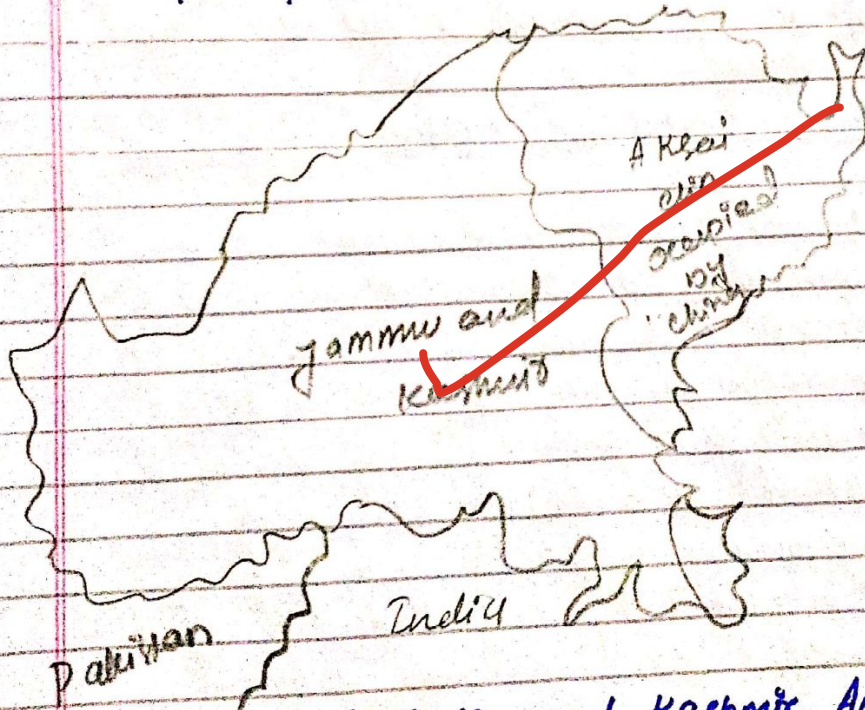


# KASHMIR ISSUE :-

## Historical background of Kashmir

Kashmir, located in the northern part of the Indian Subcontinent, has a rich history influenced by Hindu, Buddhist, and Islam cultures. It was a prominent kingdom under the Moryas, Khans and Gupta, later becoming an important center of Islam after its conversion in the 14 century. In 1864, Kashmir became a princely state under the Dogra dynasty, a part of British India. After independence in 1947, Kashmir's status became a major point of dispute between India, Pakistan & China.

## MAP REPRESENTATION OF KASHMIR:



- (1) **partition of India and Kashmir Accession**  
After British India's partition into India and Pakistan in 1947, the princely state of Kashmir was faced with a decision to accede to either Pakistan or India. In this scenario, the Maharaja

hari Singh signed instrument of Accession with India. However, partition

### (2) UN Charter intervention 1948:

The United Nations passed around 47 resolution on Kashmir, calling for a ceasefire, withdrawal of troops, and the plebiscite in Kashmir. On one hand the UN does not declare it is the internal issue of India, whereas India is claimed it is our personal matter. On the other hand the Pandit Nehru took this problem in UN Charter and registered it by the name of India and Pakistan Question.

### (3) Special Status of Kashmir:

The special status of Kashmir under Article 370 was initially intended to repeat the unique circumstances of the region accession of India 1947. By granting autonomy, special law and distinct Constitutional framework. The provision sought to preserve the region's political, cultural and demographic identity. However, the special status of Kashmir has revoked by the hand of modhi's government.

### (4) Wars:

The Kashmir issue has been significantly

shaped by a series of wars between India and Pakistan beginning with the first war 1947-48 following the partition of British India, which led to establishment of Line of Control (LOC). Subsequent conflicts, such as war of 1965 and 1971, further entrenched territorial disputes and highlighted animities.

The Kargil war 1999 marked a critical escalation with cross-border infiltration and intense fighting in high-altitude region under scoring the fragile nature of LOC. These war only deepened political and military tensions between the two nations but have also inflicted significant socio-economic and humanitarian costs. On the Kashmir population, perpetuating cycles of political instability and conflict in the region.

#### (5) Violation of International Law and Agreement in Kashmir?

Indian actions in Kashmir, particularly the revocation of Article 370, have raised serious concern regarding the violation of international law. The 3rd June plan and Shimla agreement which both called for peaceful dialogue and resolution, have been overlooked, adding to the tension in the region. As a result, the rights and well being of the Kashmir people have been deeply affected, exacerbating the ongoing conflict and raising fear for their future.

## \* possible Solutions

### (1) Bilateral Dialogue

Both India and Pakistan should engage in direct and sustained dialogue to address the political and territorial disputes over Kashmir. Confidence-building measures and compromises could lead to a peaceful resolution, promoting mutual understanding.

### (2) Restore the special status of Kashmir.

Granting greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir within the same frame work of Indian Constitution.

### (3) Development and peace building

Focus on socio-economic development in the Kashmir region, improving infrastructure, education and employment opportunities should be given to the local public Kashmir.

cover all the possible aspects.

### (4) Conclusion • like, steps underway? etc

The Kashmir issue remains unresolved, marred by violence, human rights violation and political instability.

In an August 2019 revocation of Article 370 has intensified tension between India and Pakistan. The Kashmir people, A lasting solution required dialogue,

respect of human rights, and  
adherence to international agreement,  
ultimately, peace can be achieved  
by addressing political grievances,  
and ensuring the well-being  
of Kashmir.