THE INFLUENCE OF CASHMIR TERRITORY ON THE INDIA-PAKISTAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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Abstract

Conflict between India and Pakistan in Kashmir issue unresolved until recently seemed to have sunk from the international community. However the presence of kashmir issue has become one of the things that are the focus india - pakistan for many - years. The diplomatic relations between India - Pakistan determined by Kashmir case. In this research, the author uses the Nation – state analysis level which focused on decision making in any situation. This research uses realism perspective in international relations and theory of National Security. Kashmir is an area that lies between India and Pakistan. This area is famous for its natural riches contained therein. The soil is fertile, the rivers that flow throughout the year and their biological minerals make this region a source of conflict India and Pakistan. The conflict began when India and Pakistan officially separated since the announcement of the independence of both sides pidak in 1948. This separation is prolonged impact on the border region, especially in Kashmir, which is fertile. Realism have the assumption that one alternative way conflict resolution is a War. It was then known by the term "Civis Pasum Para Bellum" which is means if yo want to make peace them, be prepared for war. Based on the assumption of the theory of realism, the best way conflict resolution between India and Pakistan is a war.

Keyword : *Kashmir, War, Realism, Diplomatic Relations,Territory.*

INTRODUCTION

The realist approach can be used in dissecting a conflict, especially in the border conflict (Kashmir) between India and Pakistan. Realism emphasizes a pattern of suspicion and distrust between countries to be able to make peace, unless the two countries have military power, each of which can be considered strong to avoid a war, in the sense that the two countries mutually understand the position and strength of each country so the country will rethink to fight. The figure of realism, Machiavelli, said that to be able to maintain sovereignty and power, must do everything possible even if evil ways if necessary. Then this thought was continued by Hobbes who said each individual or group had its own interests to achieve and made it possible for war to occur with one another. Based on this condition, the two countries fall into the category of anarchy because they do not trust the international institutions to resolve the conflict they are currently facing or consider that both parties are hateful and do not want to be invited to peace.

Peace will be created with the condition that one of the parties will surrender to defeat in the war. According to the conflict studies on the realism approach, war is a condition and a logical choice for resolving conflicts. Borders are a form of power

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and independence of a nation and state. Therefore, the border has a high enough value to be maintained, considering that the border also contains many motives, one of which is State Sovereignty. Pakistan as an Islamic State wants to unite typical of Kashmir as its territory, assuming that the majority of Khasmir's population is Muslim. Besides Indian motives which are more or less the same as Pakistan with its Hindu perspective, India feels that it is appropriate to incite Khasmir because Khasmir enters India. Thus it will be very difficult to create peace between the two parties. National Interest is a basic concept in the perspective of realism, where each country will do everything (including war) for the realization of the interests of the two countries. India and Pakistan certainly have their own perspectives in determining their national interests, which is clearly both countries have the same interests to control the unique regions of Kashmir with various motives. (balance of power) is a concept that states that there is a balance of power between countries in the form of military, political and economic activities aimed at increasing bargaining positions on each party, this balance of power will instead create a dynamic called balance of terror. This condition, both India and Pakistan will openly strengthen their military to show which country is the most powerful and ready to fight. Large funds will be disbursed by each country to strengthen its military base.

This will cause a balance of power, in which both India and Pakistan will rethink to wage war, even though in the dispute they have experienced several open wars. The Nation-Level Analysis, according to Mohtar Mas'oed is an analyst who emphasizes that all decision makers, wherever they are, basically behave the same in facing the same situation. Therefore an analysis that emphasizes variables or differences between the behavior of a group of decision makers in a country with a group of other countries in another country is considered not functioning. The analysis of scientists should be emphasized on the behavior of Nation State units, because International Relations are basically dominated by Nation State behavior. The theory used is National Security. National Security is a form of national defense system in which military power becomes the main base in creating national security. In the classical perspective the militaristic approach is still very influential in creating a national security. India and Pakistan feel that the Khasmir region is not controlled by either party or falls under foreign control, of course the National Security of both countries will be disturbed and feel the sovereignty of the two countries will be disturbed.

India and Pakistan are the two countries that have always fought and never agreed on the territory of their country especially the contested territory, Khasmir. This region is a border dispute that never ends. State boundaries and territories are absolutely necessary to be fulfilled as a condition for the formation of a country in addition to other supporting factors. Thus the issues of national boundaries and their

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authority become a sensitive matter. The thing that becomes sensitive is the issue of state power over the region and of course the territorial area as part of sovereignty will be fought fiercely by the disputing state. The dispute over the area is not yet known whether based on the name of history, religion, ideology or geopolitics or just a mere claim. Cases of dispute over territorial conflicts often occur between two countries or even more. Indian or Pakistani parties have their own grounds and arguments for continuing to fight for the unique territory of Kashmir. Along with the development of time and time, the border dispute case is even more widespread. Began an open war between India and Pakistan, this war problem is the cause in every existing border conflict.

Kashmir which is located at the foot of Mount Himalayas deserves the nickname paradise. The land is fertile, the scenery is beautiful, with its rivers flowing. A garden of eternal spring and an iron fort to a palace of kings became the nickname of Kashmir for its extraordinary natural beauty The fate of the people of Kashmir is not as beautiful as its nickname, Kashmiris live in bitterness and fear.The Kashmir region has a very lucrative advantage from an economic standpoint. Kashmir is a tourist attraction that is famous for its natural beauty and is also the center of the wool, carpet and its fertile land. In addition Kashmir is a place where the rivers of the Indus, Jhelum are important for the agricultural sector. In the military sector, the Kashmir valley is a very strategic place for national defense with a region that has mountainous topography, and is a region with borders with many countries such as Afghanistan, China and Tibet. Politically, the term Kashmir is explained as a larger area including the Jammu region,

Kashmir and Ladakh. Kashmir is also known as the most beautiful and spectacular place in the world. The main "Vale of Kashmir" is relatively low and very fertile, surrounded by extraordinary mountains (Himalayan mountains) and flowed by many streams from the valleys. The capital of Kashmir is Srinagar.Srinagar is located near the Dal Lake, and is more popular because there are Canals and Houses The boat Srinagar (altitude of 1600 meters or 5200 feet DPAL) is used as the summer capital for many foreign conquerors who get hot in northern India. Right outside the city of Srinagar, there is a famous park that is the beautiful Shalimar park created by Jehangir, Mughal Emperor in 1619. The position of Kashmir in the middle, causing them to have certain geopolitical advantages, this position is what later made Kashmir increasingly contested . The Congress party realizes the potential of Kashmir, they want Kashmir to become part of India because of Kashmir's position.

Kashmir borders directly with Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Tibet and China. Indians consider that by joining Kashmir into India, Indian residents have the opportunity to influence other countries on the consideration that Kashmir is

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considered as an entry point to influence these countries, besides that Kashmir can also be used as a strategic stronghold for the Indian military . Khasmir, which is referred to as the Paradise of the World in South Asia, of course, if it is managed well for the tourist economy, it will generate high foreign exchange for the countries that own it.

No wonder India and Pakistan are always at odds with each other to fight over the region. Various other backgrounds are the cause of the India-Pakistan conflict over the distinctive region of Kashmir. The period before the independence of the two countries also played an important role in the issue of the dispute in the typical region ofmir. The formation of India and Pakistan certainly cannot be separated from the interference of Mahatma Gandhi, J. Nehru, B.G. Tilak, Banerjee, Moh. Ali Jinnah, Iskandar Mirzadan Liquat Ali Khan. There are three of the most famous figures in the history of the founding of Pakistan India namely Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharul Nehru and Mohammad Ali Jinnah. These three figures played the most role in the dynamics of the second independencecountry. India at the time of imperialism (before independence) had two major parties namely the National Congress represented by Hindus and the Muslim League represented by Muslims. The National Congress demands India's independence with Muslims inside. Based on this, it was rejected by the Muslim league who had the desire to form a separate Muslim State from Hinduism.10 They assumed that Hinduism as the majority in India would be very pressing on the existence of Muslims so that this was the background of the Muslim League to establish the state of Pakistan.

Differences in view are certainly very vulnerable to cause conflict. It can be said that the India-Pakistan conflict has occurred since the country was not yet born with the representation of major Islamic and Hindu parties. Thus in addition to the economic factors mentioned above, it turns out there are political and religious factors which lay behind the typical dispute between India and Pakistan. This religious factor becomes a subject that is prone to be questioned for areas of dispute and conflict, bearing in mind that religion is an individual territory that is both religious and ideological in nature. Actually the center of attention is the attitude of Ali Jinnah, who indeed tends to be scripturalist in reading the conflict conditions. Since Ali Jinnah has an opinion that religious affairs must not be separated from state affairs, this has become one of the main factors of the state of Pakistan. Kashmir is a contested area by India and Pakistan. Kashmir's history is a history that contains elements of contention, which began in 1947 when Pakistan broke away from India. This is the background of confrontational relations between India and Pakistan. Kashmir conflict is a conflict that is very influential and disturbing in the South Asian region, because the conflict involves two major countries namely India and Pakistan.

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The feud between the two countries fighting over the Kashmir region as a territory is still continuing and has attracted much attention from various countries in efforts to resolve the conflict. The Kashmir region is fertile and is drained by major rivers which affect the overall geographical condition of South Asia. In addition, why the India-Pakistan conflict occurred because the two countries are trying to achieve the national interests (National Interest) of each country. Based on this it is related to ownership of the Kahsmir region. Pakistan considers that India has taken the Kashmir region and this is the reason why there is a struggle for Kashmir between Pakistan and India. The remote location of Kashmir in northern India has enabled the region to enjoy its status as an autonomous region long enough to 1586. In that period, Kashmir governed itself like a State. During this period various religions came and went (Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam) and coexisted peacefully in Kashmir. The latest wave of religious arrivals, Islam, made the majority of Kashmiris embrace Islam.

Peace Negotiation Plan

The first negotiations in the decade of the 2000s, negotiations carried out by bringing together officials of the State of India and Pakistan which at that time was the President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. At that time represented by US Secretary of State Collin Powell during his visit to South Asia. In January 2004 the two countries through their representatives met to negotiate. After five years of not visiting Pakistan and more than two years of not speaking with the leader of the neighboring country, on January 3, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee set foot again in Pakistan. Purpose The Indian Minister came to attend the annual summit (Asian Summit) of the Asian Regional Cooperation Association South (SAARC) in Islamabad. The ultimate goal is to restart the deadlocked India-Pakistan peace effort since a bilateral summit in Agra (India), July 2001, where leaders of the two rival nations failed to reach a peace agreement.

On January 5, the day after the start of the SAARC Summit, Prime Minister (PM) Vajpayee and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf held a bilateral meeting. The next meeting is a historical meeting, which is the first step towards the resumption of peace efforts between the two main countries in South Asia. This meeting produced a refreshing surprise, namely in the form of an agreement between the two leaders to start a comprehensive dialogue, which will begin in February 2002. Vajpayee and Musharraf also share the belief that the negotiation process will eventually resolve the Kashmir conflict, which has lasted for a long time. more than half a century and is the main source of disputes between India and Pakistan which are both nuclear-armed.

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State of diplomatic relations between the two countries

The ups and downs of relations between India and Pakistan in the context of diplomatic relations are experiencing ups and downs between the two. Tensions between India and Pakistan are getting tighter. Troops of the two neighboring countries were reportedly involved in fierce gunfire in the border area located in the disputed Kashmir region. At that time India immediately adopted a very surprising foreign policy. All transportation links that unite India and Pakistan were cut off. from land and air are not permitted transportation facilities that connect the two countries. And likewise Pakistan, expelled the Indian ambassador in Pakistan to return to India. In 1972, Pakistan represented by PM Zulfiqor Ali Bhutto and India represented by PM Indhira Gandhi met in Simla and agreed to end various kinds of confrontations and replace them with more harmonious economic cooperation relations. The Simla Agreement on December 17, 1972, was the Line of Agreement Control, where both countries must respect each other without reducing its position to the limit agreed upon by both parties. In 1974 the government of the Khasmir state announced that according to the constituents, Khasmir was part of Indian territory and the decision was rejected by Pakistan.

Relations between India and Pakistan in the period 19891996 were more colored by separatist movements in the border region. In 1999, for the first time India and Pakistan signed a joint agreement, to reaffirm the joint commitment of the two countries in the Simla Accord and take a number of steps called Confidence Building Measure (CBM). The agreement was attended by the prime ministers of each country, of which India was represented by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pakistan is represented by Nawaz Syarif. Still in the same year, there was a military coup in Pakistan which was carried out by General Pervez Musharraf. In addition, tensions also occur due to nuclear tests during the Kargil war. In 2001, the two countries held a meeting to discuss tensions occurring in the area of line of control. The meeting which lasted for two nights did not produce any agreement and was deadlocked. But the impasse met a bright path in 2002 after mediation by the international community. In 2003, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf agreed to end the tensions and ceasefire in the line of control of the Khasmir region. For the first time also in 2004 a bilateral meeting was held on the composite dialogue agenda that presented various levels of high-ranking officials in the governments of the two countries.

In November, new Indian Prime Minister Manmohanh Singh said he would reduce the number of Indian troops in the Khasmir region. And in 2006 around 5,000 troops were withdrawn to India. Until 2014, bilateral relations between the two countries continued to experience ups and downs of diplomatic relations. Although there is already a framework for cooperation in terms of trade in goods and services

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between the two countries, it does not mean reducing tension in the military defense of the two countries. India's stance that continues to take a tough stance against Pakistan is also a dilemma when a cooperation agreement is entered into by the two countries. A war that has been going on for years 1947, 1965, and 1971 did not change the status of the disputed territory in the slightest. Like so many of the colonies of other European countries, who struggled to reconcile the problems of modern borders with ancient identities. The interests of the two countries can be seen from how the attitude of India and Pakistan to jointly maintain the disputed territory in the Jammu region Khasmir. Despite various kinds of mediation and conflict resolution carried out by international institutions in this case the UN security council. However, it seems that the various agreements do not have a strong position to reconcile tensions between the two countries.

CONCULSION

Conflict over the Kashmir region involving two countries, namely India and Pakistan, has been going on for a long time, namely from 1947. The conflict has yet to find a common ground for peace. Various attempts have been made to reconcile the two countries but ended in failure. This has caused ups and downs for diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The seizure of Kashmiri region apparently had an impact on India's integration which gave birth to Pakistan. Since 1948, this problem has involved the United Nations. As the highest organization in the world, the United Nations has repeatedly issued resolutions to hold a referendum. But until the end of 1977 a referendum was never held. Since the existence of the Simla Agreement, Kashmir's struggle has led to Kashmir nationalism which demands independence as an independent state without joining India or Pakistan. That is because one of the contents of the Simla agreement is that all problems between India and Pakistan will be resolved bilaterally. In the end the involvement, effort and role of the United Nations seemed to be in vain and not valued because the referendum that had been decided by the UN had never been carried out by India and Pakistan. Whereas the involvement of the United Nations was at the request of India and Pakistan themselves. The Simla agreement agreed upon by India and Pakistan indirectly weakened the UN's resolution to the governments of India and Pakistan. Actually the United Nations solution has power over the Simla Agreement but with the defeat of the war that was received made Pakistan unable to do anything. The UN as the highest international organization and based on the UN Charter, the UN should be able to act more and pressure India and Pakistan to hold a referendum. Many things can be done by the United Nations for example by giving incentives to India and Pakistan,for example by giving banana or

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an Indian and Pakistani blockade. The United Nations as the highest international organization cannot resolve the decades of dispute over the Kashmir region between India and Pakistan, so the existence and usefulness of the United Nations has been questioned. The UN cannot resolve a conflict that is taking place inthe world then does not rule out the possibility of world ideals wanting peace will not be realized, because it does not rule out the possibility that state actors will choose the path war to solve problems or conflicts that are facing his country. The UN must be even more assertive towards India and Pakistan to comply with the solutions provided by the UN. Other non-state actors such as SAARC and UNHCR are expected to be able to urge India and Pakistan to open up and accept the assistance and solutions provided by the United Nations.

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