

**Power versus Peace Model:
The Modelling of Peace in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir in a
New Regional Realignment**

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Abstract:

The study investigates the complicated situation of stalemate between India and Pakistan. The study maintains that the geo-economical and geo-regional significance of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has a leaner relationship with geostrategic importance in the South Asian regional setting. The degree of interdependence between China and Pakistan could be a gentle nudge to Pakistan's peace efforts. CPEC carry spillover effects and the potential to shake the equilibrium in geo-regional and geostrategic paradigm. Peace in Kashmir is the first time in China's best interest as an emerging global power. Beijing is now a beneficiary of peace in the region to maintain its linear relationship with the Chinese rise. The absence of the powerful broker was a missing factor that kept the Kashmir dispute lingering. The study's main contribution is to devise the peace formula, keeping in mind the changing regional dynamics. The lack of the USA's commitment to resolving the Kashmir issue was because there was a missing link of geographic proximity and interdependence. At the same time, Beijing has a direct geographic connection with Kashmir, India, and Pakistan. It could play a powerful peace broker's role if the interdependence between Islamabad and Beijing increases. It is the right time to keep the Kashmir dispute priority, keeping the geostrategic dimension from Unipolar to the bipolar world. China has a crucial role.

Key terms: Geo-regional, Geo-strategic, Peace formula, Peace broker, Kashmir dispute

INTRODUCTION

Kashmiris are struggling for peace from the clutches of the hard power of India since 1947. India as an aggressor than aggressed Kashmiris to market her brand of peace. India processes enormous resources as a state actor to consolidate her frame of peace. Peace needs to be rescued from misinterpretation. Attaining peace by power was first imposed by a Kashmiri origin Behrman Pandith Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1947. He promised to masses of the state that accession is conditional on the right to self-determination. He consistently maintained '*when peace would return, Kashmiris will be given a chance to decide their future*'. Indian Prime Minister took the dispute to UNSC, which was having an immediate result of the first ceasefire in 1949. However, the unending conflict is continued. Therefore, peace is maintained by India as per the stated interpretation of India. She controlled the land and gained the time by involving and engaging the U.N. until the Kashmir dispute lingered in misinterpretation of peace was strategic policy of India. The net result is that India's prime minister managed the conflict instead of resolving it. Indian sole strategy is to

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maintain the status quo by hook or crook but at the human cost of the Kashmiri people. Therefore, Indian sole interest is controlling land instead of the masses.

Peace by power farmed Negative Peace and India is banking in it. Negative peace was maintained in 1949 when the first ceasefire was proclaimed by UNCIP and appointed the UNMOIGP to monitor the ceasefire along the Line dividing the Kashmir between Azad Jammu and Kashmir controlled by Pakistan and the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The first phase of the negative peace continued till 1965 for 6 years. From 1949 to 1984, almost 13 resolutions had been passed by UNCIP; however, peace was not attained. 1965 war is a result of these weak resolutions, which ended in another negative peace agreement, i.e. the Tashkent agreement between Indian Prime Minister Shastri and President of Pakistan Ayoub Khan culminated to implement the U.N. Resolutions. This cycle of negative peace lasted for six years. With the division of East-West Pakistan in 1971 and India's massive support to the militant wing of East Pakistan, Mukti Bhani fueled the hostility. Moreover, the ceasefire line transformed into the "Line of Control (LoC)" in Shimla in 1974.

The biltrasm came in play from Shimla agreement as per the charter of the U.N. This third phase of the negative peace lasted for 18 years. In 1987, when India manured the election results of the Muslim United Front hatched the ultimate trust deficit that triggered an armed struggle against India in Kashmir. Since then, 110,000 Kashmiris laid their lives and thousands of Indian troops were killed. This situation made the conflict more lethal and violent. Kargil's unfinished business (1999) de-escalated by USA mediation further intensified the next level's bitterness. Indian turned the Kashmir valley into a militarized zone by inducting 885000 troops comprised of three cores of the Indian army 13th, 14th, and 15th in Kashmir under the northern command legally equipped by AFSPA to use the power.

Power disequilibrium is the main factor between India and Pakistan that hinders the result-oriented Dialogue from settling the long-standing dispute. India is entirely dependent upon its vast military machine on the ground in occupied Kashmir. The presence of 13th, 14th, and 15th cores stationed in Leh, Srinagar, and Udhampur, respectively, under northern command in Srinagar is the main constancy upon which Indian claim relies upon because India has no political say in Kashmir, which is the core cause of conflict.

Indian forces have created havoc with gross human rights violations to wipe off the mass resistance. The provocation of the Indian air force in Pakistan's mainland in 2019 by attacking Babakoto was de-escalated in time by the global actors' active involvement. Otherwise, it would have changed into a full-fledged nuclear war. The proactive role of international players saved South Asia from the catastrophe of mass killing. Pakistan acted like a mature state, and even though it shot down the MiG-20 but handed over the pilot back to India within 24 hours desalted the war.

Moreover, the post 9/11 scenario, provided the impetus to India to dilute the international pressure against the gross human rights violations, and therefore, gave it the leverage to use lethal weapons to kill the mass resistance with ultimate force and tag it with terrorism. The post 9/11 episode resulted in a limited ceasefire (2003) when Pakistan joined the war against terror to officially support the USA in Afghanistan.

GLOBAL ACTORS AND PEACE PROCESS

The former USSR vetoed twice from 1952 to 1959 to conclude implementing the UNCIP resolution on Kashmir. It proved fraught with utilizing the peaceful route of the UNSC. The main drive behind it was that Pakistan connected with Allied forces and entered into SEATO and CENTO. Hence, the then USSR helped India dilute international influence successfully. Therefore, India maintained its status quo in Kashmir through the instant support of the former USSR.

The USA and its allies supported Pakistan's stand on Kashmir, but the U.N. route was ceased as the 5th January UN resolutions were under the pacific dispute's mechanism. There was never the power balance despite of the Pakistan aligned with USA. Therefore, India kept the Mediation, arbitration, facilitation along with U.N. resolutions at bay. India quashed international influence with the support of the USSR. Russia is a primary military hardware supplier to India. However, Pakistan all peaceful efforts did not yield the desired results till the cold war ended and new realignment came into place.

Interpretation and Misinterpretation of Peace by Actors

It is interesting to mention here that all the conflict actors, including Kashmiris, India, and Pakistan, followed the U.N. and international community peace definition. However, there is a vast difference in the interpretations.

Kashmiris	Pakistan	U.N. and Interannual Community	India
India shall implement the U.N. resolutions of the 5 th January 1949. Sustainable peace will return	Pakistan supports that sustainable peace will have a relation with the Indian military presence.	It is a U.N. proposal for sustainable peace but not implements, and the international community supports peaceful resolution	Maharaja Hari Singh had signed the instrument of accession. Therefore, Kashmir is an integral part of India
India shall withdraw its troops, peace is maintained	Thinning of Indian troops is essential for a peaceful resolution, and the Pakistan constitution maintains that Kashmir is a disputed territory	5 th January 1949 resolution is 1. Withdrawal of troops from both sides 2. Appointment of the plebiscite administrator. 3. Plebiscite	Pakistan shall refrain to support the freedom struggle peace is maintained. And Kashmir shall shun resistance
Local Assembly elections are the arrangement to run daily affairs but not acceptance to Indian rule	Assembly elections are not a substitute for the right to self-determination.	UNCIP passed a resolution in 1952 that local elections are not a substitute for the right to self-determination	Assembly elections are testimony that Kashmir accept the Indian rule
Arbitration, Mediation, third -	Pakistan supports any third-party	Every and U.N. Chairman from 1959 till	India denies any and every third party

party involvement is an alternative to maintain the peace	Involvement, median and arbitration, and facilitation	date offered the Mediation to return the peace	inclement and resists it
Right of the resistance is the sole right of the Kashmiri people	Pakistan supports the resistance, Politically, Diplomatically and the morally	The right to self-determination is the foundation of the U.N. and parties must comply with U.N. resolutions	Resistance against Indian rule in Kashmir is "terrorism."
Tripartite talks can be the best route	Tripartite talks are the demand of Pakistan	Any and every Dialogue at any level is vital, and Pakistan and India shall resolve the dispute.	Bilateral talks are possible, but resistance and Pakistan's involvement in Kashmir halted bilateral talks since 2014.

The above table depicts the interpretation of all three parties. Indian stance differs from the rest of the two. This study tries to rescue peace from the misinterpretations and bring in the limelight the principal party's demand whose stake is involved, i.e. Kashmiris. It is interesting that India always supports the peace process but as per her own interpretations. As per the Indian version of Peace, i.e. Kashmir and Pakistan shall accept the status quo and accept the present arrangement, i.e., the Kashmir's division along LoC and convert the LoC in de facto to de jure one. It shall refrain from its support to the Kashmiris freedom fighters. Peace can be maintained because India has enough troops to kill any and every voice in occupied Kashmir as having the expertise to kill the Sikh, Assam, and northeast movements.

Contrary to Indian position, the Kashmir dispute is, and will, remain the core foreign policy issue of Pakistan. The presence of the UNGOIP offices in Srinagar, Muzaffarabad, Rawalpindi, and New Delhi to monitor the ceasefire is the testimony of its disputed status on ground.

The UNCIP resolutions (5th January 1949) had already suggested the dispute's solution while recommending the right to self-determination for conflict resolution. These resolutions passed by UNCIP bestows the legal justification to the Kashmir dispute as a peaceful route; however, India's robust and aggressive diplomacy prevented these resolutions from being implemented. Huge market and economic interests are India's leverage to manage the international community. It kept the peace pendulum oscillating with various misinterpretations. Therefore, UNCIP resolutions are not executed for seven decades, even though the Kashmir dispute is raised every year at UNGC by Pakistan and supported by China, Turkey and Malaysia. Though mass movement against Indian control in 1990, 2010, 2014, and 2016 was overwhelming and extraordinary to prove that masses' rebellion against Indian rule, despite popular mass uprising, the Indian still claims it as her internal issue. India is controlling the land, killing and humiliating the masses in a regional hegemonic style. It maintains the status quo on the ground and in the international community, yet its forces brazenly involved in human rights violations in Kashmir.

Powerful Peace Broker

The new geo-economic and geo-regional discourse in the Pakistani context is the shift towards the regional balancing on board of the intercedence between Sino-Pakistan with rented interest through connectivity of the CPEC Therefore, CPEC's geostrategic significance having a linear relationship with the security environment of Pakistan. Contrary to these Western powers are under the influence of the Indian, USA and Russia are more inclined towards India to sale the weapons. However, China, as an emerging global power and influential economic power, can play a peace broker's role in consolidating the new regional alignment. Any instability or imbalance in the region would increase insecurity of the CPEC the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). China's current bitterness with India and high stakes in the success of CPEC is dialectical. It is first time in Chinese direct to be the active peace broker being the established regional power and in the race of the global power as her leverage.

Findings by Triangulation Method

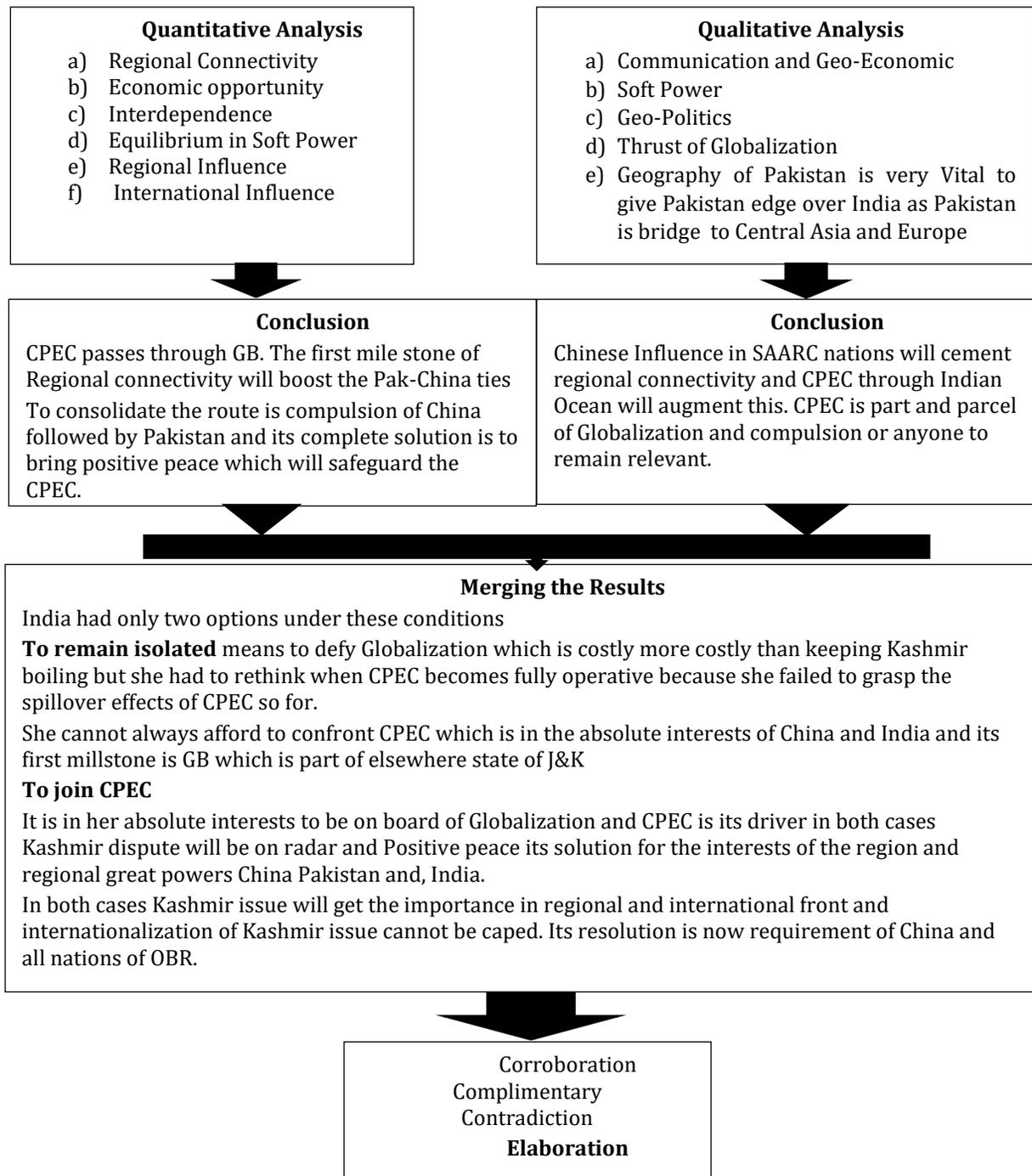
The triangulation method is applied (J.C et al. 1989, 255-74) Therefore, quantitative and qualitative data analysis is used to explore and align the study. The triangulation is potent and comprehensive in making the results. It is applied to find both results and contradictions. The value and the operative paradigm are ascertained with a different school of thought. It is mainly linked with qualitative research methods and allows the researcher to examine the data from focus groups, interviews, written archives, or other sources. For complex situation analysis, the triangulation method is often used in combination to bring various factors onboard required to bring the peace in fouling situation because interest is at the central stage.

Kashmir dispute is asymmetrical even though Kashmiris Pakistan and UN at same frequency.. Pakistan is a legal party and state actor to dispute but failed to vow international support for seven decades despite the commitment to peace. Kashmiris have no say in international mechanism; therefore, Kashmir dispute is alive because of Pakistan. The conventional power imbalance in terms of military hardware, troops' strength, and soft power gives Indian leverage to avoid the negotiations though there had been the series of the tenements since 1947 at various levels. . However, the balance tilt in Indian favour becomes sometimes semi-symmetrical when Pakistan, as a state actor, puts her weight in favor of Kashmir. By raising the Kashmir problem at different international forums, including the U.N. but it still needs substantial diplomatic manoeuvring at regional and international levels. Kashmir's weak manoeuvring makes it asymmetrical during the diplomatic and armed confrontation resistance with well-equipped diplomats and Indian forces.

This imbalance is a mega lever maintained by India and is regularly and consistently manipulating and cashing. India has direct access to Kashmir, which is her main strength. A balance is required to influence because Pakistan has not enough power standing to vow global support neither in favour of implementing the United Nations resolutions nor bringing India for meaningful Dialogue. Hence, Islamabad is not able to push peace efforts with India unilaterally; therefore, this imbalance needs to be addressed.

In the preponderance of Indian power but not absolute power due to Pakistan's nuclear deterrence, India has much international influence of being a mega economy and huge market. The answer to this problem had been sought in this study to support conflict resolution.

Table:2



Beyond the industrially, economically, and politically, the geo-economical dimension has a strong relationship with the region's security. The geographic proximity with Kashmir has strong relations with the overall project of the CPEC. The impact of the enhanced regional connectivity is tagged with the new geostrategic alliance between Pakistan and China. India tried utmost that Pakistan shall not integrate with China. She is not comfortable that China shall share the road infrastructure

with Pakistan. The logic is simple. More Pakistan is integrated with China, more the chances of Chinese support over Kashmir issue. This demonstration has been observed when China put the Kashmir issue at UNSC three times.

China tried to engage India in joining the CPEC project and resolve the Kashmir issue even bilaterally. China mediated between Bangladesh and Myanmar to address the Rohingya issue, which is the primary example of China's intention to break the noninterference shell and play its role as the mega-regional actor and powerful broker of South Asia and Southeast Asia.

Indian position amid the robust regional connectivity is mired as India has the same position with China as Pakistan. This scenario can have both negative and positive impacts in the future, but the Kashmir question will keep on the radar of discussion because CPEC and the Kashmir issue will go side by side.

The 56 billion dollars' economic booster is augmented by the overall objective of BRI, of which approximate cost is predicted as \$21.1 trillion. BRI has tremendous potential to resonate with the winds of prosperity. The overall change is geo-economics, followed by China's international relations and its bond with the partner states. The alliance of Pakistan and China is already in a Joint venture of JF-17 thunder, conventional weapons, and nuclear energy, Chinese friendship with Pakistan has depth.

Moreover, China has always maintained its position on Kashmir and recognizes it has disputed status against India's claims that Kashmir is its integral part. China is not aloof of Kashmir's situation and hence raised the concern in 2016 about the gross human rights violations of Indian security machine to kill the indigenous mass uprising by force.

Under the tense circumstances of India-Pakistan relations when the LoC is hot. India and Pakistan forces are at eyeball to eyeball any tussle, bringing the Kashmir region to war. It can now directly hit Chinese interest in the region because economic, energy, and communication both in the road and maritime directly affect the Kashmir issue. Under these circumstances, China would not be able to avoid strategic and security relations with Pakistan.

Kashmir can also be aligned with Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and China. The new route will create a new alignment. More the traffic on the corridor, the more the chances that Kashmir is introduced among the neighboring nations. Therefore, CPEC is a driver to introduce the significance of Kashmir for geo-economic interests and will enhance the importance for the resolution of the Kashmir dispute peacefully and amicably.

The northern part of Kashmir is now a bridge between China, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan. CPEC have spillover effects. Therefore, its southern part controlled by India, which is boiling, cannot be brushed away. The southern part can also be the bridge between China and the Middle East and open new economic opportunities for South Asia's two significant economies and powers.

CPEC has a linear relation with geo-economics and regional connectivity. Therefore, it will affect regional politics followed by South Asia's geopolitics because there is also the relationship between interests and international relations. Instead, the majority of scholars think that interest is the sole driver of international relations.

CPEC is one of the flagship projects of BRI. China is already at the headline of the significant powers regarding the economy, soft trade power, and global power's diplomatic domain. The project associated with China had already raised Pakistan's importance and China's trade and strategic partner. China gave this project more importance through the bleak security situation in Baluchistan, where deep port Gwadar is located and the Xinyang province was some news about Ugair is always in the press. These all circumstances prove that this corridor's significance is much vital than other overall over the initiative of the 2000 old concept of the Silk road.

Islamabad's compulsion to keep G.B. in the disputed territories' domain; otherwise, India will adhere to the same logic to integrate her occupied part when the mass movement against Indian rule progresses. This disputed status can keep the Kashmir dispute alive. This disputed status can keep Kashmir on the regional and international radar through CPEC. In the long run, actors require to play a role in the final settlement of Kashmir as per the aspirations of the masses.

Chinese presence in regional alliance such as SAARC will be more boosted, and there will be equilibrium among the states who are members. SAARC can be exploited by one power that shares the border with the majority of the small nations of this alliance and exerts its influence; this regional organization will be better positioned to mitigate the gaps between the member states and resolve the disputes.

KASHMIR AS BRIDGE/ROAD TO REGIONAL PEACE

A new situation has arisen after the CPEC domestically, regionally, and internationally. Therefore, keeping the geography of Kashmir involved in CPEC, Kashmir can emerge as a bridge rather than a point of the conflict between India and Pakistan. Hostility between Pakistan and India remained the critical barrier to reducing poverty elevation in the region; therefore, interdependence is the compulsion globally and regionally for both developing nations. Hence, neither India nor Pakistan can survive in isolation while keeping igniting the Kashmir conflict. Kashmir can be an economic bridge that had hampered sustainable security and more significant economic development in the entire region. It is vital to mention since Pakistan is a sovereign nation; Therefore, she has the absolute right as per international law to agree in its national interests. CPEC correlates with the region's economic and security sustainability and the token of Pakistan's interdependence with China. It also carries strategic significance. The centrality of the Kashmir dispute is embedded in the security matrix of South Asia. CPEC is the result of moving forward in the right direction because it serves Pakistan and China's interests collectively. There is a quantum of interdependence in various areas of mutual interest.

Contradiction: Influencing the Regional Hegemon for Peace

Numerous leading scholars have raised the concern that the BRI is the ambitious Chinese drive and the new world order. Few researchers maintain that China is not stretching its power muscles on the board of geo-economics. USA had criticized the role of the new bank AIIB. The USA is trying to curtail Chinese influence. There is a clear indication that India is unhappy with Pakistan's strategic position, particularly in China's alignment in the post-CPEC scenario. RAW primarily focused on the CPEC and spent thousands of dollars to sabotage it. India is funding terrorist groups, NGOs, think tanks to destabilize Baluchistan (International New York Times 2015). India is establishing a renewed relationship with Vietnam and Japan to tackle China. India contentedly and regularly

raised an eyebrow to criticize the passage of the CPEC through G.B., which it claims is the disputed territory and Pakistan is not entitled to pass the road through disputed territory. However, neither Pakistan nor China gives any heed to the Indian claim. CPEC development is in progress with maximum capacity and full gear.

Indian and China bilateral trade are still more than the amount spent on CPEC; therefore, some contradictions have direct relevance to this study. However, there is friction between India and China. Therefore, the importance of CPEC has geo-political and strategic significance. If India joins CPEC, she can be more benefitted than Pakistan because of her size of the market. The market availability required increasing her export as a mega-state having the maximum potential of raw material. The search for new markets is paramount for the economy. China already holds the Aksai Chin 38000 Sq. Kilometres and the Trans Karakorum track of 5180 sq. Kilometers modulation has direct relevance with the dispute of Kashmir. China is also already part of the dispute. The LAC that connects Indians occupied Jammu and Kashmir is named Line of actual control since the 1963 war. It is the defacto border between India and China.

It is imperative to bring on record that there are some profound contradictions. I.e. China still wants to maintain the balance and equilibrium between Pakistan and Indian relations simultaneously. She is maintaining the relationship with China also and avoided direct conflict in 2015. Sino-India trade reached \$71.6 billion, which is more than the Chinese investment in CPEC and Present Xi Jinping had assured that they want to increase the trade with India further by billion dollars in coming years; however, the tension on Doklhamma could not be avoided. China gave a major blow to Indian forces in the area.

It is essential to mention that despite the CPEC passes through the G.B. or erstwhile state of the Jammu and Kashmir. However, neither China nor Pakistan had announced any development project for G.B. However. They would still reap the fruits when CPEC becomes fully operative. The passage of the considerable traffic along the corridor will bring economic opportunities. The four projects which are introduced in AJK are under process.

The criticism of India that CPEC is like the marshal plan to extend the tentacles of Chinese influence and exceptionalism is just white propaganda because the Marshal plan was curtailing Russia's influence. The USA totally and entirely planned marshal plan. There was a strategy to build the infrastructure; however, OBR is funded by the Asia Infrastructure fund AIIB with fifty signatories. Thus, the partners have the stake same as the CPEC, for which China has invited entire partners to invest. KSA is now entirely on board to collaborate in the investment.

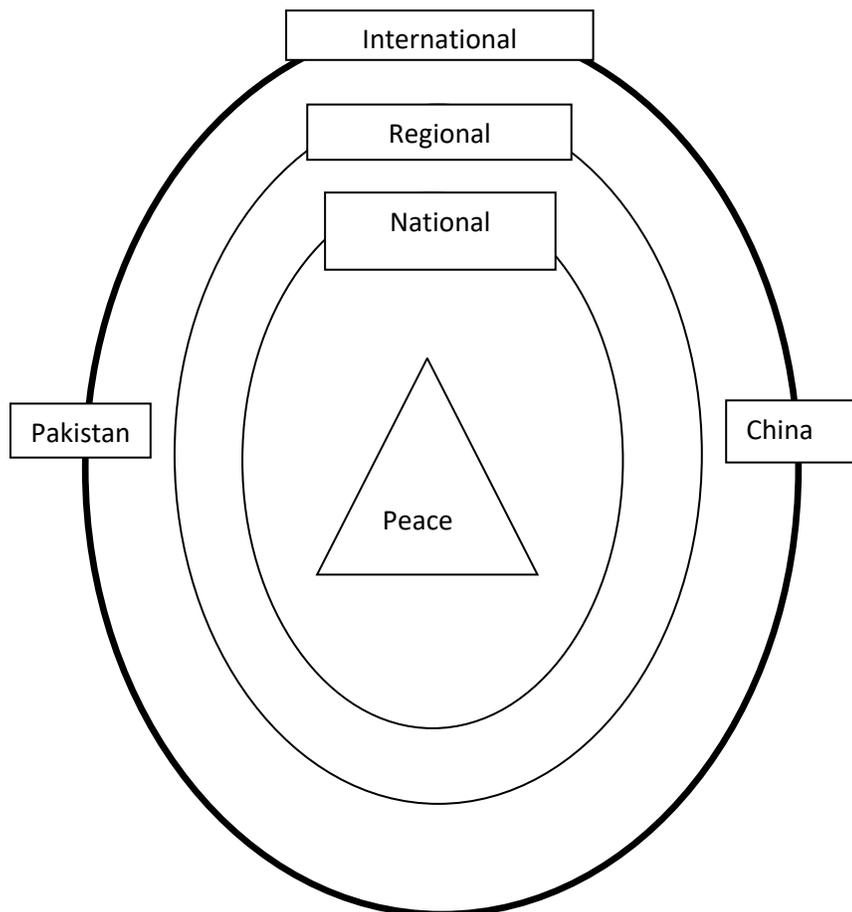
Elaboration: Negative and Positive Peace

There are cross-cutting and interdependent relations between China and Pakistan in post-completion of the CPEC. Its further connection with OBR carries spillover effects. It is proved to test the hypothesis and build the theories that reveal that interdependence leads to chain gagging and buck-passing, which is a logical sequence when interests collide. It is now the interest of China. It is the sole benefit for her to give a gentle nudge to the resolution of the Kashmir conflict. Furthermore, equilibrium in the regional influence in Chinese favor will push his international influence and the partners like Pakistan, stuck in the Kashmir issue.

The situation had emerged favoring Kashmir, and China requires a gentle nudge to resolve the Kashmir Issue. At the same time, his regional and international stature will play a pivotal role. Chinese have a better understanding of the Indian, and she knows peace by power is not the answer upon which India insists. The status quo will not satisfy the primary party and Pakistan, i.e. negative peace, will not serve the results. Her ally Pakistan is never comfortable until and unless peace is not given a chance positively. India cannot sustain the state structures of the violence in IoK in the name of the law's maintenances and order. However, she will silence the armed resistance in coming years since Kashmir's right to self-determination has a robust mass support base. Hence resistance will not calm down, and India will keep utilizing the hard power to quell the resistance through her state structures of violence.

Adding more knowledge to current understanding or theory development is vital to carry this study beyond what is already known is the characteristics of this study. The study is structured in a logical sequence. It depends upon the compulsion and the emerging situation, i.e. the Indian population is 1,3 Billion in the 2017 census, equal to 107.74% of the world population. The same is the situation of Pakistan having a considerable population of 197 Million. This is increasing beyond their resources; therefore, both Narendra Modi led BJP Government or the Imran Khan-led PTI govt top priority is economic growth which has a direct relationship with world-leading economy China. The economy cannot be reviewed in isolation both the states need more markets and more opportunities.

Chart-1.



- 1) The multi-level analysis revealed that steps towards conflict resolution of Kashmir demand a multidimensional approach. They were missing so far. New domestic, political, legal, developmental followed by regional and international influence having interplay between them have changed the scenario (as shown in the above chart-1).
- 2) There is a relationship between conflict, violence (structured and unstructured), and peace. The other's demeaning stereotype is developed between India and Pakistan and Kashmir's and India's. Fear, anger, mistrust, hatred, and bitterness are prevalent, which is not now in the interests of none of the actors; Therefore, Peace is now the requirement of the region's powerful actors.

CONCLUSION

In the backdrop of the triangulations, a logical equation had been generated while brining all dimensions of Kashmir conflict in play ranging from Kashmir specific, national, regional, and international in the backdrop of timing and the complexity of the Kashmir dispute. It is anticipated that shift is generated away from the three types of power, i.e., Threat power, Exchange power, and Integrative power, whereas soft power is more critical (Nye, 2008: 94) for entire conflict actors. Negative Peace for India means that it will be able to eradicate the armed resistance within a couple of years. The Peace as per Indian interpretations is restored because Mr Modi decided to lift the delimitation and change the demography and install RSS Chief Minister. The abrogation of the Special Article 370 and 35/A on 5th August 2019 was its first step.

Under these circumstances, positive peace has no relevance when state structures of violence are augmented politically. Positive peace cannot be attained in a vacuum; therefore, the problem is solved as per the exchange, and integrative power needs to be on the cards creatively and productively (Boulding 1989:25). However, speaking truth to power is the Gandhian way which needs peaceful but consistent struggle.

The robust regional equilibrium is under the influence having spillover effects. It addresses the regional dimension and influences international ones; however, positive peace has still challenged because structured violence of India's state has no direct challenge from the peace-loving international community despite the massive human rights violations perpetrated by Indian military machine in IloJK. It is a pre-requisite to John Galtung's positive peace module. See the logical equation elaborated from the qualitative data analysis in a given situation in Kashmir.

$$PP = \frac{Ss + Ss\sqrt{N2 + Ks}}{is}$$

P.P. Positive Peace =

Ss Sustained indigenous struggle at all levels

Ss Sustained domestic and regional support

Np Maximum regional states on board

Sp Kashmir specific CBM

(Multiplied By)

Is International. Support

John Galtung gives the solutions when one module cannot apply in Toto in another situation like in Kashmir. He mentions: "For anyone theory, there is almost no limit to how deeply one can penetrate. One can condition and consequences in all directions" (1967:67). No eternal peace can be solved under the eternal grand peace theory (2013:16). He defines peace as a relation between two or more parties, and the parties are inside or between parties' groups, nations, and the states and regions or the civilizations.

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