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[KASHMIR AND MODELS OF CONFLICTS RESOLUTION]

Kashmir conflict springs from diverse history, ideology and economics of the sub content. The chaotic nature had intensified its gravity. Failing to reach any concusses since six and half decades had added its complexity and the real politic handling has marred the big population habituating in Kashmir. The conventional approach adopted so far had utterly failed to yielded any result. The mishandling of the issue had brought the people at the brink of collapse which has human rights dimension. To study the Kashmir issue scientifically in the light of conflict theories is itself a complex issue because the dynamics of Kashmir has multiple complexities embedded and their various in bulletin chaotic circumstances seizes the scope to tackle the issue on the basis of social sciences. .Kashmir is a bone of contention as its history of 6.and a half decades is full of confrontation, wars sabotages- counter sabotages. blame games, counter blame games, Conspiracies and counter conspiracies. Deep rooted conflicts are caused by unmet basic needs-physical, physiological and social (Burton 1990; Kelemen 1990, 1997)Identity, security, recognition, participation and justice are ontological needs (Burton 1990) Deeply divided societies like that Of Kashmir were the barbed wire and check posts or walls of hatred erected by Naked imperialistic state(Veld Bhasin-2005) prohibit freedom of movement of both ideas and movement oxygenates the suitable environment for reinforcement of a culture of conflict, mistrust and suspicion, as well as flourishing of enemy images. (Volkin 1978,1990;Mack 1990) The case history of Kashmir is unique dynamics as for as concept is evolved were there are desire of the peace from both sides but walls of hatred erected with barbed wire, cemented in concrete, electrified and mined to cease the pragmatism. There are Social, political, economical, religious, emotional, military and security dynamics intervened that add the complexity of the conflict, in this backdrop, we can't achieve the goal just to use simple analysis of multidimensional issue in order to capture its complexity---We shall use the tools of basic human needs "enemy system theory", "Vasquez's territoriality and real politic thesis" as well as "Sadules Generic-complex" theory to understand the background of conflict in order to understand its development, dynamics short term and long term future. It is vital to use scientific theories of chaos and complexity theories to explore its process.

Kashmir and Modules of Conflict Resolution

Extensive past, turbulent present, bright Future and Time factor

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Abstract: Conflict is the preserved incompatibility of actions or goals. Whether their perceptions are accurate or inaccurate, Conflict signifies involvement, commitment and caring. If understood, if recognised, it can stimulate renewed and improved human relations. Kashmir conflict springs from diverse history, ideology and economics of the sub content. Kashmir is an apple of discord as its history of five decades is full of confrontation, wars sabotages- counter sabotages. Blame games, counter blame games, Conspiracies and counter conspiracies. Deep rooted conflicts are caused by unmet basic needs-physical, physiological and social (Burton 1990; Kelemen 1990, 1997) Identity, security, recognition, participation and justice are ontological needs (Burton 1990) Deeply divided societies like that of Kashmir were the barbed wire and check posts or walls of hatred prohibit freedom of movement of both ideas and goods therefore here exists the suitable environment of reinforcement of a culture of conflict, mistrust and suspicion, as well as flourishing of enemy images. (Volkin 1978,1990 ;Mack 1990) The case history of Kashmir is unique as for as this concept is evolved were there are desire of the peace from both sides but walls of hatred are erected with barbed wire, cemented in concrete, electrified and mined to cease the pragmatism.

There are Social, political, economical, religious, emotional, military and security issues intervened that add to the complexity of the conflict, in this backdrop, we can't achieve the goal just to use simple analysis of multidimensional issue in order to capture its complexity---We shall use the tools of basic human needs "enemy system theory", "Vasquez's territoriality and real politic thesis" as well as "Sadules Generic-complex" theory to understand the background of conflict in order to understand its development, dynamics short term and long term future. It is vital to use scientific theories of chaos and complexity theories to explore its process.

The peace process between India and Pakistan in the name of composite dialogue started in 2002 when later accepted the complexity of the issues is now in at deadlock because nothing has been moved in substitutive, only a slight headway in bilateral trade relations and exchange of views. The principled negotiation theory assumes that conflict is caused incomputable positions and interests whereby each side blames the other at the time of deadlock and reinforces demonization and the win-lose dynamic.

I am brash enough to believe that laboratory studies of the conflict can illuminate our understanding of the dynamics of the war, peace, and social justice. From small groups to nations, the social process appears similar. Thus social physiologists who study conflict are in much the same position as the astronomers. We can't conduct the true experiment with large scale social events. But we can identify the conceptual similarities between the large scale and small, as the astronomers have between planets and Newton's apply. By experiment with small -scale social processes. We may thus able to understand, predict, and influence large scale social processes. That is why the game play subjects in our

laboratory may advance of war, peace and social justice. (Morton Deuts... Colombia University Conflict and Peacemaking 549)1.

The Kashmir conflict is dynamic and not stable system in various reasons. Conflicts escalate and de-escalate, stalemate, become latent and can resurface at a later time, Dynamic, protracted social conflicts are chaotic and complex, Because they change over time, and the people involved in them change as well, they needed to be reassessed in order to take advantage of this change for the conflict resolution. It is vital at this stage when various CBMS initiated by either Parties are already in place, before we explore our intervention strategy it will be helpful to examine what methods of intervention and conflict resolution have been tried in the Kashmir in the past and failed out- rightly to bring longstanding peace in the region.

Key terms, Kashmir, Peace, Security, conflict science, resolution, Chaos, Complexity

Objective:

The paper has following objective:

1. To develop a comprehensive multi-level theory on the causes and conditions of violent conflict that can be used as basis for intervening in to violent conflict at any level.
2. To analyse the causes and the conditions of particular violent conflict (Kashmir) on the academic level keeping in the view the personal experience of the issue in the light of conflict resolution mechanism.
3. To address the sensitiveness of the issue which has haunted the peace in the sub-content in the light of three parties to dispute, India, Pakistan and the Kashmiri people.
4. To annualize why mediation, Arbitration failed and how facilitation is also at the brink to be failed out rightly.
5. To provide an food for thought that Kashmir is imperative for the regional stability and this issue is needed to addressed keepin the aspirations of Kashmiri people in considrtion.

The theory has been developed from a number of well – devolved theories and assumptions about violent conflict. We seek to adopt the concepts from these natural science theories to use metaphorically, in order to shed light on the complex and chaotic nature of violent conflict.

It is based on Burrton's Basic Human Needs theory as the foundation on which we construct the frame work. We assume that humans have essential ontological needs, whom they will peruse at any cost.

They “Kashmir’s” happen to live one of the most beautiful countries on earth and there fore other people have converted it. Kashmir has been conquered and re conquered by the ancestors and so ground the life and out of them that their better

selves have been crushed. It is quite possible if the Britishers have had to undergo what the Kashmir's have suffered in the Past, we might have lost our manhood. (M.Tyndle Bisco Britisher.. Kashmir Sunlight and Shade)

Kashmir is an oldest Issue of the globe, which is on UN agenda; when colonial rule took Last breath in sub-content and two sovereign states India and Pakistan came to existence so freedom movement of Kashmir have deep roots in the history. Kashmir's have perused their right of the self determination time and again and it is evident that this movement got the momentum and was tackled by various methods to kill its basic sprit but again it got re- berth and momentum by hook and crook.

1. Kashmir movement was handled politically in 1947 by Jawaharlal Lal Nehru, then Prime Minister of India but again got the rebirth in 1965 because real politick does not worked despite India pumped their huge resources in Jammu and Kashmir. External supporter who came to rescue called "Kabbail" locally were named as the Raiders by the dominated party still aspiration did neither got killed nor was the slogan eradicated.
2. Movement went again in dormant stage after 1972 Shimla Agreement and Indra Abdullah accord of 1974 but it doesn't full filled Indian agenda in Kashmir. The external supports were given the name and were tagged as the infiltrators but Kashmir's still perused the struggle despite of the fact that their were little chances of its revival as predicted by than political pundits.
3. From 1971 to 1989 their was a long and stony silence of 18 years but volcano was live which erupted In the form of mass rebellion against India with full swung but this time it was bloody and full scale than later two stages and consumed hundreds thousands of Kashmir's which is still continued unabated. The people participating in it, who have their essential ontological needs were dubbed as "terrorists" and again this stage ended after 2000 when Islamabad categorically warned the people involved in the in their control of Kashmir to close the basis, if existing or face the consequences.

It incorporates elements of Volken et. Al,s Enmy system theory, and we assume humans have need to dichotomize and create systems of enemies and allies.

I. In politics; today's enemy can be tomorrow's close alloy and vise-versa. India was alloy of the late USSR in Afghanistan against USA and Pakistan Interests in Afghanistan which was having also relation with Kashmir because Pakistan was alloy of USA so the Kashmir movement was absolutely Genuine, movement of the right of Self determination, now, interests clashed India and USA are alloys and Kashmiri movement is now tackled through the interests of India so the same interpretation is prevailing. Now Pakistan is frontline state against terrorism so despite still genuine movement but the dominant interpretation prevails so India and Pakistan is alloy in various respects.

- We accept Vasquez's territoriality thesis and also his notion that Realpolitik approach will often lead to conflict and war. The three full

scale and 2 medium scale wars are the enough example that this approach has failed.

To reach the corridors of power by hook or crook have always played the negative rule despite you can cover it legally. The 21 Parliament and Assembly elections conducted in Kashmir in the name of democracy solved the Indian problem time being, by practicing this in the realpolitik but it created tension and war so full scale rebellion movement against India is because of this realpolitik methodology to gain the power and adopt the every method including mass rigging.

- Sandole's three pillar model of conflict and conflict resolution serves as focal point in which to anchor our concepts and build new model of conflict theory in Kashmir Context.
- This is an attempt to link the previous four elements of chaos and complexity theories in order to develop to comprehensive, multi-level theory.

Basic Human Needs

One of the most vital contributions of basic human needs theory is that the individual is the most appropriate unit of analysis. Humans have ontological needs that they strive to full fill under all circumstances. Humans all have the basic need of the identity, security, recognition, and development as well as basic physiological and physical needs. Basic needs are relevant to conflict revolvers because the source of such conflict comes from the frustration and prevention of basic needs satisfaction (Burton, 1977).

If humans are preventing form satisfying their needs due to perception of conflicting or incompatible goals, then they fight to eliminate the frustration in order to satisfy their needs. As Edward Azar notes, "It is the denial of human needs, of which National identity is merely one, that finally emerges as the source of conflict, be it domestic, communal, international, or interstate" (Edward E.Azar,).

Kashmir is the case study, which is unique in nature as compared to other conflicts of the present era. It is neither ethnic nor religious in nature but purely a political and now humanitarian problem, having historic prospective and is deep rooted in the denial of Political rights time and again because in recent era the elections are considered the only criteria to recognize once democratic right but the free and fair elections were never exercised in true sence.

The assembly elections conducted in Indian side of Kashmir in 1987 is the precipitating stage which outburst in the armed conflict between those people who were the nominated members of that election and same people are now dubbed as terrorists. Syed Salahu din, Mohammad Yaseen Malik, Prof.Gani butt,Molvi Abbas Ansari etc. is the pioneer example who contested elections under all Indian formalities did not got the political exit to full fill their antlogical needs.

If we study genuinely the case history of Syed Salhu-din as an individual who is presently most wanted by Indian government and is also considered vital stakeholder. We should never be self biased in any case because any academician who study the case as a student come to conclusion that their were some genuine political strains who forced them to adopt the violent method to achieve their goal which is well defined in the Human nature theory.

Identity, security, and liberty are powerful collective needs, and the fears and concerns about the survival associated with them, are often important casual factors in inter and intera group and intra state conflict (Herbert C. Kelman).

The frustration of basic human needs is the ultimate source of much violent conflict, to give the exit to the aggression or kill it in minimum possible time.

Enemy System theory

Enemy system theory introduces the human needs to dichotomize (Bifurcate) people into out-groups (Enemies) and in group's allies. Enemy system theory is important to consider because it helps to tie together micro and macro levels of analysis by introducing key-multi –level phenomenon e.g. we have seen that identity is basic human need that will be pursued regardless of cost. Self and group identities are intervened through the process of socialization. Political identity is particularly silent because it represents family and kinship ties that give a sense of belonging, security and meaning.

When political groups are victimized the sense of identity is threatened on an individual and group level. Ethnic Victimization often leads to what John E.Mack calls the egoism of victimization; which Mack defines as "the incapacity of an genuine political groups, as a direct result of its own historical traumas, to emphasize with the suffering of another group this is important because it enables a terrorized victim or become what is called now terrorist, With the little guilt about committing violence. This mechanism helps to create a perpetuate conflict cycle that Sandole refers to as "self stimulating / self perpetuating conflict processes" and "negative self- fulfilling prophesies"

Sandole,1999:80) Demerits Julius outlines this process below;

Very simply put, the preparation of aggression is insured by the victimization action of one group upon another....These reciprocal hostile actions stimulate and enlarge the opponent's historical enmity and validate each others dehumanization.... Victimization is the process that leads to final behavioral action of the cycles. ...Since each attack triggers the process in the other, the two adversaries are locked in an ever expanding and vigorous dance of hostility (Demeritis Julius, The Genesis and perpetuation of aggression in international conflicts, in Volkan,1990:106-7).

The ceasefire was announced in Kashmir along the LOC in 2002 by Islamabad when India was blaming that it is Inter services Intelligence (ISI) pushing the militants in the cover of firing but this blame game continued after cease fire also it was not reciprocated by the other party in the same tune neither was extended towards the valley. Result is

evident that Kashmir is having fears over their traumas, a concept that is related to victimization.

A chosen trauma is an event whereby a group is badly victimized. The group usually suffers from complicated mourning about this event. The group becomes obsessive about the trauma and often feels a sense of entitlement or payment of past wrongs. Aggressors and fighters often focus on these chosen traumas to justify their acts. Indeed it is uncommon for the fighter groups to name their organizations after chosen traumas.

One should not be bias that it is only happening in Kashmir but there are other examples of this Revolutionary organization 17 November Greece and the October 1st Antifascist Resistance (Group GRAPO) in Spain. Examples of Chosen traumas would be that of Holocaust of Palestine, The famine and bloody Sunday for Irish Catholics, and an IRA bombing of "bloody Friday" and Eminiskellen for Northern Irish Unionists (Protestants).

The chosen trauma is a group element, whereas the conversion is an individual phenomenon. Joseph Montville defines this as a personalized chosen trauma; an event in which an individual is victimized and the remote sense of the group victimization becomes personalized .

In 1991 when Indian forces carried an operation in Kunan Poshipora remote district in Kashmir and humiliated the women's, this incident played a powerful rule and motivated youngsters of the area to join militant ranks. This is not the only example of a multi-level phenomenon that affects behavior on the micro and macro level.

Peter A. Olsson developed a model to explain how people become violent called the Personal Pathway model. He defines this model with four primary elements.

- Early socialization in violent environment (e.g. West Belfast, Bogisude)
- Narcissistic injuries (i.e. negative identity)
- Escalatory events (i.e. conversion experience)
- Personal connections

We have to look the subject that how individuals, based on their victimized identity, become involved in destructive and violent behavior. With the exception of Psychopaths, most terrorists, paramilitaries, freedom fighters, what you chose to call them are not people who are normally to choose to become involved in violent political conflict.

Most of them experienced the conversion experience or a traumatic pathway that led them to violence. Most of them are normal people, place them in abnormal violent contexts and forced to survive. This is not by way of excusing their unjustifiable acts. It is by way of explaining them, so that we can learn how to deal with them and their underlining issues in a proactive, rather than reactive way.

If stereotype thinking persists still that India has killed the movement by deploying troops in 1:100 Ratio to curb the violence and some people are eager to join in the main stream means that they have succeeded in their design is just negating the human nature because silence never means that they have accepted the statuesque but this will lead to another deadly violence.

This methodology has been failed in past also when ultimate power was given to Sheikh Abdullah and Nehru was confident that his design will work but ultimately this again proved the cosmetic one and Sheikh like tall personality who was family friend of Nehru was kept behind the bars in 1957 just to teach him the lesson.

Our lost concepts from enemy system theory are the inability to mourn and complicated mourning. Volkin introduces these concepts because they are directly related victimized group's attachment to territory, identity and overwhelming sense of loss.

Volkan Explains it like this;

When territory- or even prestige- is lost to an enemy, and a group had difficulty forming a remembrance formation, the group can still be seen trying to recoup ancient losses. Under political, military or economical stress the mourning may become complicated when the representation of what is lost cannot be surrendered because it is too highly idealized or too necessary to self esteem (Volkin, 1990;43).

In this case there are similarities between the Kashmir dispute and that of Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland with both the nationalists claiming the six counties and the unionists fighting to remain a part of United Kingdom.

There is gradual change in mindsets of the people of Kashmir also the vast majority which wanted to accede to Pakistan are having independent thought now despite the small portion of people who were staunch supports of India in Kashmir think upon the same lines as per the survey which was conducted collectively by Dawn, Kashmir times, BBC and Jammu University Political Science Department.

Vasquez's Territoriality Thesis.

Vasquez's contributes to conflict theory by introducing several key hypotheses (Vasquez, 1993).

- Humans are territorial by nature.
- Territory is intervened with our sense of self identities; the link between territory and national identity is particularly salient.
- Because has such importance to one of our fundamental basic human needs (identity) having this need frustrated makes us very anxious and more prone to respond to territorial threats with aggression.

Consequently, humans respond to threats of territoriality most often by adapting realpolitik strategies. This power-based aggressive decision most often escalates into war. As Vasquez's notes, "The existing theoretical understanding about the relationship between territory and war is that all factors being equal, states or other sovereign groups, like tribes, will use aggressive displays to demark boundaries"(Vasquez et al, 1995:144)

Aggressive displays are part of realpolitik response to territorial threats. Aggressive territorial displays such as marches are some of the most common and contentious events in Kashmir in every day life. Not only humans predisposed to aggressive defense of territory, but the sentiment rooted deep in the history of the sub-continent helps to exacerbate this tendency by making the matters more intense and complex.

When we study Kashmir issue it is multidimensional.

- Kashmir is never a territorial issue between two nuclear neighboring countries India and Pakistan despite of the fact that they have fought four wars but is still a volatile question mark.
- It is not a religious issue, as is being dubbed despite the fact that that Muslims are the in majority and Srinager was always the center of state. There was always communal harmony between the all-religious groups, which is distinguished feature of the behavior of Kashmiri people. The strongest wish is still in action despite known as fundamentalist and hard core group neither attacked the minorities nor is involved in any kidnapped and hijacking.
- Kashmir is not the matter of water dispute between two countries despite it has relevance with the issue. Because of geographical proximity and major rivers sources are in Kashmir.

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Sandole's Generic-complex Theory

When one explores Sandole's theoretical writing, particularly " Capturing the complexity of conflict' (1999), they are exposed to two important goals:

- It is meant to derive a generic theory that can deal the conflict at all levels (pillar 2);
- It is meant to deal with conflict at all intensities (latent--- Manifest--- aggressive manifest conflict processes.

Sandole, 1999:16-17). Sandole having taken the challenge of the former attempts to chart the complex realm of protracted social conflicts, subsequently we have termed his theory " Generic- complex theory" we do this in part to distinguish it from complexity theory form which it derives some of its concepts.

The important concepts of this theory as Sandals three pillar model (Sandole, 1993); his definition of manifest and aggressive conflict processes (Sandole, 1999:16-17) 'the concepts of conflicts as start up conditions, the conflict as process, as well as 'self-stimulation, self-perpetuating, and negative self-fulfilling prophesies (NSFP) We would

like to pause and briefly mention a conceptual contradiction between Sandoles theory and chaos theory, from which some of his ideas are derived.

“Conflict as start up conditions” generates "conflict as process" and once process comes to characterize conflict, it does not matter how (or when) the conflict started. As indicated earlier equifinality is the operative concept. Different start up conditions can lead to the same process (initiation, escalation, controlled maintenance, etc)(Sandole, 1999:129)

The concept of equifinality, and one of the fundamental tenants of chaos theory, extreme sensitivity to initial conditions, is contradictory and mutually exclusive. Different initial conditions leading to similar outcomes contradict the premise of outcome being intensely dependent upon initial conditions. Perhaps this is of no particular importance. However we draw intention to it because we have not yet found a solution to reconcile the two theoretical constructs. Before we leave to explore chaos and complexity theories, he provides us with a link to these topics. Sandole says of catastrophe, chaos and complexity theories:

All three respective reflect a general systems type of interdisciplinary, in that expressions of them can be found in the social as well as natural sciences. The three are clearly linked, in that, for instance, catastrophe can be generated by chaos, while chaos inheres complexity (Sandole.1999: 194)

Chaos, catastrophe and complexity theories are subsets of what is also referred as the complexity sciences. They are based on a number of common assumptions; the most important of which is their dynamic nonlinear nature

Table A comprehensive Mapping of conflict and conflict Resolution: A three pillar *
Approach

Pillar 2	Pillar 1	Pillar 3
Conflict cause and conditions	Conflict; Latent (Pre-MCP), MCP, AMCP	Conflict intervention 3 rd Party objectives
Individual level	Parties	Conflict Prevention
Organizational/group level***	Issues	Conflict Management

Social/ Natural level	Objectives	Conflict settlement
International level	Means	Conflict resolution
Global/ Ecological Level	Conflict/ Conflict resolution orientation	<i>Conflict transformation</i> (Conflict prevention) 3 rd .Party approaches Commutative v. Cooperative Negative V. Positive Peace <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Track 1. v. Track 2/ Multi track

*Sandole 1998

Sandole does not have the organizational / Group level in his model. it has been added here because this level is of the most importance when analyzing the Groups quantum of analysis. When this model is studied in Kashmir context /relevance with Kashmir Issue, we see the Mediation has also failed or deliberately neutralized. New Delhi is reluctant to involve the third party or globalize the issue.

Theory

Our pre-theory gives us many useful concepts to relate our model. Now we have established a theoretical foundation to build upon, we need to explore the

concepts and implications of chaos and complexity theories. From here we will review our comprehensive multi-level theory prior to using it as a tool for conflict analysis and intervention. Renate Mayntz provides us with an observation about the multi-level nature of non-linearity underlining chaos and complexity theories.

The potential relevance of natural science theories of nonlinear dynamics lies in the promise to gain a better understanding of discontinuous changes at the macro-level as a consequence of micro-level processes (Renate Mayntz, *Chaos in society: Reflections on the impact of chaos theory on sociology*, in Grebogi and Yorke, 1997; 300).

Chaos Theory

"Simple systems give rise to complex behavior. Complex systems give rise to simple behavior. And most important, the laws of complexity hold universally, caring not all for the details of a system's constituent atoms" (Gleick, 1987:3).

The reason that we turn to chaos and complexity theories in conflict analysis and resolution is that it offers novel and interesting ways to analyze the behavior to dynamic systems. In human social life there are few processes or systems that are as dynamic or compels as conflict systems. Chaos and complexity theories will be examined in order to barrow some conceptualizations that we can incorporate in our theory, analysis, and intervention.

Chaos have evolved over last hundred years but most important contributions were introduced beginning in the 1960s. The basic of chaos theory is that variables and systems often behave in nonlinear fashion, and oppose to simple linear movement down a straight line. It developed as an attempt to understand seemingly random behavior in systems such as the weather and turbulence. This randomness is function of nonlinearity- the parts of the equation do not add up, nonlinear equations can't be easily solved (Gleick, 1987:23)

This leads us to one of the most aspects of chaos theory; extreme sensitivity to initial conditions or what is known as the butterfly effect. The relevance of this is that for dynamic chaotic systems predictability are the initial conditions, general laws of behavior and whether the system experience week or strong chaos (also refers to as low dynamic chaos) referred to simple systems in which one variable may change, and strong chaos also referred to as high dimensional chaos) refers to a simple systems in which one variable may change and strong chaos (also referred to as high dimensional chaos) systems in which many variables change over time.

The difference is that in week chaotic systems some predictability, at least in the short and medium terms, is possible. In systems that exhibit strong chaos,

predictability is not possible. Mathews, White and Long explain the importance of this for social scientists.

.... At least one implication is suggested: the unpredictable behavior exhibited by these simple mathematical exercises calls into question the possibility of the prediction and control of social system outcomes. The question remains as to the limits of that predictability and control: do low-or high—dimensional chaotic processes characterize social systems? (Methew, white and Long,1999:446).

We suggest that social systems in general can be characterized by either strong or weak chaos, depending on system ability.

Social scientists are divided over this issue of either systems are generally stable or unstable. However, one thing is clear; conflict systems as they move from latent to manifest conflict process, exhibit high-dimensional chaos, and consequently production and control are difficult, if not impossible.

According to Ninna Hall

It presents a universe that is deterministic, obeying the fundamental physical laws, but with a predisposition towards disorder, complexity and unpredictability. It reveals how many systems that are constantly changing are extremely sensitive to their initial state—position, velocity, and so on. As the systems evolves over time, minute changes amplify rapidly through feedback. This means that systems starting off with only slightly differing conditions rapidly diverge in character at a large stage (Hall,1991:8-9)

In chaotic system change affects the system through feedback. Feedback is an important concept for chaotic system. Ian Percival, a mathematician specializing in chaotic systems, explains " (chaos is persistent instability " Ian chaos is the science for the real world, in Hall, 1991:12) He suggests that his instability often rises when an object feels that effect of more than one force"(Percival in Hall, 1991:13).are inherently unstable. Further the effects of the forces can be demonstrated by an individual or group that is striving to fulfill basic human needs, such as positive group identity (force 1), while being hindered in this process by the presence of structural violence, such as lack of political perception (force 2).This is an example of simple chaotic system, one adds in such forces or variables as ' Ethicist victimization historic enmity', . Territoriality, Realpolitik ideology, and conflict as process, we a simple become very complex and exhibit high dimensional chaos.

The next concept is Non – Euclidian geometric shape known as fractal. Benoit Mandelbrot, the discover of fractals, in his chapter' A Geometry of Natures,s in Hall, explains this concept.

Fractals are geometric shape that, contrary to those of Euclid, is not regular at all, First they are irregular all over. Secondly, they have the same degree of irregularity on all scales. A fractal object looks the same when examined from for away or nearby- it is self-similar.

(Hall,1991:123-4)

The self-similarity at all scales is important because it illustrates the presence of chaos theory and nonlinearity at all levels; the individual, group, social, international and global.

Each fractal has the same shapes and qualities at all scales and levels. This reflects the nature of complex conflict- its self- similarity across all levels of analysis.

Fractals lead us to the concept of 'phase space'. Phase space was developed by physicists as way to map systems behavior pictorially. Phase space is usually four- dimensional.

Being able to identify patterns in chaotic system is a great benefit that allows for chaotic system analysis. The drawback is that researchers need an enormous amount of raw data in order to construct the complex chaotic model.

Related concepts are the 'basin of attraction', which is essentially the boarder around an attractor. And a strange attractor, such as the Lorenz Attractor, that is not easily explained mathematically (see Ian Stewarts chapter, Portraits of Chaos, in Hall, 1991). Strange attractors are also fractal –They are self-similar on all scales (Stewart in Hall, 1991:52). Consequently we can see the attractors are points of system behavior that can be plotted in phase space... The strange attractors are also the self-similar behavior patterns (system tendencies) across all levels. Stewart also explains the related concept of bifurcation. Hall, 1991:56-7)

Any change in the qualitative nature of the system is called bifurcation. More complicated bifurcations can create strange attractors from conventional one. This bifurcation provide a route from order to chaos, it is by studding such routes from most of our understanding of chaos has been obtained (Stewart in Hall,1991:56-7)

Bifurcations are important to understand system behavior at the edge of chaos—between order and disorder. Decisions that are made, for instance wither to call a cease- fire or continue a violent campaign, are highly important to determine the path of violent system. This is one of the reasons that chaotic nature of the confilict is so important for conflict resolution.

Complexity theory

Complexity theory picks up roughly where chaos theory leaves off. Chaos theory leaves us with the understanding that dynamic systems are unpredictable over the long term, However, It offer some hope, of predication in the form of phase space , attractors, and modeling dynamic system behavior. Complexity theory is derived from chaos principal's that adds insight that complex systems are self- generating and self-stimulating. Stuart Kaufman, a leading complexity theorist from the biological sciences, terms complex systems emergent-"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" (Kuafman, 1995:24) as opposed to chaos theory, which is the generation of the disorganized behavior from simplicity. Complexity involves the

development of organized complex system from a random group of elements with simple rules which include:

1. It is complex, the system is not just complicated; its parts interact in dynamic nonlinear ways.
2. Spontaneous self-generation and self-organization, order arises naturally in the universe-complex are self-organizing.
3. Complex systems are adoptive –generating: they don't merely react innately to stimuli, they learn and adapt to changing environmental.
4. Control is dispersed: Systems behavior is not currently controlled, here are many actors affecting system behavior.
5. Complex systems are dynamic systems that change over time. Equilibrium and homeostasis mean system and collapse.
6. Successful complex systems evolve to the transition area between order and chaos.⁹ adopted from Waldrop,(1992. Kaufman, 1995 and Chet Miller Un published notes, 1999)

Complexity theory has characteristic feature that it introduces a model of dynamic systems that change over time and space.

One of the more significant substantive implications of the complexity science is that, dynamic, nonlinear systems may exhibit surprising and counterintuitive behavior, making prediction and control problematic.

(Mathew, White and Long 1999,450)

It is during this phase transition that systems undergo significant changes both to the constant units and to the interaction of those units. It is within this region of time and space, this phase transition that is the most dynamic and critical for conflict analysis and resolution.

It is within this critical region at the edge of chaos where third party intervention is most fruitful. As Kaufman suggests" it is though a position in the ordered regime near the transition to chaos affords to the best mixture of stability and flexibility (Kaufman. 1995:91).

Stability and the flexibility are essential for third party intervention to be successful. This is where interactive conflict resolution and preventive diplomacy takes place). The next important concept is "self organized criticality"(Kaufman, 1995:29).

Essentially, this means one of the most significant features of complexity theory is that it introduces a model of dynamic system that change over time and space; they are not static system in equilibrium. This is an important feature for social scientists who have been working with non-dynamic system models that rely on linearity. As Mathew, White and Long suggest, "One of the more significant substantive implications of the complexity sciences is that dynamic, nonlinear system may exhibit and counterintuitive behavior, making prediction and control problematic" (Mathew, White and Long, 1990,450). Predictability and control are important issues when dealing with conflict resolution and intervention.

As complexity theory was developed in the natural sciences, some of its important concepts come from evolutionary biology and one of its leading proponents, Stuart Kauffman illustrates the self-stimulating nature of complex system with the autocatalytic set and the collectively autocatalytic system

(Kauffman, 1995: 49).

Essentially, autocatalytic refers to the interaction of two molecules that react and catalyze---they form new units of themselves---given a supply of raw materials. These units form connecting webs and crystallize into a complex-adaptive system through a process known as a phase transition. (Kauffman, 1995: 57).

Kauffman explains this phenomenon below.

The wonderful possibility, to be held as a working hypothesis, bold but fragile, is that on many fronts, life evolves toward a regime that is poised between order and chaos. The evocative phrase that points to this working hypothesis is this: life exists at the edge of chaos. Borrowing a metaphor from physics in this; life may exist near a kind of phase transition. Water exists in three phases: solid ice, liquid, water and gaseous steam. It now begins to appear that similar ideas might apply to complex adapting system (Kauffman, 1995: 26)

The concept of phase transition, where complex adaptive system evolves to the edge of chaos is important for conflict resolution. A phase transition occurs when latent conflicts become manifest and manifest conflict becomes violent (see Sandole, 1999, 16-17).

It is during this phase transition that systems undergo significant changes both to the constituent units and to the interaction of those units. It is within this region of time and space, this phase transition that is the most dynamic and critical for conflict analysis and resolution. It is within this critical region at the edge of chaos where third party intervention is most fruitful. As Kauffman suggests, "

It is as thorough position in the ordered regime near the transition to chaos affords the best mixture of stability and flexibility (Kauffman, 1995: 91).

Stability and flexibility are essential for third party intervention to be successful. This is interactive conflict resolution and preventive diplomacy take place.

The net important concept is 'self organized critically' (Kauffman, 1995: 29). Essentially this means that in dynamic complex system, there is no way to tell if an event will be insignificant or catastrophic. This concept can be easily illustrated by the example of the attack on the Indian parliament which provoked Indian forces and India moved three divisions of Army on the frontline and war was about to escalate. One can predict that the hostility of the two Nuclear power's is under the carpet and there is always the possibility of the war which can ultimately change in nuclear one because if any body fails to gain conventionally; the nuke is meant for self defense. There are many crises between the great powers at the beginning of the twentieth century, but there was no way to tell which event would trigger a general war or not. Not many observers at the time would have guessed that it would erupt as the result of such an event. The concepts, self-

organized critically, and the phase transition, give us insight into complex interaction of units and system dynamics. Next we turn to two concepts that are useful for problem solving and conflict resolution: patches and fitness landscapes.

The simplest way to explain the complicated concept of patches is to refer to the concept of 'Chunking'. When one has a third party intervention to design or another different problem to solve, the best way to handle its complexity is to 'chunk' or divide it into manageable pieces. This concept has been around for some time, but it has particular relevance to finding solutions to complex problems using complexity theory. Kauffman explains the concept of patches:

We are about to see that the entire conflict laden task is broken into the properly chosen patches, the coevolving system lies at a phase transition between order and chaos and rapidly finds every good solution. Patches, in short, may be a fundamental process we have evolved in our social system and perhaps elsewhere, to solve very hard problems (Kauffman, 1995: 253).

This is one of the reasons why the phase transition between order and chaos is so important. It represents an area where the necessary qualities of flexibility and stability exist almost in paradoxical harmony within this region. This allows for organisms to create solutions to complex problems and thereby survive and evolve. This is an important lesson for conflict resolution. Kauffman explores this theme further below:

The results hint at something deep and simple about why flatter, decentralized organizations may function to intuition, breaking an organization into 'patches' where each patch attempts to optimize for its own selfish benefit, even if that is harmful to the whole, can lead, as if by an invisible hand to the welfare of the whole organization. The trick, as we see, lies in how the patches are chosen (Kauffman, 1995: 247).

How the patches are chosen correlates to how parties choose to resolve their conflict. Patches may facilitate cooperative, competitive or adversarial orientations. These will help to determine strategies and tactics for obtaining the desired result. For the aggressor, the desired result is victory and hegemony. For the cooperator and collaborator, the end result is a win-win solution.

The final concept we shall borrow from complexity theory is fitness landscapes. Fitness landscapes are related to patches in that both operate as a means to find the next possible solution to complex problems. Kauffman describes landscapes and fitness peaks:

Evolution is a story of organism adapting by genetic changes, seeking to improve their fitness. Biologists have long harbored images of fitness. Biologists have long harbored images of fitness of fitness landscapes, where the peaks represent high fitness, and population wander under the drives of mutation, selection and random drift across the landscape seeking peaks, but perhaps never achieving them. The idea of fitness peaks applies at many levels....Fitness peaks also refer to the fitness of whole organism (Kauffman, 1995: 26)

Fitness peaks are multi-level phenomenons that are an illustration of how animals evolve based on their genetic search for solution to complex survival problems. Human seek similar solutions to complex problems but we do it consciously, not genetically (perhaps we do as well). We find it a useful metaphor to illustrate how human or groups (e.g. ethno-national) may search for the best possible solutions to problems such as basic human needs satisfaction. Kauffman further brings its importance to light by saying: "Tracking peaks on deforming landscapes in short are part of the search for excellent the best compromises we can make" (Kauffman, 1995: 247).

Survival, compromises and the search for solutions at the edge of chaos are all of interest to conflict resolves. These concepts help us to come to terms with the complexity of the situation that we face. Finally, before we can turn to the analysis of Kashmir. Mathews, White and Long describe the relationship between social processes and complexity concepts.

Processes in social, political, and economic and conflict system can characterize as complex system. Social relationship can be characterized as having:

- i. Dynamic nonlinear relationships among a multitude of components
- ii. Complex, recursive or highly interactions among components
- iii. System, with these characteristics may have the potential to evolve dynamically over time (Mathew, White and Long, 1999:451)

This is the essence of the underlying issues in Kashmir. Vasquez notes it is not just territorially that causes wars; it is how we choose to deal with territorial issues. " War comes about not simply because humans are territorial, but because they deal wit the territorial issues in certain ways because Kashmir issue is promoted both countries India and Pakistan as territorial Issue as Kashmir issue is purely political one but was never the part of the negotiation so for. The ways India and Pakistan select to resolve this issue will

determine whether there will be war or peace" (Vasquez, 1993: 153). Since the time of the partition of the sub continent in 1947 issues of territory and political control of Kashmir have overwhelmingly been dealt with the use of force. This is where the silence of history and culture are most important to conceal the facts and deceive the positive peace.

Sandole's Generic-Complex theory has light to shed on Kashmir. As stated earlier, we must add a faith level to Sandole's pillar-II, conflict causes and conditions to include an intermediate level that accounts for resolution and decision making. This would allow for the analysis for inter-group interaction that would account for the differences in aims and goals between two parts of Kashmir,. If we are serious to analyze the conflict in its prospective we have to engage every stakeholder, then we must add them to our list along with the MJC.

Additional concepts from Sandole are useful for our analysis. His conflict as start-up-condition and conflict as process models enables us to examine the dynamics and progress of the conflict more closely. As noted earlier, the conditions that led to the outbreak of violence in 1989s. It is the underlying identity and basic needs issues that are left unresolved and remain so to this day. These issues need to be dealt by understanding the chaotic nature.

We now turn to chaos and complexity theories to add to our analysis. Two of the most important contributions of chaos theory are the salience of dynamic, catastrophic change, and the lack of predictability and control.

These elements were present at the outbreak of violent conflict in 1947, and for the next five decades. As Renate Mayntz noted about complex social system: " social system are complex, nonlinear system, but they are partially organized rather than disorganized complex systems, i.e. the type giving rise to both processes of self-organizing and deterministic chaos" (Mayntz in Grebogi and Yoke, 1997: 315).

There are few examples better at confirming the nonlinear and complex nature of social system than Northern Ireland, Lebanon, Israel/Palestine and the Balkans rate high on this scale as well. Ethnically divided societies that suffer protracted social conflicts are inherently unstable, chaotic and tend towards collapse. Mayntz also discusses the sudden collapse of social systems:

In contrast to gradual transformations, such a sudden collapse of social order is followed by a period of turbulence. Social processes become erratic, patterns of

conventional behavior reigns where social interactions used to be normatively controlled; in such a turbulent state, future development are largely undetermined and subject to the influence of accidental events (Renate Mayntz, *Chaos in society: Reflection on the impact of chaos theory on sociology*, Grebogi and Yorke, 1997:301).

Social system that become decentralized by high levels of violent conflict experience turbulence, which is inherently chaotic. Once the social system breaks down there is little to prevent violent conflict from erupting and spreading. Intervention becomes difficult because the more turbulent the situation, the less predictable the system behavior and outcomes become. The less predictable the outcomes and system behavior the less like will politicians, diplomats and generals desire to contribute troops and personnel intervention. Commanders and leaders do not wish to commit resources, particularly when lives are at stake, to uncertain outcomes. Witness Somalia and Rwanda. No one wants to intervene if their peacekeepers are going to get captured or slaughtered. Because of the chaotic and unpredictable nature of complex system, interventions into protracted social conflicts will always be a last resort of the decision makers. Related to this issue of the unpredictable nature is the problem of unique system outcomes and the relevance to other cases. Campbell and Mayer-Kress .

One of the essential lessons of chaos theory is that individual solutions are basically non-reproducible and therefore of very limited relevance. A system might have many differences but equivalent solutions to the same problem (Campbell and Mayer-Kress, 'Chaos and politics:

Applications of nonlinear dynamics to socio-political issues' in Grebogi and Yorke, 1997:41).

A popular complaint of masses, who live in Indian side of Kashmir, against those who sit quietly in their Research Institutes and university libraries and study them, is that the researches do not understand the unique nature and dynamics of their conflict. We are torn by our attempts to understand from within, and our search for generic theory that will not only help the people of Kashmir, but that might also be relevant to people of Sri Lanka, the Balkan and the Middle East. This tension between the particular and the general can be creative tension that does not necessarily need to be resolved but in light of chaos and complexity theories, its implications need to be addressed.

The problem of uniqueness is evident in the lack of predictability and control, that are endemic in complex chaotic system such as Kashmir. In the past, issues of control have been dealt with by the authorities by real political power-based initiatives. They have without question, failed to produce the directed effect. The inclusive peace process has begun to deal with underlying issues in proactive manners. This approach may finally bear fruit if it is given the support of the people and resources from abroad, if any third impartial party is on board it can sustain if they failed then it is evident that volcano may

erupt which is live and every body can see the potential of this volcano which is boiling in the form of Kashmir Conflict since six decades, then it will be late to escape from mass catastrophe.

There are economic, political, social, strategic and security issues involved that add to the complexity of the conflict. It is not possible to use simple analysis to capture its complexity. We must use the tools of basic needs, enemy system theory, Vasquez's territoriality and realpolitik theses, as well as Sandole's Generic-Complex theory to understand the background to the conflict. In order to understand its development, dynamics and short term future, we must use chaos and complexity theories to explore its process.

Third Party Intervention

As we have seen from our analysis social conflicts are dynamic and not stable systems. Conflicts escalate and de-escalate stalemate, become latent and can resurface at a later time. Dynamic protracted social conflicts are chaotic and complex. Because they change over time, and the people involved them change as well, they need to be reassessed in order to take advantage of this change for conflict resolution. Before we explore our intervention strategy it will be helpful to examine, briefly, what methods of intervention and conflict resolutions have been tried in Northern Ireland in the past. Cunningham sums this up by noting that:

First, all attempts to manage, regulate, or solve the conflict to date have ended in failure. This includes the political initiatives by parties in Northern Ireland, Britain and the Republic of Ireland (Eire) during the last 30 years, as well as historical antecedents going back four centuries. Recently, many different solutions have been tried including military and police operations, judicial control, suspension of the local assembly (Stromont, 1972), power sharing (1974), constitutional convention (1975-6), devolution talks (1981-2), international agreements (Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985), and [multilateral] peace negotiations (1996-8). These failures have led some intractable and unsolvable (Cunningham, 1998:2).

Indeed, the peace process that began in 1996, as a result of the PIRA case-fire in 1994, has been precarious for some years. The implementation of the Good Friday Agreement of 1998 has been stalled largely by the issue of decommissioning paramilitary arsenals, particularly the PIRA's. However, this issue is tied, by the republican, to the reform of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. What is evident is, realpolitik attempts at coercive settlement have all failed. The resolution of the conflict in Northern Ireland is dependent upon a paradigm shift to idealpolitik and Non-Marxist Radical (NMRT) conflict resolution and cooperative conflict orientations (See Sandole, 1993,1998).

Realpolitik attempts at resolutions, including using security forces (police and Army) and the judiciary (Prevention of terrorism Act, 1947), have ended in failure. These do not

need to be explained in detail. However, all previous attempts to negotiated settlements, prior to the current peace process, have also ended in failure. The short answer to the question, why is that they have all failed to take into consideration the underlying basic human needs of both communities as well as account for the dynamic complexity that makes this situation so intractable. Prior attempts at negotiation also failed to include all major stakeholders, in particular the paramilitaries. The successful third party intervention will have to account for these problems.

The Kashmir have the significance and the relevance with the Ireland issue as the Bilateral negotiations whether it was between India and Kashmir,(Delhi accord, Indra Abdullah Accord 1975) between Pakistan and India(Simla Agreement 1972,Lahore declaration 1997) or between Pakistan and Kashmir have failed out rightly so far . long standing dialogue between Mr.Butto and Sauran Sing in seventies which continued up to six months failed to yield any result and it is evident that some thing is missing as their is blame or counter blame games by either party but there is dilemma which is still evident having direct effects on the current Peace process which has started in the name of Composite dialogue in 2002.

Repeated Realpolitik practices including the military solution have been exercised vis-a-vis by using the might while equipping the Forces with license under PSA, AFSPA,TADA,POTA failed out rightly to curb the Mass uprising.

The current peace process could have been successful for simple reason if it had been the first attempt at resolution that has begun to address basic needs such as identity, and also because of the ground breaking work had been invested in pre-negotiation and in building relationship and trust with those involved on the peripheries of violence. If People involved in these processes influenced the behavior for their colleagues and neighbor and began to bring about a change in worldviews, slowly and cautiously, however, this is how paradigm shifts began not with a bang but with a whisper.

Track-2 initiatives are important complements to Track-1 official negotiations. Sandole notes the importance of this for conflict resolution.

Track-2 process could be used in the short term to help avert or reduce and terminate hostilities (negative peace), and in the middle to long term to facilitate the collaborative solving of problems underlying violent conflict situation and reconciliation among the parties (positive peace) (Sandole, 1999: p.157).

This is precisely what has happened in Northern Ireland. Track-2 process helped to establish a climate in which the paramilitary cease-fires could be introduced. Next, they helped the parties' issues and problems to be addressed in multilateral negotiations. However, things began to unravel when consensus was sought from the wider population. Populists, such as the arch-unionist Rev. Ian Paisley, began campaigns to derail the peace process. Hardcore paramilitary members on both sides decided that they would rather fight, than give up their weapons and their lifestyles. Five years after the peace process began, we find the situation deteriorated to threats of new bombing campaigns (December 2000), once a staple of the republican strategy. However, all is not doom and

gloom as Taoiseach (Irish Prime Minister) Bertie Ahern was quoted in The Belfast telegraph as he welcomed President Clinton to Ireland in December 2000:

In a speech paying tribute to Mr. Clinton's role in the peace process, Mr. Ahern identified the current difficulties as decommissioning, policing, demilitarization and sanctions against Sinn Fein on the Storming Executive attending meeting on cross-border co-operation. "There needs to be a police service in Northern Ireland which can attract the full support of both communities. In the Good Friday Agreement, we have an historic accommodation which brings together unionists and nationalists, North and South, as well as British and Irish, on the basis of the shared principles of equality and partnership," the Taoiseach claimed. " We now see the prospect of radical in human rights, justice and policing." (The Belfast Telegraph, December 13, 2000, on the web at: <http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/today/dec13/news/ahernpa.ncml>)

The important themes repeat themselves. The sticking points are realpolitik-based problems of decommissioning armed paramilitary weapons followed by Militants participation in the political process. Until these issues are dealt with in an environment of interactive problem solving and conflict resolution, they will continue to haunt the people of Kashmir in particular and the Pakistan in General.

In light of this analysis, an appropriate third party intervention would include the following elements:

- Cooperation between the Islamabad, Kashmir's and Indian government at the highest levels (Track-1)
- Commitment from Power or third party if they are on board at any level to continue to invest political and economic resources in the peace process (Track-1)
- Commitment from the world Powers to provide huge economic assistance if this lingering dispute is resolved as John Kushnan who visted to Kashmir in 2002 stated.
- Continued use of Track-2 methods to encourage cross-community and cross-border cooperative economic enterprises and peaceful political activities
- A team of highly skilled conflict resolvers to manage an interactive problem solving conflict resolution process involving key stakeholders including members of all parties of the All Partes Hurriat Confrence, Representatives of MJC, Members of the Pakistan and Indian Parliament from opposition and governments and prominent community leaders. The goal would be to work through the difficult basic needs, relationship and national identity issues underlying the manifest conflict.
- Recognize that the most important basic human need that hinders progress is security for both countries, identities closely interviewed with this need.

- Develop alternative idealpolitik approaches to replace realpolitik decision making.
- Use lesson and concepts from Enemy System Theory to teach the parties about conflict dynamics and their sense of shared responsibility of their future
- Use Sandole's 3-pillar model to help them to see the complexity of their conflict, and the hope that understanding conflict processes bring.
- Incorporate theoretical constructs and concepts from chaos and complexity theories to analyze the dynamic nature of life at the edge of chaos and learn to live with the unpredictable nature of their nature. As the peace process becomes further institutionalized and begins to influence substantive change, life in Jammu and Kashmir will move further from the edge of chaos

One of the most important points above is the silence of the security issue for both communities. Until each community feels safe it will not be able to trust the other side. Consequently, decommissioning the disarmament should take place side by side. Resolving this issue is essential for the success of the peace process. The problem of security issue is strongly affected by the chaotic and complex nonlinear forces of the conflict system dynamics.

In stable societies weak or low dimensional chaos is at work. Short and medium term prediction and control are possible. In unstable societies, such as Kashmir at the height of the troubles, strong and high dimensional are operative problems. The sources of this instability are both the precipitant security situation and the underlying precondition of basic needs frustration. Let us not forget that the very goal of terrorism is instability and loss of governmental control (asset to liability shift theory). The goal of the MJC was to destabilize the Indian control over territory so that the Indians would finally give up and leave (persistent immutability of chaotic system- see Percival in Hall, 1991). They knew that they could not defeat the Indian Army on their own terms. Consequently, the government and security forces did what they could to control the random chaotic violence by realpolitik methods by employing the security forces and their own brand of political leaders. After all, the government is charged with securing the lives and property of its citizens. However, this approach works in the short term to control the persistent conditions but it does nothing but exacerbate the underlying problems of basic needs and structural violence. This needs to be addressed further in the current peace process. We will include by noting that we agree with Sandole's hypothesis that force is sometimes necessary to ensure a negative peace prior to working on the underlying problems that preclude a positive peace (see Sandole, 1999, chapter 8) .

An interesting link between chaos theory and Kashmir is the fractal nature of the conflict. As we recall, facts are self-similar on all scales. The conflict begins with neighbors, extends to the local community, the council, the country, the province, and Pakistan and India. The issues, people, problems and dynamics are the same on all scales. Enemy system theory plays an important part in helping to explain this by such concepts as the

conversion experience and chosen trauma. Our intervention must therefore be based not only on solving and the security of the nations , but also on the level of neighbors. We must establish mechanism and structures to support community dispute resolution. The people who staff such enterprises must be familiar not only with conflict resolution, but the complex interfaces of daily life in Kashmir. They must understand the cultures and the histories of the communities.

Chaos theory can also offer some hope by using the concepts of phase space, strange attractor and basins of attraction. These elements are essentially solutions to the problems of random noise; they help to clear the clutter so that the underlying patterns emerge. It also hints at the possibility of finding creative solution to the chaotic problems. Our intervention must try to move the people away from the attractors of violence toward the attractors for peaceful solutions. We must try to influence a shift in the phase space toward the peace process. This concept is related to Kuhn's paradigm shift.

Complexity theory also offers some useful concepts that are helpful for our intervention. Complex system are emergent, the total is greater than the sum of its parts. We must use this quality of emergence in our complex conflict-resolution system that will replace our complex conflict system. We need to design a conflict-resolution system to be in place to stay and evolve with the changing needs of the people. Conflict resolution is not an event; it is an emergent complex system that can be spontaneous, self-organizing and self-generating. It needs to be adaptive and control needs to be dispersed. There should be a centralized system of communication and perhaps goal setting, but to resolve the conflict in Kashmir, we must work from the bottom-up, not top-down. We need many facets of life to be influenced: political, economic, social, spiritual, educational, cultural, judicial, and infrastructure. NGOs and community groups are uniquely situated to play a significant role here. There are no organizations in place that could serve these needs in their entirety. The government is certainly not trusted of capable of the task by itself. We must give up at least some control in order to let the system work creatively and spontaneously.

Finally, we turn to life at the edge of chaos – the phase transition between order and disorder. Since there are phase transitions on the way from latent to manifest to aggressive manifest conflict processes, there must be phase transitions in the de-escalation cycle as well. If Kaufman is correct, then life evolves to the edge of chaos where flexibility and stability interact in dynamic nonlinear ways. This is the region where our third party intervention must operate despite of the fact this failed in past. It requires an appropriate mix of stability and flexibility in order to influence the changes that are necessary for positive peace. Our intervention will make use of patches and fitness landscapes in order to find the best solutions to our complex problems. Our interveners will have to lead but also follow the needs and desires of the local communities. We must enable them to search their fitness landscape so that they can take

ownership and responsibility for their solutions as well as their problems. Third parties must act as guides, not regulators. Sandole summarizes this by noting:

Complexity theory, therefore, in the full sense of integrated systems of conflict resolution networks, involves more than stable balances associated with negative peace; it also involves building upon and transcending, in positive peace fashion, dealing with the deep-rooted causes and conditions that make, in the shorter run. (Sandole, 1999; 200).

Conclusion

Lingering conflicts, such as the one in Kashmir which has entered now in 6th decade while un answered, are complex and chaotic nonlinear conflict systems. The conflict is fractal – it is self-similar on all scales. Consequently, the same conflict dynamic and issues operate at the individual, group, societal, international and global levels. The source of the conflict is based on the complex interaction of forces; the most salient being basic human needs and the structural impediments to needs satisfaction. The dynamic nature of the conflict also impedes the satisfaction of needs. The enemy system is self-organized and self-generating. Sandole would term it negative self-fulfilling prophecy. What is indicative of this situation is the need for change. Burton summarizes this below.

The reason is that political systems so far experienced have rarely had means of system change, other than system overthrow by other means. Conflict is a symptom of the need for system change” System Change may have different interpretations but to make the system acceptable to majority is imperative (Burton, "Conflict Resolution as a Political Philosophy" in Sandole and Vander Merwe, 1993: 63).

So the change of present rocky silent statuesque in Kashmir is needs to be changed by all means in order to come away from the dilemma this initiative only can bring a subtle environment for the Positive Peace.

Much of conflict resolution is about change. Intervention is about finding the most appropriate processes and resources despite parties in dispute agrees or denies third party intervention in order to influence positive changes. India have never so far agreed upon the third part intervention and is resisting to internationalize the dispute because she controls the land and important thing is this she knows well what does the control means . In complex conflict system like that of Kashmir, conflict resolution approaches can operate as catalysts for phase transitions from manifest conflict to negative peace and from negative to positive peace but when CBMS initiated can't work or there is a sense of feeling at gross route level the dispute become more complex, third party intervention is vital either one agrees or not.

This paper has attempted to develop a model of violent conflict, on all levels, that can be used to analyze conflict and serve as a basis for a third party intervention which is compulsory as is evident no dispute can be resolved until and unless third party is not involved despite the fact the stronger party will leave no stone unturned to control the discourse.

To overcome the trust deficit to involve the third party is complicated. Paper is based on assumptions of basic human needs, the problems of territoriality and realpolitik decision-making, the dynamics of enemy system theory, and Sandole's generic-complex theory. We attempted to combine these antecedents with chaos and complex theories. The impression is evident that we need for much more research on these topics. There is a lot of material that needs to be sifted, analyzed and incorporated. Perhaps this could serve as the basis of future theoretical and practical work.

A finale note that conflict resolves only when involves the concept of self organized criticality. Essentiality, in chaotic and complex system we do not know if what we do in going to be insignificant or catastrophic. We hope that our mistakes will be insignificant and our successes catastrophic at least in the sense of changing conflict system and conflict resolution system. However, because of the unpredictable nature of life at the edge of chaos, it pays to be cautions, particularly if the conflict we intervene in is violent.



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