

Implementation of Kashmir as an independent state in South Asia

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Abstract

The study investigates the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir as a manifestation of a disagreement between the two countries and emphasizes the factors that are required for the state to act independently, including international law perspective, economic history, natural resource production, geography, and culture. According to the findings of the study, India and Pakistan have rejected the first two options of formal partition and autonomy, but the third option, an independent state, will remain the most viable option for the foreseeable future because neither India nor Pakistan can rule the entire region of Kashmir. As a result, the emergence of an independent state in Asia is considered a legitimate, negotiated solution to the Kashmir dispute. It is asserted here that as long as both India and Pakistan maintain their historically defensive positions, there is little hope for long-term peace in Kashmir. The study further contends that Kashmir's independence is the only way to ensure a long-term settlement to the Kashmir dispute as well as regional peace in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: Kashmir conflict; India; Pakistan; independent state; natural resources

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Introduction

There are four countries that make up the South Asian Subcontinent: Pakistan, India, China, and Afghanistan. Kashmir is in the north of the South Asian Subcontinent (Hilali 2001). Today, it covers a lot of lands. It includes the "Indian-administered state of Jammu and Kashmir (the Kashmir Valley, Jammu, and Ladakh), the Pakistani-administered Azad Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, and the Chinese-administered regions of Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract" (Hilali 2001) Beyond the part of the subcontinent it ruled directly, the British had left behind 562 sovereign entities. There was a clause that each state had the option to stay independent, join Pakistan, or join India. As the two new governments tried to acquire the most strategically important states, such as Hyderabad and Kashmir, a violent struggle erupted. As Kashmir was more than 70% Muslim, Pakistan demanded that a vote be held in the region. Even so, India said that because the Maharaja of Kashmir was a Hindu, he had the right to take the state into India. This is what they said. Even though India and Pakistan were celebrating their independence, they started a secret war in Kashmir. The fight for that state is still going on today. People of India and Pakistan fought three wars, including 1947, 1965, and 1971. The 1947 war did not change the status of Kashmir but did lead to the 1971 split of West and East Pakistan into two separate countries: Pakistan and Bangladesh (Tremblay 2009). In the past,



India and Pakistan thought of each other as enemies. Because there is not a lot of trust between the countries, they take a lot of steps to protect their own interests and security.

First, they take steps to improve their military power, which starts an arms race in the area. As a second way to get a balance of power, they form alliances with other countries that are powerful around the world. Third, Pakistan helps India's insurgency and vice versa. Because they are archenemies, they use these tricks to weaken each other such as the terrorist attack 1 in Mumbai, India's commercial capital, on November 26, 2008, India terminated the composite conversation between the two nations aimed at finding a resolution to the Kashmir problem and normalizing ties between the two countries (Zardari 2011). Because of this, there has been an increase in hostility between the two nuclear-armed nations in the region. When India and Pakistan were on the edge of war in 2001-02, "a catastrophic terrorist strike or a famous political murder in India might bring the relationship back to those terrible days" (Mukherjee 2009). It has been a source of friction between the two nuclear powers because of the ongoing failure of peace efforts in Kashmir. In this study, secondary sources are being utilized. Official statements and statements from both countries' leaders, as well as government documents on the Kashmir issue and survey pools, were also consulted in the research. This research article also includes citations to selected war-related newspaper stories. Additionally, this study's references include journal articles, periodicals, books, and the internet.

The study's major purpose is to investigate the feasibility of creating an independent state as a solution to many long-standing conflicts in the region. Another sub-goal is to describe a factor that aids in the creation of an independent state of Kashmir on the Asian continent.



Figure 1.
The United State of Jammu and Kashmir
(Singh 2018)

Problem statement

After the British partition of the Indian subcontinent, the Kashmir dispute arose as "one of the most intractable international crises" (Adekoye 2018). As soon as "British India" was partitioned into India and Pakistan in 1947, Kashmir became the source of a simmering war. Three wars over Kashmir have taken place, 1947, 1965, and 1971, between India and Pakistan, respectively (Adekoye 2018) in which Kashmir was just a minor factor (Indurthy 2005). Because of the Kashmir conflict, the tension between Pakistan and India has remained the same for the time being. Consequently, the goal of this study is to determine if the emergence of a Kashmir independent state could provide clues that raise the likelihood of the long-term survival of an independent state in the Asian continent.

International law perspective and Kashmir

The safety of a person or the safety of humans is linked to the safety of the whole world. A person's safety is a sign of the safety of the whole community. Every person has the basic right to live, cherish, and succeed in life under international law. These rights are available to every individual across the globe irrespective of his caste, colour, creed, religion, and geography. The provisions of international law and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), clearly entitle fundamental human rights to the people. In the light of theoretical prism, right to self-determination is primarily about the provision of free right to the people of any community to decide about the socio-political, economic and cultural status. International law contemplates the right to self-determination a fundamental human right, and also this principle of self-determination is considered to be a notable part of the Charter of United Nations. Right to self-determination under international norms and principles is purely vested with people. Deci and Ryan (2004) developed the Right to Self-Determination Theory (RST) in international relations. This theory is primarily concerned to concentrate on backing inherent human tendencies and motivations in an effective or influential manner.

Kashmir is considered to have almost entire prerequisites necessary for the state to be recognized as a state in the international arena. It possesses well-defined territory, a population of more than 13 million which is quite greater than the population of many of African and European states and has been exercising a self-governance system in history. Besides this, it is a state with multiple resources and also possesses peculiar language, culture, and history. After the partition of the Sub-continent, India illegally occupied the state of Jammu and Kashmir and denied them the right to self-determination given by United Nations under international law. It has deployed massive troops and is on the way to bringing demographic changes to the State. India has carried out massive human rights violations in Indian occupied Kashmir. In the past thirty years, almost 100,000 Kashmiris have died in their fight against Indian brutalities. India has tried to undermine the freedom struggle of the Kashmiri people by deploying 900,000 troops in the valley and has imprisoned the people in an open jail (kashmirstudy.com).

The Kashmir problem

In 1947, as the British left South Asia, the problems in the territory's structure and in its periphery became exposed. Until then, they had been ignored. When Hindustan and Pakistan agreed to settle on partition conditions, princely states were given the choice of joining either Pakistan, India or remaining independent. Hari Singh, the Maharaja of Kashmir, thought that if he waited to rule, he could keep Kashmir's independence. Even though many people were waiting for him to rule, Maharajah Hari Singh was afraid to do so. Owing to the large size and pre-eminence of the state, he was "toying with the idea of declaring its independence" (Jha 2014). Hence, the initial State size and

power made him think about declaring it "independence," so he thought about it a lot (Jha 2014). It was because of that so he asked for "more time to make up his mind and wanted to come to an agreement with both India and Pakistan" (Adekoye 2018). The agreement was signed by Pakistan, but not by India. His attempt to "keep the independence of Kashmir" failed because of his methods of delaying. A revolt among his Muslim people along the western frontiers of the state and the participation of Pashtun tribal leaders from Pakistan" engulfed him in a chain of events (Akhtar 2010 in Adekoye 2018). After the partition of India, sectarian violence raced throughout the country and into Kashmir. When the Princely State of Poonch was formed in 1947, Muslims residing in the area had not yet reconciled with Hindu authority and started a separatist campaign, for assistance and nutrition, they resorted to "tribal regions of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province "However, Pakistan's legal position became more tenuous as a result of unlawful tribal invasion. When the government sought to deport the movement (Adekoye 2018). In 1948, the United Nations intervened in a cease-fire that took place in January 1949, bringing an end to localized fighting. When India and Pakistan agreed to a cease-fire along what is known as the "line of control" in July that same year, the area's governance was divided in half. The division along that line, which was seen at the time as a temporary expedient, has persisted and continues to exist.

Methods

Secondary sources are used in this investigation. Secondary sources, such as official remarks and speeches from both nations' leaders as well as government records on the Kashmir dispute and survey pools were also utilized. Selected newspaper articles regarding the war are also cited in this research article. Moreover, Journal articles, publications, published books, and internet sources are all examined in this study's for secondary sources. The secondary academic and non-academic texts are examined using content analysis (Mayring 2021). An acceptable resolution to the long-running Kashmir conflict is suggested by the study's analysis of the available data, which takes into account shifting ground circumstances. Methods for restoring goodwill between India and Pakistan are suggested based on the findings.

Assuming that Kashmir is a danger to South Asian security and development, this study also examines the role of Kashmir in the tensions between India and Pakistan. As a way to identify nationalistic voices on the Kashmiri side of the equation, this research uses the UN Charter on the Rights to Self-Determination as a foundation for determining nationalistic yearnings.

This research uses the constructivist philosophy to conduct an analysis. Inter- and intra-state connections may be seen from a variety of angles. The research uses a constructivist methodological approach to place itself into a small epistemic framework.

Self-determination and Kashmir

Self-Determination and Sovereignty in the United Nations When it comes to the state's territorial integrity, there is a major source of conflict between the principle of self-determination and the norm of state sovereignty. There are many different definitions of self-determination, but it is generally understood that people should be able to make their own democratic, economic and/or cultural decisions. The norm of sovereignty, on the other hand, refers to a state's claim to be the exclusive political authority within a certain geographical area, which is recognized by other states. When an aspiring population wants to break away from an existing state, it becomes an issue (Taras & Ganguly 2015). This might occur by seeking to build their own independent state (secessionism) or by joining another state (irredentism). A fundamental part of the notion of state sovereignty is made of two key components.

A small amount of attention is given to the compromise solution of Kashmir's "independent state," with some reasonable and appropriate clues that provided a path and bolstered the right of self-determination of the Kashmiri people, which will ultimately lend clues to the existence of an independent state on the globe of the world.

Azad Kashmir citizens survey 2017

Since April 2005, Tanveer Ahmed has been doing independent research on Kashmir conflict. His research has not been stopped. In 2017, he carried out a survey in the portion of Kashmir that is under Pakistani administrative control. The questionnaire includes 10,000 individuals, male and female, and the findings show that 73 percent of respondents want to see Kashmir become an independent state, while 27 percent want to integrate with Pakistan and 0 percent decided to vote to count with India (Ahmed 2017).

In addition, the well-known Kashmiri political leader Yaseen Malik, who is also the chairman of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front, delivered a speech in 2014 at the Jammu Kashmir Assembly in Indian-held Kashmir. In his speech, he confirmed that there have been a number of surveys carried out in Indian-held Kashmir between the years 1999 and 2014, and the results indicated that 85 percent of the population wants a sovereign state they don't want to remain either with India or Pakistan.

In my assessment, I looked at all of the components that are imperative for the existence of a sovereign state, such as international laws, natural resources, geographic location, population density, water availability, geological resources, linguistic culture, and traditions. Kashmir had a population of around 6 million people when India and Pakistan were established in 1947, with the majority of them concentrated in the fertile valley of the Jhelum River, which is part of the Indus River system. Kashmir is well-irrigated by tributary networks to the Indus River, which provides a reliable supply of water. Due to the abundance of water in the region, it is only natural for agriculture to flourish, particularly in the lush and fertile valleys. Agriculture is the primary means of subsistence for the great majority of the population. Kashmir's large water supply allows it to sustain more productive agricultural operations than Pakistan and India, which are less irrigated. The Kashmiri people ate a lot of rice. In the 1940s, horticulture also rose to prominence. People in the area made their living via handicrafts including woolen goods and woodcarvings, as well as tourists. Handicrafts and tourism, on the other hand, brought in the most money for the country, earning its inhabitants a well-deserved worldwide reputation for their ingenuity and beauty (Bouzas 2012; Burki 2007)

It is a well-known historical reality that the economy suffers when conflict and violence are in power. This was especially evident in the Kashmir area beginning in the 1980s, when the economy was severely harmed. Agriculture, horticulture, industry, handicrafts, and tourism are all important in Kashmir. There was a heavy reliance on tourism in the valleys and tourist destinations. The Kashmir region has been considered as a prospective growth area for tourism, alongside agriculture and horticulture (Ahmad & Hussain 2011) can't help but be mesmerized by the natural splendor of Kashmir. With its snow-covered mountains, floral meadows, glaciers, and lakes, Kashmir has been likened as a paradise on Earth (Islam 2014).

Results and Discussion

Solution 1: Formal partition

Kashmir is a mountainous region. Many other plans for partitioning India and Pakistan have been discussed throughout the Indo-Pakistani peace negotiations, but the basic idea has remained the same. India and Pakistan will concede on a formal international boundary in Kashmir, either the current Line of Control (LOC) or an adapted and negotiated border, and both sides will retain "sovereign

power over the corresponding parts of the state that fall under their judicial authority post-partition" in accordance with this principle (Yusuf & Najam 2009:1520-1521). A "soft border" and demilitarization of the area might then be adopted with the goal of reducing militancy, promoting peace, and enabling "human and economic interactions to restore normality" to the lives of Kashmiri people after an international boundary has been established (Yusuf & Najam 2009:1521- 1522).

In polls, a large majority of Kashmiris support accepting the Line of Control (LOC) as a permanent border in some form, while 74% believe that "withdrawal of all Pakistani forces would improve the chances of resolving the dispute" and 69% believe that "withdrawal of all Indian forces" would do the same, indicating widespread support for these proposals among the Kashmiri people (Bradnock 2010:28). There are various options to move the border away from the Line of Control, including one that calls for the Muslim-majority "Vale of Kashmir" to be transferred to Pakistan, giving Pakistan the push, it needs to stop supporting Kashmiri fighters and thus its support for partition (Indurthy & Haque 2010:38-39). However, this idea had been failed because Pakistan will continue to reject this idea. We do not agree with this type of agreement.

Solution 2: Joint autonomy

For Kashmir, the second plan that has received the greatest attention from all parties concerned, and which seems to have the best chance of being implemented, has been to offer full autonomy to both Pakistani Azad Kashmir and Indian Jammu and Kashmir. There are numerous variations of this proposal that all follow the same general plan: the entire Kashmir region would be granted maximum autonomy by India and Pakistan, effectively giving self-rule, in conjunction with demilitarization of the region and the opening up of borders into a state of "soft borders," much like the previous partition proposal (Yusuf & Najam 2009) While Article 370 of the Indian Constitution does provide the legal basis for Kashmiri self-rule, it has been systematically undermined and ignored in the wake of the region's several civil wars and insurrections (Baba 2014). Changes suggested to this proposal revolve primarily around "the form and type of autonomy, and the mechanisms through which the arrangement would be offered," such as whether or not the region would be awarded independent or joint autonomy, or in other words divided into separate administrative and autonomous provinces or a single, united one respectively (Kurr 2015). We do not agree with this type of agreement.

Make an appeal for freedom whose freedom, is it?

Proposals for autonomy vary according to two main concepts. The Kashmir Study Group (KSG) recommends that the whole territory be separated into five independent provinces, each with its own set of laws and government. Kashmir; Jammu; Ladakh (a region of Indian Jammu and Kashmir); Azad Kashmir; and the Northern Areas of Pakistan (historically a part of Kashmir that remains separate from Azad Kashmir) (Baba 2014). They would have "free access to one another, as well as both India and Pakistan," while maintaining their own democratic constitution(s) and the legislature for all local issues other than defense and foreign affairs, which would be the joint responsibility of both India and Pakistan through "defense arrangements" that would be designed at a later time (Baba 2014).

To solve cross-regional issues and demilitarize the whole area, these structures would function alongside a single high-level governing body with "representatives from each of the five entities as well as from India and Pakistan" (Baba 2014). As a group of Kashmiri emigrants in the United States who support India, the KSG has made proposals for autonomy across India-Pakistan divide, with even General Musharraf suggesting autonomy through his "four-point proposal to identify regions that need a solution for determining their status," which included Kashmir and the possibility of self-rule and the development of a "joint authority." General Musharraf served as President of Pakistan from 2001 to 2008. (Baba 2014). An alternative plan seeks an "economically united boundary-less Jammu & Kashmir Economic Union with India and Pakistan jointly handling defense and

international affairs," which was put up by Jammu and Kashmir Peoples' Conference founder and leader (Sajjad Gani Lone)

Because Azad Kashmir and Jammu and Kashmir would merge, the present boundaries and LOC would become "irrelevant," albeit they would still exist theoretically (Baba 2014). According to the prior suggestion, a single Kashmir province should be administered solely by Kashmiris themselves, with the defense and international affairs of India and Pakistan controlled by them. These two responsibilities would be shared by both countries in this scenario. There would be no border between Jammu and Kashmir and Azad Kashmir, and the restrictions on migration between those two provinces would cease to have any functional purpose. This is where this approach differs from previous proposals (Baba 2014:75-76). Proposals for separate autonomy have outvoted those for joint autonomy, but both appear to be acceptable solution to this conflict that both India and Pakistan could much like the proposals calling for partition, these proposals for autonomy fail to recognize several factors that will prevent them from being implemented successfully.

Demilitarization of the territory by both India and Pakistan is a requirement that has to be met before Kashmir's autonomy can be discussed and implemented, and it also opposes partition suggestions. Demilitarization between India and Pakistan has not been achieved. Even though terrorist assaults and bloodshed in Jammu and Kashmir have decreased dramatically since 2003, Indian military and security personnel have remained on the ground across the area since the conflict began in 1989 (Staniland 2013). Jammu and Kashmir's high levels of military and security forces actually work against autonomy in the Indian state, as these forces have used repression against the Kashmiri people whenever they try to participate in state politics through mass movements and protests—primarily in an effort to gain more autonomy for the state than is currently granted (Staniland 2013). It's a vicious spiral that's prevalent in conflict zones all over the world: one side won't withdraw its military presence until the other does, and Pakistan is no exception. The breakdown of talks between India and Pakistan and the strength and influence of the Pakistani military inside Pakistan only serve to exacerbate this important issue that prevents autonomy ideas from being a feasible option. This article does not maintain a complete agreement with this stance on Kashmir.

Solution 3: Independent state: Authors perspective

A sovereign state. Creating an independent state in Kashmir is the latest and most widely supported proposal for resolving this conflict. Nearly all of the arguments in favor of Kashmiri independence from both India and Pakistan have originated from the local population. A 2010 poll found that 44 percent of Azad Kashmir residents and 43 percent of Jammu and Kashmir residents favored independence if a referendum were held (Bradnock 2010). In spite of these numbers, the great majority of individuals in Jammu and Kashmir who supported independence came from the Kashmir Valley, where "between 74% and 95%" favor independence, compared to less than 1 percent in Jammu, 30% in Ladakh, and 20% in Kargil (Bradnock 2010:28). Find agreement outside Kashmir, would be even easier with such polarized attitudes within the region towards independence, with many believing that the relationship between "state, nation, and territory" should undergo a national discussion in India to shape the view of Kashmir away from "Muslim majority province in the secular, but Hindu dominant Indian state."

In the direction of a sovereign, independent state (McGranahan 2003). In the unlikely event that such a paradigm change in national thinking could be accomplished, India and Pakistan would never be able to agree on a referendum to grant Kashmir independence because both are using an excess amount of resources in Kashmir. During the presidency of Pakistani General Pervez Musharraf, he admitted that a plebiscite on Kashmir's future was "not practical today," but Indian governments today consider a plebiscite on Kashmir's future to be "irrelevant, outdated," and are afraid that the voters will punish them if Kashmir is granted independence (Indurthy & Haque 2010).

A solution that may be accepted by both India and Pakistan, as well as almost the majority of Kashmir's inhabitants, is the proposal for an independent Kashmir. This article maintains a complete agreement with this perspective.

General arguments with independent state and discussion

Despite being in a war zone for decades Kashmiris are highly educated. Kashmir has skilled labor. It doesn't have a population problem. The combined Population of both Azad Kashmir and Indian Occupied is around about 18 million. Compared to 137 million in neighboring Punjab. Agricultural exports from Jammu and Kashmir include apples, barley, cherries, corn, millet, oranges, rice, peaches, pears, saffron, sorghum, vegetables, and wheat which could boost the GDP by a huge margin.

Enough food to feed ourselves and export

Manufactured exports include handicrafts, rugs, and shawls. Switzerland earns **20 billion\$** annually from tourism revenues. Kashmir can earn far more if there is peace in the valley. This amount alone is enough for Kashmir to not only survive but be a lot richer than India and Pakistan without any additional help. (Pakistan a country of 200 million has a budget of 40 billion dollars and India 340 billion dollars with a population of 1342 million). So, Kashmir's only tourism sector can be richer than India and Pakistan combined. Kashmir has enough rivers to not only meet its own energy needs but export energy as well. More than 50% of Kashmir is covered with forests. Kashmir has the finest quality gemstones. Kashmiri saffron is the most expensive in the world. Kashmir will have friendly relations with China and Pakistan and will ensure the working of CPEC passing through its region GB which is allowed to use Pakistan ports and definitely Kashmir can have open borders with Pakistan.

Mineral resources of Gilgit Baltistan

The Gilgit Baltistan was the Core part of Kashmir and it has been separated from the Kashmir since 1947. Gilgit-Baltistan Province is home to a wealth of diamonds, gold, and other valuable resources. For example, the Dainyor Nala arsenic deposit (arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, pyrite) is found in Gilgit-Baltistan in addition to precious stones (15 km NE of Gilgit) There is gold in alluvial placer or sediments of the Indus and Gilgit rivers and their tributaries, which is recovered by screen washing of stream sediments, copper and gold associated with gossans/red iron oxide/ochre, and base metals in the Karakoram (Shyok) Suture such as Dainyor Nala (NW of Gilgit), Barit, and Bulashgah (20 km north of Gilgit). (Also, magnetite pod in ophiolitic rocks), All of Gilgit's suburbs, including Henzil (10 km NW), Sher Qila (33 km NW), Nazbar Valley (22 km W of Yasin), Shigari Bala area of Skardu, and Golo Das, as well as the Indus Suture and its vicinity areas like Chilas, east of Gilgit, the western portion of Haramosh massif forming a lobe and possibly from the Karakoram suture.

Many pegmatites intruded in gneissic rocks contain lithium/lepidolite, sheet mica/muscovite from many pegmatite's like Astor, Bagarian or Hawa Gali, uranium from many areas; graphite from Nagar Hunza, Chalt, and Chelish and Mesozoic coal from Chapursan valley; beautiful igneous and metamorphosed different type of rocks from various areas (Malkani 2012; Malkani & Mahmood 2016; Malkani 2020a) Workers in northern territories like Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Kashmir have reported a wealth of mineral and gemstone resources, many of which might be utilized in industry for a variety of uses.

Gold-silver-platinum:

Various portions of the Indus River, including Gilgit, Chilas, Besham, and Attock, are being mined for alluvial gold (Kazmi & Abbas 2001; Ali 1951; Bhatti & Alam 1989). Australia-funded under the

Gold Exploration and Mineral Assessment Project (GEMAP) from 1992 to 1995, which produced integrated sampling and geochemical maps for the Northern regions.

Hundreds of drainage cells were found to contain gold (tributaries). A high level of anomalous gold has been found in (Malkani 2020b) of these locations. Anomalies connected with significant shear zones/Indus Suture and certain porphyry-type intrusive or altered carbonates (Clavarino, Dawney, & Sweatman 1995) have been identified. Azad Jammu and Kashmir's economy will be bolstered by all of these resources.

Aquamarine:

It is a beryllium and alumina silicate and is a member of the beryl family. Baltistan's Dassu and Khaplu (Ahmad 1969; Assistant Political Agent 1956) have reported it (Ahmad 1969). It is found in the Karakoram and NW Himalayan pegmatite. Gem pegmatite in the Gilgit-Skardu region include the lightest blue aquamarine (Kazmi & O'Donoghue 1990). Iskere, Shingus, Dusso, and Tisgtung are the most well-known deposits. Further study and development are needed in these places for the darker blue hue, high-priced aquamarine (Kazmi & Abbas 2001).

Emerald:

It belongs to the beryl family. It is prized for its bright, emerald-like color green beryl without chromium is not considered an emerald, and this is owing to the beryl's chromium presence. Emerald is often referred to as the healing stone because of the widespread belief that it has healing properties. Northern Indus Suture ophiolites include this mineral. In the Gilgit region, emerald resources may be found near Khaltaro. To put it another way, it has the potential to increase emerald output and mining activity significantly.

Ruby:

The olivine family includes it. In addition to being the August birthstone, it is claimed to drive away spirits and devils, as well as a ward against depression and stupidity, and point the way to enlightenment forever. Baltistan's Bashe-Higher and Strakin Rondu marbles (Ahmad 1969; Assistant Political Agent 1956) are said to contain it. Mineral resources in Gilgit Baltistan are plentiful, and if we export them, we can generate a significant portion of our GDP.

Mineral resources of Azad Kashmir

Revisiting the Situation There are several gemstone and mineral exploration targets located in the northern Indus Suture and Shyok Suture, and large faults with high shear density in the Karakoram, Kohistan, and NW Himalayas. These two basins are higher Azad Kashmir (from Nausehri-Sharda-Kel Taubat) and lower Azad Kashmir, which are located in the area between Muzaffarabad and Kotli. Because the Khyber-Hazara basin and the higher Azad Kashmir basin are linked, the upper Kashmir basin is sometimes known as the Khyber-Hazara-upper Kashmir basin (Uppermost Indus basin). So, the lower Kashmir basin is an eastern extension of the Kohat-Potwar basin, and it is referred to as the Kohat-Potwar-Kohat-Potwar basin (upper Indus basin). Despite popular belief, mineral resources do exist in Azad Kashmir (Kazmi & Abbas 2001).

Azad Kashmir has a wealth of mineral resources that might help the region's long-term development. The establishment of marble and other dimension stone companies in Azad Kashmir is critical to the long-term prosperity of the region. In addition to dolomite/dolomitic limestone from Muzaffarabad to Nauseriya to Goi to Dhanwan to Nikial and other places in the Neelam Valley region, there is granite, dolerite, and quartzite found across the region. Azad Kashmir's long-term prosperity depends heavily on the availability of building stones from a variety of locations. The construction of a cement factory on Muzaffarabad and Kotli dolomitic limestone, as well as the use of Pozalooan cement in Kalamula-(Malkani, Mahmood, Somro, & Arif 2017). Hazara and Kashmir's eastern side is once again a critical part of the region's growth. Cement raw resources such as dolomitic limestone, clays/shale, and a few

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gypsum deposits are abundant in the region. Plaster of Paris may be produced in the area near Muzaffarabad and Reshian by installing a crushing machine for gypsum/anhydrite. The energy crisis and shortage of agricultural water in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan will be alleviated by additional water resources, such as diversion dams and water storage dams, which are both crucial and may play an important part in the development of the region.

During the winter, the community of Tatta Pani may use the geothermal energy from the thermal hot springs of Tattapani to heat its residences. Fire clay, bauxite, and laterite/iron from Kotli, Muzaffarabad and Reshian may also contribute to the development of the regions.

Several mineral commodities, such as gemstones from the upper Neelam areas (green tourmaline/indicolite and rubellite from Gurais, black tourmaline/Schorl, garnet and quartz from Jandran Wala, aquamarine, beryl, and topaz from Gurais, and ruby from Nangimali and Kalajandar and Naril areas found in marble), are still being explored (Kazmi & Abbas 2001). These resources come from the Kotli and Muzaffarabad regions as well as Bhimbar, Dodial, and Mirpur. Azad Kashmir is an eastern extension and litho stratigraphic configuration of the Upper Indus Basin (Potwar sub-basin), which offers considerable promise for the extrapolation of petroleum resources in the south and south-west. For the growth of the Kashmiri economy, as well as exports to India and Pakistan, the normal revenue from these minerals is adequate.

Natural resources (minerals) are adequate to provide a stable economic environment

Considering the explanation above, the state of Jammu and Kashmir is abundant in valuable minerals and gems, and the extraction of these materials is highly essential for the economy. As a result, Kashmir is a Minerals saturated region with a large number of precious stones that are suitable for investigation.

Average natural resources production counted as follows

More than 100 million tons of Zinc, Peat & Fullers.

2.2 million tons of Apple \ per year

20,000 megawatts of total power-producing capacity.

Forests cover 50.97 percent of Kashmir.

Kashmir produces 86,263 tons of walnuts per year.

Handicrafts from Kashmir bring in around Rs1700 crore in annual foreign exchange.

The Kashmiri mushroom "Gucci" ranges in price from INR 4,000 to approximately INR 14,000 per kilogram. Which is abundant in Kashmir.

Saffron, which costs more than \$3,000 per kilogram in Kashmir, is the world's most expensive spice. Limestone is found in Kashmir in the amount of 5000 million tons, as well as sulfur, which is found in the amount of 100 thousand tons, and ochre which is found in the amount of 2 million tons. Such renews is a way of gaining access to a more solid economic framework.

Kashmir will be independent again: Authors' opinion

There is no other solution except autonomy, Kashmir has remained independent in most of its past history. Today India's massive propaganda apparatus is making it look like it was a part of the general Indian area. Since 47 there are new terms like 'subcontinent' coined to envelop Kashmir; it is not possible to hoodwink world opinion for long. Kashmiris are there to make the record straight. India and Pakistan can prolong their occupation by dividing us, by intimidation, by introducing a more radical universal ideology such as utopianism, sovietism, opportunism, socialism, jihadism,

pan-Islamism, Hindu tvaism, hateism, cows-wasteism, trotskiism, Fabianism, but Kashmiris want their national independence restored now. Citizens of Kashmir in 84,471 square miles in all three provinces, of all religious, ethnic, linguistic identities are united to protect Article 35-A, which prevents non-citizens from buying land. That drive alone has made our independence more urgent and a need to peace in the subcontinent.

Conclusion

The India-Pakistan conversation on the Kashmir problem has fallen short of yielding any conclusive answers. There are regions of overwhelming support for Kashmir independence, but this does not extend over the whole region and there is no reason for India or Pakistan to support it. India and Pakistan's proposed formal partition, while convincing in some ways and assured to gain Pakistani support if the border is drawn up in their favor, is currently impractical due to its conditions that autonomy, soft borders, and demilitarization should come after the implementation. A joint autonomy for Kashmir is by far the feasible and desirable option, but it ignores India and Pakistan's unwillingness to offer autonomy to Kashmiris living under their government or Pakistan's refusal to remove its soldiers from the Line of Control (LOC). The results of the surveys conducted on both sides of Kashmir indicate that the vast majority of the public supports the establishment of an independent state. They do not intend to continue their relationship with Pakistan or India. According to the article's analysis and arguments, authors summarize all of the significant aspects required for a sovereign state, including international law, natural resource revenues, geography, and cultural diversity. As a result of proposal three (authors' stance), to keep peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the United Nations Security Council must look into the Kashmir problem and hold a referendum as soon as possible. An independent state is the most effective and acceptable solution for both India and Pakistan, and it is also the most reliable source of peace in the Asian continent.

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