

Trace the historical development of the Kashmir Dispute and Explain Pakistan's stance on it?

1- Introduction:

Kashmir is a region that lies mostly in Himalayas. This disputed territory is bordered by India to the south and east, Pakistan to the west and China to the north and north east. Its significance lies in the fact it is a source of headwaters of major rivers like Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. It is rich in Glaciers, forest, water and minerals. Its location is of significant importance and is also a hub of military tensions and strategic passes such as Siachen Glacier, Kargil, Karakoram.

Historical

2- Perspective:

► Pre 1947: Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir.

1846: Treaty of Amritsar - British sell Kashmir to Ghulab Singh (Dogra Ruler) after First Anglo Sikh war.

1931: First major muslim uprising against Dogra rule.

1946-1947: "Quit India Movement"
launched by Sheikh Abdullah and
National Conference against
Maharaja Hari Singh's rule.

▲ Partition of British India: 1947

- August 14-15, 1947: Pakistan and India gain independence.
- October 1947: Maharaja Hari Singh delays decision on accession.
- October 22, 1947: Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan invade Kashmir; Maharaja accedes to India in return for military help.
- October 22, 1947: Indian army airlifted to Srinagar.

▲ 1947-48: First Indo-Pak War

- war breaks out between India and Pakistan.
- January 1948: India takes the Kashmir issue to UN.
- UNSC Resolution 47 (April 1948), calls for ceasefire, withdrawal of Pakistani troops, and plebiscite under UN.

Supervision .

• January 1949: Ceasefire line (CFL) established;
later became line of control.

• 1950-60s: Stalemate and Occupation

• 1951: India holds elections in Kashmir;
declares it integral part of India.

• 1953: Sheikh Abdullah dismissed and
arrested; Indo-Kashmir tensions rise.

• 1962: China seizes Aksai Chin from
India in Sino-Indian war.

• 1963: Pakistan cedes part of Kashmir
(Shaksgam valley) to China.

• 1965: Second Indo-Pak war.

• Operation Gibraltar: Pakistan sends troops
into Kashmir to incite uprising.

• war ends with Tashkent Agreement
(1966) brokered by USSR.

• 1971-72: Third war and Simla Agreement

• 1971: war leads to creation of
Bangladesh.

1972: Simla Agreement - Both sides agree to resolve Kashmir bilaterally; ceasefire line becomes line of control (LoC)

► 1989: Start of Armed Insurgency.

- Rise in militant movements and anti-India protests
- Supports allegedly by Pakistan's ISI
- Mass ~~em~~ migration of Kashmir pandits due to violence.

► 1999: Kargil war.

- Pakistani troops infiltrate Kargil sector
- India recaptures positions; war ends under U.S pressure on Pakistan.

► 2000s - 2010s: Tensions and Dialogue

- Multiple Bilateral talks and Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
- 2010 and 2016: Mass civilian protest in Kashmir valley after killings of youth and Burhan Wani

- Frequent LoC skirmishes and cross-border shelling.

► 2019: Major Turning Point

- August 5, 2019: India revokes article 370, removing Kashmir's special status
- State split into two union territories: Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.
- Widespread communication blackout and security lockdown.

► 2020-2024: Global Focus and Deterioration

- OIC, UNHRC, Amnesty International and HRW raise concerns over human rights violations
- Continued anti-India protests and militant attacks.
- India-China standoff in Ladakh intensifies regional complexity.
- Pakistan's narrative gain support in OIC and China

► 2025: Current Status

- Region remains highly militarized.
- Talks frozen between India and Pakistan.
- Demographic and electoral changes

underway in Indian-administered Kashmir

3- Pakistan's Stance on Kashmir.

Pakistan considers Jammu and Kashmir a disputed territory whose final status should be determined by the will of the people of Kashmir through a free and fair plebiscite under United Nations supervision, in line with UN Security Council Resolutions. Pakistan does not recognize India's claim over the region and rejects the revocation of article 370 as illegal and unilateral.

Key elements of Pakistan's Stance

1- UN Resolution Must be Implemented

UN Resolution 47 (1948)

called for:

- ceasefire
- withdrawal of Pakistani and Indian forces
- A UN-supervised plebiscite to decide Kashmir's fate

Pakistan maintains that this resolution remains valid and binding.

2- Kashmiris have the Right to Self-Determination

This right is enshrined in the UN charter and reaffirmed in UN resolutions. Pakistanis support the Kashmiri people's freedom struggle diplomatically, politically and morally.

3- India's Actions are illegal.

The abrogation of article 370 on August 5, 2019 is considered:

- a violation of international law.
- A breach of bilateral agreements (e.g. Simla Agreement 1972)
- An attempt to change the demographic and identity of Kashmir.

4. Human Right Violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK)

Pakistan highlights:

- use of force and pellet guns
- detention, disappearances and torture
- communication blockades

5- Diplomatic Efforts and ^{Internationalization} Institutionalization

Pakistan raises the Kashmir issue at

- UN General Assembly.
- Organization of Islamic Cooperation
- International media platforms.

urges world powers to intervene

diplomatically.

6. Bilateral Dialogue must resume.

Pakistan is open to composite dialogue, but insists Kashmir be included as a core issue.

Any talks excluding Kashmir are considered unacceptable.

4- Conclusion

The history of Kashmir Dispute dates back to partition time. Pakistan and India rivalry is mainly due to Kashmir unresolved issue. Pakistan extends support to Kashmiris and observes February 5 as Kashmir Solidarity Day. Moreover it publishes dossiers on Indian atrocities in Indian occupied Kashmir and also seeks support from China, Turkey, Malaysia, Iran. Kashmir is significant to Pakistan as founding leader described it as jugular vein of Pakistan. The status of Kashmir demands bilateral dialogue as Former Prime Minister rightly said that peace between India and Pakistan is not possible without resolving the Kashmir Dispute.