

## AN APPRAISAL OF KASHMIR CONFLICT

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**ABSTRACT:** *India and Pakistan fought three wars (1948, 1965, and 1971). In May - June 1999, once again Kashmir became the focus of World attention when India and Pakistan fought a limited war in Kargil heights located in the valley. Kashmir issue has been discussed many times between India and Pakistan. On 2 July 1972 Shimla accord, signed by Indra Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. On 21 February 1999 the x-Prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Atal Behari Vajpayeesinged Lahore declaration .In July 2001 General Pervaz Musharaf visited India and attended Agra summit. When General Pervaz Musharaf took over the control of Pakistan, he changed the Kashmir policy, after 9/11 Kashmir issue turned into a new and critical direction. India says Pakistan involves in terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other hand Pakistan without of the opinion and says that Kashmiris are fighting for their self-determination.*

**KEYWORDS:** Kashmir, Foreign Policy, Pakistan

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### INTRODUCTION

State of the Jammu and Kashmir is situated towards North-West of the India. It covers an area of 84,471 squares

miles and has a population of more than 6 million, which is mostly Muslim. Unfortunately, the Maharaja of Kashmir Hari Singh was breaking of all his commitments and against the wishes of people, on 26 Oct 1947 signed the instrument of accession to India. As a result, India sent its troops to the valley which is located neighboring to Pakistan in 6 January 1948 India took Kashmir dispute to UN Security Council. On 17th January 1948 the Security Council passed a resolution. On 22 March 1949 India and Pakistan appointed the UN commission on Kashmir issue is still in United Nation. United Nation could not play its role to solve the great problem of Kashmir (Malik & Nawaz, 2014) India and Pakistan fought three wars (1948, 1965, and 1971). In May - June 1999, once again Kashmir became the

focus of World attention when India and Pakistan fought a limited war in Kargil heights located in the valley. Kashmir issue has been discussed many times between India and Pakistan. Shimla accord was signed by Indra Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. On 21 February 1999 the x-Prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Atal Behari Vajpayee singed Lahore declaration .In July 2001 General Pervaz Musharaf visited India and attended Agra summit. When General Pervaz Musharaf took over the control of Pakistan, he changed the Kashmir policy, after 9/11 Kashmir issue turned into a new and critical direction. India says Pakistan involves in terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other hand Pakistan without of the opinion and says that Kashmiris are fighting for their self determination. Through the research and study we can get knowledge relating to the Kashmir issue. There is a great importance of Kashmir conflict. It became flash point in South Asia. The peace process in South Asia attached with this issue.

Energy and economy of Pakistan depends on Kashmir. India adopts very hostile attitude with the Pakistan and Kashmiri people.

### **War of 1948**

The first Kashmir war was started by India when it launched its military offensive On April 8, 1948 almost at once in both Jammu and Kashmir areas. In Jammu the main purpose was to get as close to Pakistan's border as possible whereas in Kashmir the major aim was to recapture the town of Muzaffarabad that was liberated by the Azad forces. At the time of spring offensive India had already moved two-divisions were already in Kashmir. With such a large force the Indian army began to push the tribesmen and Azad Kashmir forces towards Pakistan's border. Although both the tribesmen and Azad forces put up tough resistance; they were no match to a well prepared, skilled equipped and supported Indian army despite the fact that many of the men, particularly from Poonch and Mirpur, serving Azad forces were experienced. (Haider, 1990) Consequently in May 1948 Pakistan sent a full division of its army to back up the tribesmen and Azad forces in their efforts to stop the Indian advance thus began the first limited war in Kashmir between the two new nations. The war did not last long and by the end of 1948 a military draw stepped in. The Indian forces were able to move forward the tribesmen out of areas like Baramula and the city of Poonch but once the Pakistani forces connected the tribesmen and Azad forces, the Indian advance was effectively checked. The Pakistani forces, on the other hand, were able to merge their position in the areas that now form Azad Kashmir. (Haider, 1990)

### **Kashmir and War of 1965**

In early August, 1965, the second phase of Operation Gibraltar began. The process was consisted of three important assumptions:

- □ That extensive carry existed in Indian-occupied Kashmir for waging a rebel movement.
- □ That India would not be disposed to start a major military offensive against Azad Kashmir;
- □ That India would not cross the global limit in either the East or in West Pakistan.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's foreign minister, assured Ayub Khan that India forces would not violate the Indo-Pakistan border, based on an estimation by the Chinese foreign minister Marshal Chen Yi. (Jalazal, 2000)

The Mujahideen began intervening in the worsening situation in both Pakistan and Azad Kashmir there was a great deal of interest for the freedom struggle. Guerrilla activities disrupt and ambushes were daily occurrences in

Indian-occupied Kashmir by August 1965. Bridges were blown and police station attacked. On August 1965 began the voice of Kashmir Revolutionary Council to liberate Kashmir from Indian oppression. In January 1966 President Ayub Khan and prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed on Tashkent declaration. Pakistan withdraws their forces on August 1965 position this was a great hold up for the Kashmir Mujahideen and the Freedom Movement. (Jalazai, 2000).

## **War of 1971 and Kashmir**

India interfered into Pakistan's internal affairs, supported Anti Pakistan elements in East Pakistan and attacked on Pakistan 1971. In July 1972 Simla Agreement signed by president of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Prime Minister of India Mrs. Gandhi. At the start India insisted that the cease-fire line should be altered into an global state line, While Pakistan argued for a go back to the U.N. supervised Cease-Fire Line as it existed before 1971. The compromise between two extreme positions produced the Line of Control. While the Simla Agreement confirmed that within Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control follow-on from the Cease-Fire of december 17, 1971 shall be valued by either part, it is quite clear that the Indian position over Kashmir was strengthened. (Haider, 1992)

## **Kashmir Dispute and Siachin Glacier**

Siachin Glacier: Linked with Kashmir dispute, in physical sense, are the recently surfaced issues of Siachin, Wuller Lake barrage and Kashmiri intifada. The Siachin glacier dispute heated up during the early 1980s primarily because of Indian attempts to occupy hitherto, unoccupied areas of the glacier. The Siachin glacier is situated in an area where together the Cease-Fire Line and the Line OSf Control are unwell clear. The climatic clash of the region forbidden together India-Pakistans to go for an in depth a number of cruel clashes separation of the line. The Indian attempts to obtain the physical work of the glacier resulted into a number of clashes. (Haider, 1992)

## **Shimla Agreement and Kashmir Policy**

In July 1972, after the separation of East-Pakistan, Shimla agreement signed by India and Pakistan. Shimla agreement also failed to present a peaceful solution of Kashmir dispute. Pakistan continued to raise the Kashmir issue in the annual session of the UN General Assembly and at other international forums, such as the organization of Islamic 'Conferences and the Non-Aligned Movement (since 1979). At this juncture Pakistan did not pursue any specific military or diplomatic strategies in this regard. (Rizvi, 2007)

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Kashmir conflict remained a basic element in Pakistan's foreign policy. Kashmir is a core issue between two atomic powers India and Pakistan. Both the countries fought many wars on this dispute. Being an agricultural country the economy of Pakistan depends upon the rivers of Jammu and Kashmir. Recently India has made Dams on Pakistan's rivers in Jammu and Kashmir. According to Indus water treaty, it is against of world laws. India wanted to convert Pakistan's fertile lands into deserts. Due to the Kashmir dispute, it's a great threat of peace to this region. After 9/ 11 Pakistan withdraws from its traditional foreign policy on Kashmir dispute and search the solution of

Kashmir out of box. President Musharraf's oath to break down on Islamists led to the prohibition of groups that had been operating in Kashmir among them the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad. According to the International Crisis Group, these groups renamed themselves and sustained their activities, after which they were barred again.

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