religious lines created a deep-seated divide, leading to ongoing conflicts. A key factor is the territorial dispute over Kashmir. Both countries claim Kashmir, resulting in multiple wars and persistent tensions. Political, military, and economic interests, as well as national pride, drive this dispute. India and Pakistan both seek regional dominance in South Asia. Kashmir's strategic location near China adds complexity. Control over Kashmir allows Pakistan a land link with China, while India sees it as crucial for its territorial integrity. The legacy of the 1947 partition of British India plays a significant role. Along religious lines, the partition caused riots and mass migrations, leaving a lasting impact on relations. International Involvement: Global powers have strategic and economic interests in the region, influencing the conflict dynamics. The international community has been concerned with various attempts at mediation and resolution. The G20 summit, which India is hosting in 2023, is another platform where the Kashmir issue may be raised or sidelined by the two countries, depending on their strategies and objectives. Pakistan has opposed India's decision to hold a G20 meeting in Srinagar, the capital of Indian-administered Kashmir. Conversely, India has asserted its sovereignty over the entire region and dismissed Pakistan's objections. The G20 summit may also offer an opportunity for dialogue and cooperation between India and Pakistan on other global issues, such as climate change, economy, and development. Kashmir's rich natural resources, including fruits, saffron, and minerals, offer economic benefits. India and Pakistan aim to benefit from these resources and tourism potential, adding another layer to the conflict. The India-Pakistan conflict is complex, involving religious, ideological, territorial, historical, geopolitical, and economic factors. Resolving this multifaceted issue requires addressing all these dimensions comprehensively. To research the India-Pakistan conflict, we can employ a multidisciplinary research methodology to comprehensively address the various dimensions involved: Historical Analysis, case studies, geopolitical analysis, and economic analysis.

Keywords: Economy, Industry, G20, and Political Benefits, British India in 1947

Corresponding Author Email: Shafia.jamil@comsats.edu.pk / misbah_atta@comsats.edu.pk

Introduction:

The conflict between India and Pakistan is a complex issue that cannot be reduced to a single factor. While religion and ideology have played significant roles in the tensions between the two countries, it is crucial to recognize that the conflict also encompasses power struggles, territorial disputes, historical grievances, and geopolitical considerations.

Religious and ideological differences do contribute to the conflict. India is a predominantly Hindu country, while The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was founded as a separate Muslim state during the partition of British India in 1947. This religious divide has shaped both countries' identities and national narratives and occasionally led to sectarian tensions and conflicts.

However, it would be overly simplistic to attribute the entire conflict to religious or ideological factors. Power and authority also play crucial games in political and economic sectors. The two nations have been in territorial disputes, primarily over the region of Kashmir. India and Pakistan claim the entire region of Kashmir as their own, leading to multiple wars and ongoing tensions.

The struggle for power and authority is evident in the region's geopolitical dynamics. India and Pakistan seek to assert their influence in South Asia and vie for regional dominance. The conflict between the two countries is not solely about religion but political power, military capabilities, economic interests, and diplomatic leverage. It is a complex interplay of various historical, cultural, and economic dimensions.

Additionally, the international community's involvement and interests further complicate the situation. Global powers also have strategic and economic interests in this region.

Kashmir Conflict: Background:

Islam continuously became the prevailing religion by the fourteenth Century C.E. in Kashmir Valley. The Muslims and Hindus lived as one, and by and large, Musjids and sanctuaries were developed in the area. The Hindus and Muslims regarded the holy places and people and frequently visited sanctums. Numerous Kashmiri rulers, like Ruler Ghiyas-ud-din Zain-ul-Abidin, were lenient toward all religions, like the incomparable Mughal ruler Akbar. The Kashmir disturbance started in the sixteenth Century when the Mughal Sovereign Akbar overthrew Kashmiri ruler Yusuf Shah Chak and occupied Kashmir. The Mughals captured him and constrained him to live in isolation in a far-off town in Bihar (India). In 1886 C.E., Kashmir lost its autonomy.

After the Mughal realm, the English Government would proclaim the following Ruler in Kashmir as that was their arrangement in the early victory of India. This shows that J&K was in a roundabout way under the control of English. In 1925 C.E., Maharaja Hari Sibecame became the leader of J&K state and presented a progression of changes in schooling, economy, and social foundation. Kashmiri individuals, particularly Kashmiri Pandits, sent off a development known as "Kashmir for Kashmiris". Because of the consequence of this development, Raja Hari Singh passed a Regulation on 31 July 1927 known as "STATE SUBJECT LAW", forcing limitations on the passage of non-Kashmiris into taxpayer-supported organizations and the offer of rural land to them. The combative

issue of Kashmir has been steady in India-Pakistan relations since the freedom and segment of English India in 1947. There were riots in 1947 in India.

The cutting-edge territories of India and Pakistan came about because of the division of the English Indian Domain in 1947, which left severe competition and antagonism. At the hour of Freedom, the Sovereigns governing the 560-a few Indian states were given the decision of joining India or Pakistan. Most Rulers immediately chose given their geographic area and the strict, more significant part. India wound up with a Hindu larger part and Pakistan with a Muslim more significant part. Pakistan's predominately Muslim populace was isolated by 1,000 miles of India between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The province of Jammu and Kashmir was an issue in a segment of India in 1947. Its Muslim majority population lived in harmony with the minority groups of Hindu, and Buddhist who lived in far-off regions, with the Muslims occupying the Kashmir valley contiguous Western Pakistan. Parting any region into two sections between two strong countries based on an individual's decision played havoc in the region. The English made and left the issue of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) 1.

Kashmir as an industry:

Kashmir is renowned for this rich land, creating an enormous assortment of natural products. Numerous mild natural products are developed with plantations in the Kashmir valley plantations, including almonds, apples, cherries, pears, peaches, and pecans. Of the many things, Kashmir is renowned for its customary legacy of saffron.

The Apple business is one of the significant wellsprings of the economy. Apple development in the state is quickly extending because Apple enjoys a similar upper hand over different harvests that can be filled in bumpy locales. J and K is a significant apple-delivering state, representing 67.7% of the absolute apple creation in the nation, and the creation per hectare is 10.0 metric tons, which is higher than the public normal. The development of apples in the state has expanded from 1093335 metric tons in 2004-05 to 1367805 metric tons in 2009-10. The creation per hectare or standard yield in Kashmir Valley was 10.94 metric tons in 2004-05; it increased to 11.2 metric tons in 2009-10. The territory of Jammu and Kashmir is the biggest apple-creating state in India².

Practically all saffron fills in a belt from Spain in the west to India in the east. Iran is answerable for around 45% of worldwide production. Afghanistan and Spain are auxiliary makers, while the Unified Middle Easterner Emirates, Greece, India, and Morocco are among the minor producers.

Per the most recent measurements for the saffron exchange 2019, Iran is the world's biggest maker of saffron, providing 430 tons of the complete 450 tons of saffron delivered overall and is supposed to arrive at 500 tons in 2020. India, delivering just 22 tons of saffron yearly, positions second. Different nations delivering saffron and considering their portion in worldwide saffron creation incorporate Greece (7.2 tons), Afghanistan (6 tons), Morocco (2.6 tons), Spain (2.3 tons), Italy (1 ton), China (1 ton), and Azerbaijan (0.23 ton) 3. Moreover, India is taking benefits from this trade and stabilizing its economy.

In addition, Kashmir isn't only wealthy in organic products but has reserves of sapphire. Jammu and Kashmir has more than 500 mineral blocks and is India's sole maker of borax and sapphire assets. Also, Jammu and Kashmir have India's 36% graphite, 21% marble, and 14% gypsum assets. The fundamental minerals created in Jammu and Kashmir are coal, gypsum, magnesite, and limestone.

The sapphire stores of Kashmir are notable in the pearl business, even though their pinnacle creation occurred in a generally brief period toward the finish of the nineteenth and mid-20th hundreds of years. These stores are in the Paddar Valley of the Jammu district of Jammu and Kashmir in India. They have a distinctive blue tone, combined with a puzzling and practically languid quality, depicted by some jewel lovers as 'blue velvet'. Kashmir beginning contributes genuinely to the worth of a sapphire, and most corundum of Kashmir beginning can be promptly recognized by their trademark satiny appearance and remarkable shade. The exceptional blue seems shiny under any light, unlike non-Kashmir sapphires, which might seem purplish or greyish in comparison. Sotheby's has been at the very front of administering record-breaking deals of Kashmir sapphires worldwide. In October 2014, Sotheby's Hong Kong accomplished sequential per-carat cost records for Kashmir sapphires - first with the 12.00-carat Cartier sapphire ring at US\$193,975 per carat, then, at that point, with a 17.16-carat sapphire at US\$236,404, and again in June 2015 when the per-carat sell-off record was set at US\$240,205. At present, the world record cost per carat for sapphire at closeout is held by a sapphire from Kashmir in a ring, which sold in October 2015 for roughly US\$242,000 per carat (HK\$52,280,000 altogether, including purchaser's premium, or more than US\$6.74 million) 4.

However, none of the countries, Pakistan and India, are considering the people of Kashmir and the Indus Valley treaty and are just looking toward their benefits. Both countries are fighting for political, economic, and geographical benefits.

Kashmir holds critical political significance for Pakistan for a few reasons: National Identity and Unity: The regional disagreement regarding Kashmir has been a central issue in Pakistan's public story since its freedom in 1947. The more significant part of the Muslim populace in the district is viewed as a component of Pakistan's strict and social character, and the longing to integrate Kashmir into Pakistan is often used to encourage a feeling of solidarity and patriotism among Pakistanis 5.

Strategic Importance Geopolitically, Kashmir is decisively situated between Pakistan, India, and China. The locale furnishes Pakistan with a basic situation in the more extensive South Asian district. Command over Kashmir permits Pakistan to keep a landline with China and get sufficiently close to Focal Asia through the Karakoram Thruway, reinforcing its local impact. Water Resources The Indus Stream, one of Pakistan's significant waterways, begins in Indian-controlled Kashmir before streaming into Pakistan. The district's control empowers Pakistan to apply a few impacts over the administration and distribution of water assets, which are essential for the country's horticulture, industry, and homegrown use 6.

Political Influence

The Kashmir issue is a device for Pakistan to apply conciliatory strain on India. By keeping the Kashmir question alive, Pakistan can energize global help, bring issues to light of the common liberties circumstance in the district, and push for a goal that aligns with its inclinations. Homegrown Political Increase: The Kashmir issue frequently resounds with the Pakistani public, and political pioneers frequently influence it to acquire notoriety and keep up with their help base. The public authority's position on Kashmir is viewed as an impression of its obligation to the Kashmiri reason, which can assist legislators with merging their situation and authenticity inside the country.

The Political Advantage for India is Regional Honor: Keeping up with command over Jammu and Kashmir's whole area aligns with India's obligation to safeguard its regional respectability and power. It builds up the possibility of India as a bound together country state. What is more, Security and Safeguard: The control of Indian-directed Kashmir permits India to keep a competitive edge concerning guard and security. It gives a cushion zone against expected dangers from Pakistan and fills in as a tactical station in the locale 7.

Economic Advantages for Pakistan and India are as follows. The Tourism Potential: The pleasant scene of Kashmir draws in sightseers worldwide. Assuming the district was influenced quite a bit by it, it could profit from expanding travel industry income, open positions, and foundation improvement. Furthermore, Kashmir is accepted to have critical average assets, including minerals, hydroelectric power potential, and backwoods. The double-dealing of these assets could give monetary advantages to Pakistan. On the other side, Monetary Advantages for India are the travel industry and Cordiality: Indian-controlled Kashmir is famous for its picturesque magnificence, drawing in vacationers from inside India and abroad. The travel industry area adds to the nearby economy through work creation and income age. Hydropower Potential: The locale has critical hydropower potential, with various streams and water bodies that can be outfitted for power age. Double-dealing these assets adds to India's energy security and financial development 8.

Ultimately, the Geological Advantage for Pakistan is that the locale of Gilgit-Baltistan, which borders Indian-controlled Kashmir, fills in as an essential door for Pakistan to associate with Focal Asian nations. It offers exchange and transportation courses, including the Karakoram Expressway, which gives admittance to China and then some. Geological Advantages for India are that Keeping up with command over the whole locale of Jammu and Kashmir improves India's international position, permitting it to apply impact in South Asia and venture power towards China and Focal Asia. 9.

The Stresses and Strains in the Indus Waters Treaty

Signing a treat is simple, yet executing it in its soul is troublesome. Since its presence, the Indus Waters Arrangement has been condemned by authorities and water specialists from India and Pakistan. Pakistani analysts consider the Indus Waters Deal excessively liberal to India (Sinha, 2010). Indian expert holds a comparative assessment that the deal is excessively liberal to Pakistan. The two states take their contentions from

two clashing standards of global water the executives. India advocates the rule of "fair use" and sees the 80 % designation of water to Pakistan as an infringement of this very guideline. Pakistan puts stock in the guideline of "verifiable use" and "no calculable damage" and finds an infringement of this standard in the IVT as the deal designated simply 80 % of water to Pakistan when 90% of recently flooded land was situated in Pakistan.

Nonetheless, ongoing analysis from the two sides went extreme. Pakistan terms the Indian ventures on the western waterways as against the soul of the settlement and faults India for "taking" and "redirecting waters and involving it as a geostrategic weapon". Indian pioneers and journalists also reprimanded the settlement for some explanation. Following the 2002 military deadlock, such voices for the revocation of the arrangement are heard in Pakistan; however, India denies any such danger at the administrative level. On all occasions, Indian hydro specialists have frequently expounded on Indus-II, showing the Indian side's misery with the settlement. To assess such weight on the settlement, separate viewpoints from Pakistan and India are talked about exhaustively.

The Pakistani side has censured IVT since marking the deal as a "sell-out" and "a demonstration of conspiracy". With the current development of Indian undertakings on the western streams, Pakistani water specialists, experts, and legislators have shown their discontent with the execution of the arrangement. The Indian undertakings are reprimanded as against the soul of the settlement on countless grounds, particularly on the decreased downstream stream and danger to Pakistan's public safety because of the stockpiling limit of the dams. Even so, two benefits of the arrangement worked with Pakistan. Right off the bat, the capacity structures under the settlement made water accessible for use in the colder time of year season and expanded all-out withdrawal from 67 MAF to 104.5 MAF. Besides, the channel capacity limit diminished the possibility of flooding as 80% of the inflow in the waterway happens during the storm period. The bad marks, according to the Pakistani viewpoint, are six. In the first place, with the improvement of the three eastern streams, the customary technique for water system through rising water would vanish in the areas watered by the eastern waterways. Second, because of the reduction in streams, the residue load has expanded in eastern waterways, which has brought about horrendous floods alongside the issue of contamination. Third, the support of the new substitution trench and capacity is significant. Fourth, Pakistan cannot utilize waterways Ravi and Sutlej, which stream across the Pak-India line, before clearing out from India. Then, the Indian right to non-immoderate purposes of the western streams has placed Pakistan in everlasting disappointment. Last, Pakistan gave its ancient lower riparian rights on its eastern waterways. Besides, Pakistan is supposed to confront a water shortage (1000 m³ for every capita each time of sustainable stock) in around 2035, and it considers such a shortage because of Indian water hostility on the western streams. Comparable tension towards the Indus Waters Settlement is tracked down in India also. It is believed that complaints raised by Pakistan have created long setbacks for finishing Indian activities and, in a few cases, its surrender too. In addition, the changes made because of such Pakistani

protests have gravely impacted the life expectancy and proficiency of Indian activities like Salal I. India counts the benefits and negative marks of the arrangement as follows. As indicated by Ramaswamy Iyer, the Indus Waters Arrangement gave India directly over the three eastern streams, which meant quite a bit to address the issues of the Indian territories of Punjab and Rajasthan. If these waterways were not assigned to India, Pakistan would have had the typical lower riparian freedoms, and the Pakistani side would have protested any advancement by the Indian side of these streams.

The deal legitimized the Bhakra-Nangal and Rajasthan Waterway projects. The negative marks of the Indus Waters Settlement, according to the Indian point of view, are four:

1. The settlement has restricted the Indian ability to tap the capability of the business.
2. The arrangement was liberal to Pakistan as it distributed 80 % of the water from the six streams while just 20 % was held for India.
3. India needed to pay £ 60 million for Pakistan's outlandish substitution works.
4. Practically speaking, India cannot benefit from the open door conceded to them under the non-destructive proviso because of rehash complaints from Pakistan. 10.

G20 Summit Kashmir:

Hosting G20 delegates in Srinagar is a stage towards normalizing India's control of Kashmir universally. However, Kashmiris keep on requesting their right to self-assurance as per global regulation and Joined Countries' goals. Facilitating the gathering in Srinagar, India, probably expects to feature its rich geographic variety. It recently held G-20, the travel industry gathering in the provinces of Gujarat and West Bengal, and has booked one more in the territory of Goa in June. New Delhi likewise presumably needs to flag that Indian-managed Kashmir is steady, serene, and prepared to draw in with the world after the 2019 choice.

Beautification projects are in progress in Srinagar on a modern scale. These renewal crusades are intended to take a disinfected picture of Kashmir for unfamiliar representatives. The area stays upset by viciousness and denials of fundamental freedoms and draconian media limitations. Common liberties activists and writers are being captured, and there have been reports of many youngsters confined by security powers. Metropolitan restoration in Srinagar is a device of uprooting and disengagement.

The Indian government wants to limit the apparent presence of troops in the vigorously mobilized district by building "shrewd shelters." These are fortifications painted in pastel tones and unpretentiously situated so they stay unseen by unfamiliar guests for a brief time 11.

Pakistan's Reaction to G20 Summit:

India's choice to have a gathering of 20 (G20) nations in Srinagar, some of Indian-controlled Kashmir, has been banged by Pakistan, which considered it an "unreliable move."

India's untrustworthy move is the most recent in a progression of self-serving measures to sustain its unlawful control of Jammu and Kashmir in sheer negligence of the Unified Countries Security Gathering goals and disregarding the standards of the Unified Countries Contract and global regulation. Pakistan fervently censures these moves," the assertion read.

It is improper of India to have an occasion in Srinagar, which is in a contested area. It is exceptionally unseemly, however the status quo, this issue is not viewed up profoundly because of Indian significance," Qazi told Al Jazeera 12.

He said it is "awful" that the Western nations, which guarantee to be bosses of fundamental freedoms, overlook India's choice.

"They are disregarding the way that India plays host in Srinagar - and did not welcome China, which is a vital individual from G20, yet it is likewise a significant violator of common liberties - as well as Joined Countries goals about this locale." 13.

What does the G20 presidency entail?

The G20 operates without a permanent secretariat; each year, one member nation assumes the presidency to guide the group's agenda. This responsibility involves overseeing two essential tracks: one led by finance ministers and another by sherpas representing the heads of member states. Following India's tenure, Brazil will take up the G20 presidency, with South Africa slated to follow in 2025.

During its presidency, India will convene more than 200 meetings across nearly 50 cities, engaging ministers, officials, and civil society representatives. These meetings will culminate in a prominent summit in New Delhi in September 2023, expected to draw around 30 heads of state and government from G20 member countries and invited nations.

This role provides the presidency with influence over the G20's agenda and allows them to host the annual leaders' summit, where critical discussions and decisions on global economic and political issues take place 14.

What is G20's upcoming agenda?

The G20 Summit, hosted by India in New Delhi on September 9-10, 2023, focuses on addressing critical global issues. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has emphasized the importance of global cooperation to tackle challenges like climate change, terrorism, and pandemics. He underscores that these issues can only be resolved through collaborative efforts rather than conflicts 15.

Additionally, Modi highlights the need to "depoliticize the global supply of food, fertilizers, and medical products" to prevent geopolitical tensions from leading to humanitarian crises. India's stance emphasizes resolving conflicts, such as the situation in Ukraine, through dialogue and diplomacy.

While specific details of the G20's agenda can evolve, the summit typically involves discussions and declarations on various global challenges. It serves as a platform for world leaders to coordinate efforts and seek solutions to pressing issues affecting the international community 16 and 17.

For the most current and detailed information about the G20's agenda and outcomes, it is advisable to refer to official sources and news reports covering the summit proceedings.

Smart policing:

The city of Srinagar has transitioned from heavy monitoring to smart policing, focusing on improving security and ensuring public reassurance. Srinagar SSP Rakesh Balwal highlighted this transformation, emphasizing the shift from manual policing to a more technology-driven approach. Here are key points:

1. **Challenges: Despite:** the shift to intelligent policing, the region faces significant digital crime and narcotics challenges.
2. **Crackdown on OGW Modules:** Several over-ground workers (OGW) modules have been dismantled, and arrests have been made under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act (UAPA).
3. **Improved Security Situation:** The Srinagar region has reported a period of relative peace and improved law and order. This favourable security situation has allowed for a reduction in excessive monitoring.
4. **Key Initiatives:** Smart policing initiatives include the installation of CCTV cameras throughout the city, using drones for surveillance, and nearly completed resident verification.

This shift towards more brilliant policing methods, leveraging technology for surveillance and security enhancement, reflects an effort to maintain public safety while reducing the burden of constant monitoring of the local population 18.

G20 and tourism:

Various aspects of the situation in Kashmir, including political changes, security concerns, and economic development. Here is a summary of the key points:

1. **Background:** The text mentions that the G20's Travel Industry Working Group, established in 2020, aims to promote local and global tourism among G20 countries, aligning with the UN's 2030 Plan for Sustainable Development.
2. **Kashmir Valley:** The G20 meeting mentioned is notable because it is the first major international event held in the Kashmir Valley since India revoked the region's special status in 2019. This decision led to significant changes in the region's administrative divisions.
3. **Tourism Promotion:** India is actively promoting tourism in the Kashmir Valley. The region witnessed a surge in domestic tourists, particularly after the Indian government's efforts to promote religious tourism, such as the Amarnath Yatra.
4. **Political Changes:** The text discusses the political changes in Kashmir, including the abrogation of Article 370, which granted special status to the region. This change also led to the creation of the union territory of Ladakh.

5. **Elections and Democratic Processes:** It has been highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir has not had elections for several years. The redrawing of electoral boundaries and changes in the voter list have raised concerns about the democratic process **19**.
6. **Security and Armed Groups:** The text suggests that sidelining democratic processes and making constitutional changes have not improved regional security. Armed groups continue to carry out attacks, targeting both locals and non-locals.
7. **Economic Outcomes:** Despite these changes, the text argues that the region has had no significant economic development, and the uncertainty has affected both Hindus and Muslims living there.

The analysis provides a critical perspective on Kashmir's political, security, and economic situation, highlighting ongoing challenges despite various policy changes and initiatives. It also draws attention to the significance of the G20 meeting held in the region in the context of tourism promotion and international engagement. **20**.

International involvement

Global powers, such as the United States, China, Russia, and the United Kingdom, have strategic and economic interests in the region, influencing the conflict dynamics. **21**. They have also tried to mediate or resolve the conflict through various diplomatic initiatives and forums, such as the United Nations **22**, the Commonwealth, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. The G20 summit, which India is hosting in 2023, is another platform where the Kashmir issue may be raised or sidelined by the two countries, depending on their strategies and objectives.

What are some possible solutions to this conflict?

There is no easy or definitive answer to this question, as the India-Pakistan conflict is complex and multifaceted, involving various dimensions such as religion, ideology, territory, history, geopolitics, and economy. However, based on the web search results I found, some possible solutions or approaches are:

- **Conflict transformation:** This is a creative and constructive approach that aims to understand and mitigate the cultural and structural patterns that contribute to conflict by creating new relationships and institutions. It involves engaging different levels of leadership and society, such as elite leaders, middle-level leaders (such as the media), and grassroots leaders (such as civil society and religious groups) in dialogue and cooperation. It also involves addressing the underlying causes and grievances of the conflict, such as human rights violations, economic disparities, and environmental issues **23**.
- **U.S. mediation:** This is a diplomatic and preventive approach that aims to calm the tensions and prevent escalation between the two nuclear-armed rivals by using the influence and leverage of the United States. It involves shuttle diplomacy, where senior U.S. officials visit both countries and

convey a unified message of de-escalation. It also involves coordinating with other international partners, such as China, Russia, Britain, and the United Nations, to support the mediation efforts 24.

- **Kashmir endgame:** This is a political and comprehensive approach that aims to resolve the core issue of the territorial dispute over Kashmir by negotiating a lasting solution that satisfies both countries and the people of Kashmir. It involves exploring various options for Kashmir's status, such as autonomy, demilitarization, joint administration, or plebiscite. It also involves building trust and confidence between the two countries through confidence-building measures (CBMs), such as ceasefire agreements, trade facilitation, people-to-people contacts, and cultural exchanges 25.

These are some of the possible solutions or approaches that have been proposed by experts and analysts to address the India-Pakistan conflict. However, none of them are easy or guaranteed to succeed, as they require political will, mutual compromise, public support, and international cooperation from both sides. Ultimately, the solution to this conflict depends on how India and Pakistan choose to deal with each other in the future.

Conclusion

The conflict between India and Pakistan over the area of Kashmir is certainly a multifaceted trouble with numerous dimensions, consisting of financial and political components. Right here, we will discover some of the monetary and political advantages and factors associated with this lengthy-status dispute:

Political benefits:

1. **Territorial Claims:** each India and Pakistan declare Kashmir in its entirety. Gaining manipulate of Kashmir could secure territorial integrity and bolster their nationalistic narratives and local affect.
2. **National Identification:** For Pakistan, the Kashmir issue is tied to its identity as a Muslim-majority state. Resolving the warfare in its favour would support its ideological basis and bolster its function in South Asia.
3. **Balancing local strength:** Kashmir's strategic vicinity in South Asia makes it a sizeable element in the balance of energy inside the area. Both nations are searching for to dominate the vicinity for strategic and safety motives.

Economic Benefits:

1. **Natural Resources:** Kashmir possesses valuable natural assets such as apple orchards, saffron production, and mineral deposits. Gaining manipulate of those sources can contribute to economic development.
2. **Tourism capacity:** The vicinity's scenic splendor and cultural history make it a capacity vacationer destination. Tourism can generate sales, create jobs, and stimulate the nearby economy.

3. **Hydropower sources:** Kashmir's rivers and terrain offer big hydropower capability. Access to these sources can assist meet strength demands and raise industrialization.

Diplomatic Leverage:

1. **International Attention:** The Kashmir dispute attracts international attention, allowing each countries to leverage their positions for political and monetary assist from global powers.
2. **Negotiation Bargaining Chip:** the ongoing war presents a bargaining chip in negotiations between India and Pakistan, allowing them to pursue their broader diplomatic goals.

International Interests:

1. **Global Powers:** Major global powers have strategic interests inside the area because of its geopolitical importance. They will align with one side or the other based totally on their hobbies in South Asia.
2. **Security Concerns:** balance in Kashmir is essential for nearby protection. Conflicts inside the vicinity may have broader implications, making it a worldwide subject.

The Kashmir conflict is a complex issue influenced by political, economic, and strategic considerations. Resolving this dispute requires addressing these multifaceted aspects and finding a balanced solution that accommodates the interests of both India and Pakistan while ensuring peace and stability in the region.

References

1. Bhat, B. A. "A Study on Jammu and Kashmir Present, Past, and Views of Students on Article 370 Abrogation." *International Journal of Latest Research in Humanities and Social Science (IJLRHSS)* 2, no. 12 (2019): 3-7.
2. Bhat, T.A., and T. Choure. "Status and Strength of Apple Industry in Jammu and Kashmir." *International Journal of Research* 1, no. 4 (2014): 277-283.
3. Kianimanesh, K., Jaimand, K., Lebaschi, M. H., Tabaei-Aghdaei, S. R., and Karimi, S. "Essential Oils from Flower Petals of Saffron (*Crocus sativus*)." *Journal of Ethno-Pharmaceutical Products* 2, no. 2 (2021): 78-84.
4. Hughes, R. W., W. Manorotkul, and E. B. Hughes. *Ruby & Sapphire: A Gemologist's Guide*. RWH Publishing, 2017.
5. Jasmine, N. W. "Kashmir Regional Border Dispute Between India and Pakistan." (2022).
6. Ankit, R. *The Kashmir Conflict: From Empire to the Cold War, 1945-66*. Routledge, 2016.
7. Ganguly, Š. *Conflict Unending: India-Pakistan Tensions Since 1947*. Columbia University Press, 2002.
8. Schofield, V. "Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan, and the Unending War." *Mountain Research and Development* 32, no. 1 (2012): 101-103.

9. Zutshi, C., ed. *Kashmir: History, Politics, Representation*. Cambridge University Press, 2017.
10. Mehsud, M. I., M. Adnan, and A. Jan. "The Hydropolitics of the Indus Waters Treaty: A Critical." (2020).
11. Omer Aijazi. "India is Using the G20 Summit to Further its Settler-Colonial Ambitions in Kashmir." University of Victoria, May 16, 2023, 10:17pm BST.
12. Hussain, A. "Pakistan Criticises India's Move to Host G20 Meeting in Srinagar." *Border Disputes News | Al Jazeera*, April 11, 2023.
13. Abbas, H., and H. Abbas. "Pakistan Condemns India for Holding a G20 Meeting in Srinagar." *Daily Times*, April 11, 2023.
14. "Event: G20 Leaders' Summit 2023 | SDG Knowledge Hub | IISD." IISD, n.d.
15. "G20 Summit: What is on the Agenda and What Has Happened at the Meetings So Far?" *The Indian Express*, September 6, 2023.
16. "G20 New Delhi Summit 2023: Which Countries and Leaders Will Attend?" *Reuters*, September 4, 2023.
17. "What to Expect as India Assumes G20 Presidency for 2023." *News | Al Jazeera*, December 2, 2022.
18. "SSP Srinagar Ensures Action Against Bribes or Favor by Any Police Officer of District, Issues Helpline." *Rising Kashmir*, n.d.
19. "Is India Projecting 'Normalcy' in Kashmir by Holding G20 Meeting?" *Conflict News | Al Jazeera*, May 17, 2023.
20. "Third G20 Tourism Meeting to Be Organized from 22nd to 24th May at Srinagar." n.d.
21. Ganguly, S., M. Smetana, S. Abdullah, and A. Karmazin. "India, Pakistan, and the Kashmir Dispute: Unpacking the Dynamics of a South Asian Frozen Conflict." *Asia Europe Journal* 17, no. 2 (2019): 129-143.
22. Chaudhury, D. R. "India to Host G20 Summit in 2023." *The Economic Times*, 2020.
23. Kashoon Leeza. "Conflict Transformation: A Sustainable Solution for Indo-Pak Conflict." *South Asian Voices*, May 22, 2019.
24. Moeed Yusuf. "What Can Be Done to Calm the India-Pakistan Crisis?" *United States Institute of Peace*, February 27, 2019.
25. Jacob, Happymon. "Toward a Kashmir Endgame? How India and Pakistan Could Negotiate a Lasting Solution." *United States Institute of Peace*, August 5, 2020.