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Please note that information on this pages relates to peacebuilding groups in India-administered parts of Jammu and Kashmir. For peacebuilding groups based in Pakistan-administered parts of Baltistan and Kashmir, please see the Pakistan section of our site. Peace Direct, the publisher of this site, takes no position on the differing territorial claims in this region and instead publishes this information to draw attention to the work of peacebuilding organisations.

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## Kashmir: Conflict profile

Born from the partition of India in 1947, the conflict in Kashmir continues today, involving three nuclear powers - China, India and Pakistan - who are in dispute over the territory. The conflict is set against the backdrop of the Himalayan mountains and valleys and involves a patchwork of languages, religions and ethnicities: [notably Kashmiris, Dards, Ladakhis, Dogras, Hanjis, Gujjars and Bakarwals](#).

The dispute over the region has continued for more than six decades, at huge cost. Since the 1989 insurgency - 42 years after the partition - there are estimated to be at least [70,000 dead and 8,000 missing](#) by local human rights group CCS. Today Kashmiris face life alongside a huge military presence and ongoing militia operations. Although a ceasefire agreement was made between India and Pakistan in 2003, and the 2000s saw internal violence largely give way to non-violent protest, the calm is often punctuated by military and insurgent operations from both sides.

Since the 2008 Mumbai attacks by Pakistani militants, there have been numerous violent incidents between India and Pakistan along the border, leading to [a statement by the Indian defence minister A.K. Anthony that there has been an 80%](#)



[increase in ceasefire violations compared to the same period last year by Pakistan](#),

pushing the likelihood of successful peace talks even further away.

As of 2013, India administers 43 per cent of the region - including most of Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, Ladakh and the Siachen Glacier. Pakistan controls 37 per cent of Kashmir, namely Azad Kashmir and the northern areas of Gilgit and Baltistan. In addition, China occupies 20 per cent of Kashmir following the Sino-Indian War of 1962. The Shaksam Valley, which China claims, is part of Tibet.

## Indo-Pakistani War of 1947

Amidst the tumult of independence the Hindu ruler Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed the Standstill Agreement with Pakistan. The Maharaja delayed his decision to accede to either India or Pakistan in an effort to remain independent, but was forced to choose when internal revolt in the Poonch region turned into an organised rebellion of the majority Muslim population. Mass killings of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims throughout the year led to hundreds of thousands of refugees fleeing their homes where they were in the religious minority, and culminated in [Pathan tribesmen and the Poonch rebels invading Kashmir](#), killing large numbers in Baramula.

Even though Kashmir had a large Muslim majority, the Maharaja eventually signed the Instrument of Accession putting Jammu and Kashmir under Indian control, allowing India to send in forces to repel the Pakistani presence and kick-start the war. This move was, as suggested and accepted by India, supposed to be temporary until a plebiscite could be conducted which would enable the Kashmiri people to choose who would rule them, though this has never materialised.

The war continued until 1948 when India requested the involvement of the UN Security Council. [The Council passed a resolution that imposed an immediate ceasefire](#) and called on Pakistan to withdraw all military presence. In addition, it stated that India could retain a minimum military presence, while Pakistan would have no say in administration and "the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations." The ceasefire was enacted on 31 December 1948, however Pakistan did not withdraw its troops from the region and a plebiscite was not conducted, leading to the beginning of increasing unrest in the region.

## Sino-Indian War of 1962

The increasing unrest and escalating violence culminated in 1962 when military from [China and India clashed in territorial disputes](#). China quickly overpowered the Indian military and occupied the area, claiming the area under administration and naming the region Aksai Chin. The border dispute between this area and other smaller areas is known as the [Line of Actual Control](#).

## 1965 and 1971 wars

In 1965 and 1971, heavy fighting broke out again between India and Pakistan. The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 resulted in the defeat of Pakistan and the surrender of the Pakistani military in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), which led to the signing of [The Simla Agreement](#) between India and Pakistan. By this treaty, both countries agreed to settle all issues by peaceful means and mutual discussions within the framework of the UN Charter. However, this form of track-two diplomacy was merely a 'paper peace' and did not reflect the situation in Kashmir that had left a bitter legacy of a deadly 20-year war.

The Simla agreement defined the [Line of Control](#) (not to be confused with the Line of Actual Control between India and China) separating Indian- and Pakistani-administered Kashmir. Current construction of a 'fence' around the Line of Control

has been disputed by both China and Pakistan. India claims that the 'fence' reduces insurgent attacks. Until the ceasefire in 2003 the Line of Control was one of the most violence-prone de facto borders in the world and saw daily shelling, mortar fire, and machine gun exchanges between Indian and Pakistani troops and other militant groups.

## Militancy

The Simla Agreement had little bearing to events on the ground and there were increasingly organised uprisings. Opposition to the Indian administration, disputed state elections and military occupation led to some of the state's legislative assemblies forming militant wings, which further created the catalyst for the [Mujahideen insurgency](#), which continues to this day.

The three main militant groups in Kashmir are Hizbul Mujahideen; Lashkar-e-Toyeba; and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen. All have to some degree fractured into different, sometimes opposing factions, many of which have different objectives, views on how to resolve the conflict, and opinions on the use of violence. In recent years their membership and influence has diminished. A fourth militant group, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front, a secular and nationalist group, has sought full independence for Kashmir from both India and Pakistan, and increasingly found its support reduced over the past few decades.



Image from [mfr\\_isb@yahoo.com](mailto:mfr_isb@yahoo.com), under a creative commons license

## The Kargil War of 1999

In mid-1999 insurgents and Pakistani soldiers from Pakistani Kashmir infiltrated Jammu and Kashmir. The insurgents took advantage of the severe winter conditions and occupied vacant mountain peaks of the Kargil range. By blocking the highway, they wanted to cut off the only link between the Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. This resulted in a high-scale conflict between the Indian Army and the Pakistan Army. International fears that the conflict could turn nuclear led to the [involvement of the United States](#) pressurising Pakistan to retreat.

## Opposing Views

The main opinions of India, Pakistan, and Kashmiris can be summarised as follows:

### Indian view

- India claims that as the Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession in October 1947, handing control of the Kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir over to India, the region is theirs, having been validated by the Indian Independence Act and the departing British Empire.
- India claims that the UN Resolution 1172 in 1948 accepted India's stand regarding all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan.

- India claims that Pakistan has not removed its military forces, which India views as one of the first steps in implementing a resolution.
- India accused Pakistan of funding military groups in the region to create instability, and accuses Pakistan of waging a proxy war.
- India accuses Pakistan of spreading anti-India sentiment among the people of Kashmir, through the media, to alter Kashmiri opinion.
- According to India, most regions of Pakistani Kashmir, especially northern areas, continue to suffer from lack of political recognition, economic development and basic fundamental rights.

## Pakistani view

- Pakistan claims that according to the two-nation theory Kashmir should have been with Pakistan, because it has a Muslim majority.
- Pakistan argues that India has shown disregard to the resolutions of the UN Security Council, and the United Nations Commission in India and Pakistan, by failing to hold a plebiscite.
- Pakistan rejects Indian claims to Kashmir, centring around the Instrument of Accession. Pakistan insists that the Maharaja did not have the support of most Kashmiris. Pakistan also claims that the Maharaja handed over control of Jammu and Kashmir under duress, thus invalidating the legitimacy of the claims.
- Pakistan claims that India violated the Standstill Agreement and that Indian troops were already in Kashmir before the Instrument of Accession was signed.
- Pakistan claims that between 1990-1999 the Indian Armed Forces, its paramilitary groups, and counter-insurgent militias have been responsible for the deaths of 4,501 Kashmiri civilians. Also from 1990 to 1999, there are records of 4,242 women between the ages of 7-70 that have been raped. Similar allegations were also made by some human rights organisations.
- Pakistan claims that the Kashmiri uprising demonstrates that the people of Kashmir no longer wish to remain part of India. Pakistan suggests that this means that either Kashmir wants to be with Pakistan or independent.

## Kashmiri view

- It is difficult to assess Kashmiri public opinion, and the region contains supporters of various different solutions to the conflict. Alongside those who align more closely to either the Pakistani or Indian government views, there are also those who favour independence for Kashmir. According to one [survey of Kashmiri](#) public opinion:
  - 43% of the total adult population want complete independence for Kashmir.
  - 1% of Azad Kashmir (in Pakistan-administered Kashmir) want to join India compared to 28% in Jammu and Kashmir (in Indian-administered Kashmir).
  - 50% of Azad Kashmir want to join Pakistan compared to 2% in Jammu and Kashmir.
  - 14% of the total population want to make the Line of Control a permanent border.
- The All Parties Hurriyat Conference represent the main separatist movement in Kashmir. However, it has multiple branches, each holding differing views on how Kashmir should proceed independently, which is indicative of the vast array of opinions that exist across the territory.
- Whether it be due to religion or region, Kashmir is not a unified voice on the matter of its future. Apart from the unending call for democracy and human rights standards, Kashmiris differ in their opinions all over the territory, and this must be taken into account when discussing solutions.



Image from mfr\_isb@yahoo.com, published under a creative commons license

## The Peace Process

One of the first peace initiatives, in July 2000, laid a tentative framework for reconciliation. The largest militia group, the Hizb'ul-Mujahideen, declared a unilateral ceasefire against the Indian forces after covert negotiations between the different stakeholders. However the demands from the militia group, which included India declaring Kashmir a disputed territory and that tripartite negotiation should begin immediately, were not met and the ceasefire collapsed. In 2003 another ceasefire was declared along the Line of Control which resulted in five-stage talks between the Indian and Pakistani governments, commencing in 2004. Some progress was made, leading to increased trade and movement between the borders. However, the talks once again took a back seat after the 2008 Mumbai attacks, which Pakistan admitted were launched and partly planned from Pakistan. This led to an upsurge in violence. Positive steps towards peace were taken in April 2012 when Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Asif Ali Zardari held the first high-level talks in seven years.

Although this appeared promising for the future of Kashmir, in 2013 the secret hanging by India of the last surviving member of the militant squad responsible for the Mumbai attacks, and the extremely controversial hanging of the Kashmiri, Muhammed Afzal Guru, convicted by India of an attack on its parliament in 2001, led to widespread protest and a violent crackdown by the Kashmiri government. Even though the newly elected Pakistani Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, has promised a new era in Pak-Indo relations, India has refused on the grounds that Pakistani militants are still violating the ceasefire on the ground.

Last updated: December 2010

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## Kashmir: peacebuilding resources

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Local Peacebuilding Expert  
Ashima Kaul



### Creating space from the margins: A renewal of peacebuilding in Kashmir Valley

Recent events and others like it are major setbacks for minority groups in Kashmir, this article sheds light on how this period of transition is providing opportunities for healing, and reports on the organisations attempting to usher in renewed energy for peacebuilding.  
26 August 2020



### Travels across Kashmir and Ladakh: a frank perspective

On August 5th 2019, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill revoked Article 370 and 35A, splitting the state of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories, Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir. Ashima Kaul, our Kashmir Local Peacebuilding Expert, travelled to Ladakh to interview local peacebuilders on how this has affected their community.  
13 January 2020

### Peace Gong

The Peace Gong is a children's newspaper that empowers underprivileged youth in India to contribute toward peace and social change through media literacy.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation



### Jammu and Kashmir Association of Social Workers (JKASW)

JKASW work to build peace in Kashmir by bringing about change in young people's attitude towards voluntarism.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation



### Child Nurture and Relief (CHINAR)

CHINAR works with orphans and vulnerable young people affected by the conflict in Kashmir, irrespective of race, religion or ethnic background.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation



### Human Effort for Love and Peace (HELP) Foundation, J&K

HELP Foundation has a wide range of projects aimed at improving the lives of disadvantaged children and women.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation



### Humanity Welfare Organization Helpline (HWOH)

Human Welfare Organization Helpline works for the rights of physically challenged children. Its founder was shot by political militants in Kashmir.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation

### Koshish

Koshish is an organisation striving to support and give voice to marginalised children and young people in Kashmir.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation



### Aseem Foundation

Aseem Foundation works for youth and women empowerment in regions near India's borders.  
17 December 2019

Local organisation

### Global Youth Foundation (GYF)

Local organisation



Women in Security, Conflict  
+92 336 7801123  
<https://www.youtube.com/MegaLecture>

Local organisation

GYF is a youth-led organisation which works to promote peace, inter-community harmony, and justice in Indian-administered Kashmir.

17 December 2019

## Management and Peace (WISCOMP)

Based in Delhi but operating through South Asia, including Kashmir, WISCOMP's aim is to promote women to positions of leadership in all aspects of peace, security and international affairs.

17 December 2019



## Yakjah Reconciliation and Development Network

Yakjah Reconciliation and Development Network work with

Blog



## Peace Dispatch: March 2019

In this quarterly edition, Local Peacebuilding Experts from Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria and Ukraine provide their latest analysis of conflict in their areas - and what it means for peacebuilders.

19 March 2019

Blog



## Mothers, martyrdom, violent extremism and 'azadi' in Kashmir

There has been a rise in violence in Kashmir, amid claims of a growing culture of martyrdom that is beginning to form the new driving narrative for militancy and violence. This glorification of martyrdom as seen in Kashmir has its roots in growing violent extremism, the recruitment of young men to violence, and militarisation. This article takes up the issue by looking at the role of mothers giving up their sons for the cause, and finding their own agency in a patriarchal society through their son's martyrdom.

12 February 2019

Blog



## Peace Dispatch: December 2018

In this quarterly edition, Local Peacebuilding Experts from Afghanistan, Burundi, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Ukraine and Yemen provide their latest analysis of conflict in their areas - and what it means for peacebuilders.

21 December 2018

Local organisation



## Youth Parliament of Jammu and Kashmir (YPJK)

Youth Parliament of Jammu and Kashmir is an organisation of young, dynamic, imaginative and innovative young people promoting peace Jammu and Kashmir.

27 November 2018

Local organisation



## Radio Sharda

Radio Sharda broadcasts in Kashmir and aims to be a link between Pandits and Muslims in Kashmir and beyond.

30 October 2018

Blog



## Youth in Kashmir: a tinder box

There has been a rise in violence in Kashmir, amid claims of a growing acceptance of these killings in the public psyche. This article seeks to shed light on the roots of the violence, one of which stems from an increase in recruitment of young people into militant groups. The author describes young people in Kashmir as a tinder box, with the potential both for violence, and for sparking movements to peace. Their actions carry the possibility of provoking conflict, but also the means to turn against it

Blog



## Atrocity Prevention and Peacebuilding

Peace Direct's latest report presents the analysis and recommendations of atrocity prevention and peacebuilding from experts and practitioners from across the globe, and advocates for the recognition of the critical role that local civil society and locally-led peacebuilding approaches play in preventing and stopping atrocities.  
06 April 2018

Blog



## Building an organic dialogue process in Kashmir

A new round of dialogue and political engagement has been launched in Jammu and Kashmir. Despite some boycotts, a large number of stakeholders are involved. This process is taking place at a time of broader tensions in Kashmir Valley, where an increasingly radicalised youth and active terrorism threatens to spiral the situation out of control. In this context, can an organic dialogue take root?  
05 January 2018

Research

## China's Kashmir Policies and Crisis Management in South Asia

This Peace Brief traces China's evolving role in the Kashmir conflict from combattant to mediator. It recommends that China and the United States work together in Kashmir on crisis prevention. This recommendation is based on the idea that a war in South Asia would deeply affect both powers.  
09 February 2017

Research

## World Report 2017: India

This page offers a comprehensive overview of India's Human Rights record through 2016. Kashmir is mentioned specifically in the discussions on the behaviour of the Indian Security Forces and their lack of accountability, children's rights, freedom of expression and foreign policy.  
01 January 2017

Blog



## Doors of dialogue and windows of mind: conflict and deadlock in Kashmir - part two

More than three months since violence broke out in Kashmir over the death of militant leader Burhan Wani, the situation remains grim. Schools are shut, hundreds have been arrested and the government response has increased feelings of separation and anger.  
08 November 2016

Blog



## Doors of dialogue and windows of mind: conflict and deadlock in Kashmir - part one

More than three months since violence broke out in Kashmir over the death of militant leader Burhan Wani, the situation remains grim. Schools are shut, hundreds have been arrested and an aggressive government response has increased feelings of separation and anger.  
07 November 2016

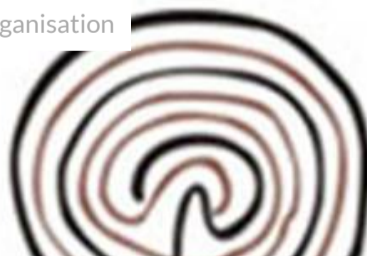
Local organisation



## Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)

Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) is a non-profit organisation working with the mandate for a humane social order based on truth

Local organisation



## Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation (CDR)

Centre for Dialogue and Reconciliation strives to be a catalyst for peace in South Asia and to facilitate reconciliation in the region.  
09 August 2016

+92 336 7801123

<https://www.youtube.com/MegaLecture>

Blog



## Reconciliation and justice in Kashmir

Now that the return of Kashmiri Pandits is on the political cards, complex ideas of identity and reconciliation are coming to the fore.  
15 July 2016



Human Social Order based on truth,  
justice, freedom and equity.  
06 October 2016

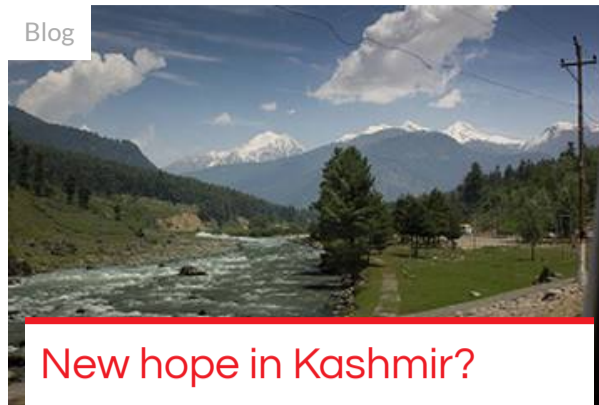
Blog



### Transformation through empathy: youth challenge extremism in Kashmir

With youth extremism on the rise in Kashmir, Ashima Kaul reports on a workshop in Pulwama designed to bring young people together and dismantle tensions.  
20 May 2016

Blog



### New hope in Kashmir?

Animosity between the Jammu and Kashmir regions runs deep. In a tense environment, local conflicts often have far-reaching impact.  
22 April 2016

Research

### Effective local action: from early warning to peacebuilding

This paper is the culmination of research carried out as part of the 'Capacities for Peace project'. It offers 3 key insights with regards to effective local action: (1) the importance of local agency in detecting early warning signs, (2) the importance of getting the data production method right, and (3) the necessity of a focus on local peace-builders' relationships.  
01 February 2016

Blog



### Violence escalates on India-Pakistan border

Increased military activity across the line of control is causing families to flee in India and Pakistan. Zafar Iqbal reports.  
21 September 2015

Blog



### Building confidence across Kashmir through trade

Ameya examines the enduring trade between the Indian and Pakistani administered parts of Kashmir, despite political obstacles and an inconsistent peace process.  
12 August 2015

Blog



### Tossamaidan: a peaceful resolution of a Himalayan conflict

How local people in the Kashmir Himalayas shut down an army firing range.  
03 October 2014

Blog



### Across the Line of Control: the real stakeholders of peace

Ashima Kaul looks at the Impact the border between Indian and Pakistani administered Kashmir has on communities.  
27 June 2014

Local organisation



### Paigaam: A Message for Peace

Paigaam educates, trains, and empowers youth, children, and adults in the values, principles, and best practices of intercultural peacebuilding and peacekeeping skills based on mainly peace-psychology in Kashmir.  
10 June 2014

Research

### Institutionalising confidence building measures on Kashmir

This paper examines the state of the 2003 ceasefire along the LOC, specifically its fragile nature. The paper calls for the ceasefire's consolidation with a view to building confidence relating to trade and travel. This institutionalising of Confidence Building Measures, the paper argues, will increase security in the long-term.  
01 December 2013

Blog

Blog



### Local peacebuilders demand an end to conflict in Kashmir

As Kashmir peace process falters and violence escalates, innocent people who are caught in the crossfire. Local peacebuilders want this to change.  
13 September 2013

Research

### Background to the Kashmir conflict: challenges and opportunities

This paper provides a history of the Kashmir conflict. It concludes by suggesting possible avenues for future peacebuilding.  
01 September 2013

Blog



### Education – The instrument of peace in Kashmir

With Kashmir rooted in turmoil and conflict, many peacebuilders are turning to education for answers.  
17 January 2013

Local organisation



### Natrang Theatre Group

Natrang is a renowned theatre group Jammu & Kashmir. In recent years, the group has begun to use theatre as a tool for peacebuilding.  
14 December 2012

Blog



### Political Peace in Jammu and Kashmir

An exercise in grassroots democracy in Jammu and Kashmir was intended to promote peace, yet has led to dissatisfaction, anger and protest.  
07 November 2012

Blog



### India and Pakistan urged to maintain peace in Kashmir

On International Day of Peace, young people in Kashmir urged India and Pakistan to maintain the fragile peace in the region.  
29 September 2012

Blog



### Reflections from peacebuilding workshops in Kashmir

A peacebuilder shares reflections participating in workshops with Kashmiri young people.  
11 September 2012

Blog



### Kashmir: Trading for peace across the line of control

In this video Ashima Kaul reports on how cross border trade is promoting peace in Kashmir.  
06 June 2012

Blog



### Art and tradition for peace in Kashmir

Insight on conflict's local correspondent for Kashmir, speaks to a man whose passion for theatre and peace led him to remote villages to revive a lost art form.  
17 April 2012

Blog



### Kashmir: building peace through trade

Zafar Iqbal, founder of Kashmir based

Blog



### An update from Press for Peace

05 October 2011

Blog



### WISCOMP: Disaster and dialogue in Kashmir

Ashima Kaul explains how WISCOMP

organisation Press For Peace (PFP), discusses trade between Indian- and Pakistani- administered Kashmir.  
14 February 2012

Blog

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### Interview with Ashima Kaul

The Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs has a discussion with Ashima Kaul, local peacebuilder and local correspondent for Kashmir.  
21 July 2010

Blog



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### Peace in Kashmir: the work of PFP in AJ&K

Interview with Zafar Iqbal of Press for Peace (PFP) discussing how they work with media to support peacebuilding in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.  
15 July 2010

continued with inter-communal dialogue in Leh, Kashmir, against the backdrop of the recent flooding.  
17 September 2010

Blog

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### Mourn and condemn death of young people in Kashmir

Yakjah Reconciliation and Development Network is deeply saddened by the death of young people in Kashmir.  
02 July 2010

Blog



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### Citizen Power in Kashmir

Ashima Kaul of Insight on Conflict travels with activists of the Right to Information Movement in Jammu and Kashmir as they visit a village to campaign.  
29 June 2010

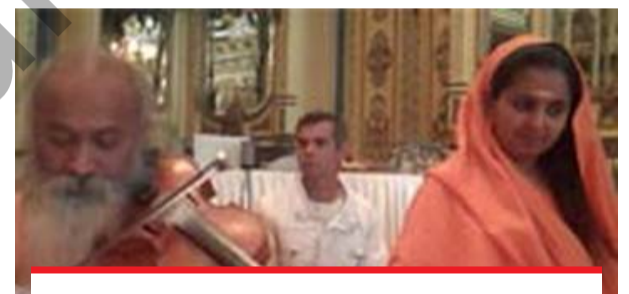
Blog

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### How Kashmiris can contribute to their own cause

Opinion piece by independent journalist Amit Srivastava on how a peaceful mass movement might create a shared Kashmiri identity and bring peace to the region.  
12 May 2010

Blog



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### Sufis and Yogis rediscover traditions for peace

Ashima Kaul reports on a conference on Sufi-Yogi dialogue, organised by the Global Peace Initiative of Women (GPIW) and featuring representatives from Kashmir Valley, Pakistan, India, Cambodia, Qatar USA and Nepal.  
30 April 2010

Local organisation



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### Right to Information Movement (RTI)

RTI is a people's movement working on the implementation of the right to information in Kashmir.  
06 April 2010

Blog



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### Kashmir: Building democracy, building peace

Ashima shares the story of the Right To Information Movement, who are building peace by seeking justice in Kashmir  
01 April 2010

Blog

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### Why I work for peace in Kashmir

Ashima Kaul, our Kashmir Local Correspondent, is herself a peacebuilder with the Athwaas organisation. In this interview, she takes about her involvement in peacebuilding.  
10 March 2010

Blog

Blog

Blog



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## Sharing Stories of Building Peace

Our Kashmir Local Correspondent Ashima Kaul this week attended a Peace Exchange in Nairobi, Kenya, organised by Peace Direct. Here she offers a personal reflection on the experience.  
17 February 2010

Blog



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## Life in a border village

Video report from Ashima Kaul on a visit to a school in Jammu & Kashmir, where she hears the opinions of staff and pupils on the impact of the conflict  
13 January 2010

Blog

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## Holy Cows in Kashmir

The attack on Fazal Haq has not only generated unease and concern amongst us, but brought to fore the chilling hard truth about how murky, complicated and dangerous the path to peace in Kashmir remains.  
07 January 2010

Research



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## Inter-religious Dialogue in Kashmir

Shrines of mystic saints and Sufis in Kashmir continue to be common collective spaces for both Hindus and Muslims. This culture, and the daily practices of Kashmiris, was what I would define as peace.  
02 December 2009

Research

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## Visit of Melanne Vermeer

06 November 2009

Research

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## International organisations in Kashmir

Listing of international organisations active in Kashmir

Research

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## Security incident data

Data available as excel sheet providing information on attacks on aid workers starting in 1997.

Research

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## ACLED

Database which includes dates and locations of conflict events in Africa and Asia as well as the specific types of events, events by a range of actors, change in territorial control and reported fatalities

Research

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## Jammu and Kashmir data sheets

This page offers several tables with information on fatalities in terrorist violence, suicide attacks, group clashes, abductions...

Research

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## Kashmir

A collection of reports, briefings and commentary on the conflict in Kashmir.

Research

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## Voices from Kashmir

A selection of personal perspectives on the conflict in Kashmir.

Research

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## The peacebuilding and economic potential of cross-LoC trade

A report containing data and analysis on the first ever opinion poll conducted with cross-LoC traders in Kashmir.

Research

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## Trading for peace in Kashmir

This short article looks at how cross-border trade across the Line of Control is helping to rebuild severed communities, develop the local economy, and generate confidence in the peace process.

Research

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## Solving the Kashmir conundrum

Four experts argue in favour of confidence-building measures as a major step to resolving conflict in Kashmir.

Research

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## Beyond Kashmir's summer of violence

This report looks at how the spike in violence in Kashmir in 2010 encouraged a new wave of local protest against separatist government policies and fostered renewed international dialogue.

Research

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## Kashmir: the economics of peacebuilding

An investigation into the economic aspects of the conflict in Kashmir, and possible economic solutions to the conflict.

Research

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## The geopolitical significance of Kashmir

A detailed introduction to the geopolitical significance and history of Kashmir.

Research

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## Conflict, governance and peacebuilding in Kashmir

This report analyses the relationship between government policies and peacebuilding, and the successes and failures of government initiatives in Kashmir.

Research

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## Contours of the contemporary Kashmir conflict: geopolitics, soft borders and India-Pakistan relations

This article explores the changing geopolitical landscape in Kashmir as a result of the move away from extremism and towards a more inclusive discourse on the region's problems.

Research

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## Optimism and obstacles in India-Pakistan peace talks

A summary of the issues facing peacebuilding in Kashmir.

Research

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## Tourism and peacebuilding in Jammu and Kashmir

An examination of tourism as a vehicle for promoting peace and security in Kashmir by increasing movement, interaction and economic cooperation across the LoC.

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## Empowering women across divided Kashmir

This project works to empower Kashmiri women to speak out for their rights and to work towards a more peaceful future for Kashmir.

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## UNMOGIP

Information on the UN's military observer group in the region.

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Mega Lecture