

Q1: Discuss the Kashmir Issue in its entirety, Throwing light on its background and prospects of possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan?

1. Introduction:-

Kashmir was a princely state of Azad and Jammu Kashmir. It was a muslim majority state with natural, cultural and economic ties to Pakistan. After the partition of Indian sub-continent in 1947, the dispute arised ^{between} Pakistan and India.

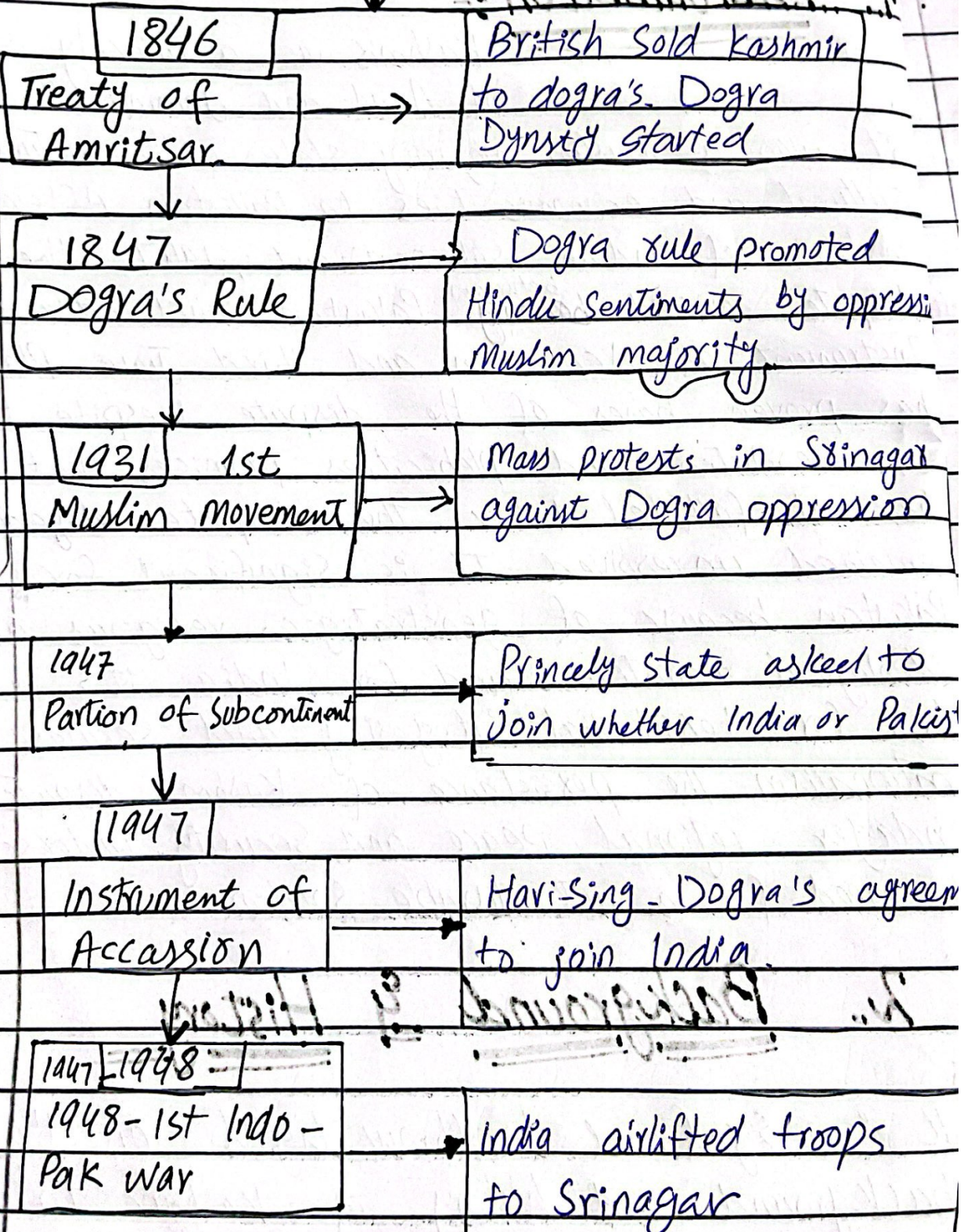
Instrument of Accession and third June Plan has proven bases of the dispute. Despite the UN resolutions and plebicitie's promises that has not fulfilled later, the dispute ^{still} remained unresolved. It is significant for Pakistan because of geostrategic, religious and ideological narratives and for India, its importance lies for territorial integrity and secular nationalism. The persistence of Kashmir dispute endanger regional peace and security, underscoring the need for a just durable solution.

2. Background & History

It is significant to throw light on the background and history of Kashmir to

better understand the entirety of the
the dispute

Kashmir Related Major Events



1950

Special Status
of Kashmir

1965

2nd Indo-Pak War
Operation Gibraltar

1971

Third Indo Pak War

1972

Simla Agreement

1989

Kashmiri Revolt against
Indian Rule

05 Aug 2019

Revocation of Special
Status 370 and 35A
Article

1- Treaty of Amritsar (1846)

After 1st Anglo - Sikh war 1846, the Sikh empires were defeated by East India Company of British.

Sikhs ceded many territories to British including Kashmir State.

British did not want to directly administer Kashmir, they sold it to the Dogra's ruler name "Gulab Singh", for 7.5 million. From here the Dogra's dynasty begins.

2- Dogra's Rule (1847)

Dogra's started rule to Kashmir. The Gulab Singh was Hindu by religion. He promoted Hindu sentiments and started to treat Kashmir and its people as "commodity". Kashmir was a territory with 77% Muslim majority.

3- Muslims 1st Movement (1937)

For the first time, mass protest of Muslims in 1937 from Srinagar started against the Dogra's rule.

4. Partition of Indian Subcontinent (1947).

In 1947, Partition of Indian Subcontinent done and Kashmiri were ^{promised} asked to join either India or Pakistan through Plebiscite - but promise not got fulfilled.

5. Instrument of Accession (1947)

In 26-Oct-1947, Maharaja Hari Singh of Dogra signed an agreement with India to join India on the behalf of Kashmir without asking from the people's wish of joining.

6. Special Status of Kashmir (1950)

Special status given to the territory of Kashmir under Article 370 and 35A.

6.1 - Article 370

According to article 370, Kashmir will have ~~down~~ flag, own constitution and property laws except defence, foreign policy and finance.

6.2 - Article 35A

- No one outside Kashmir territory is allowed to settle in Kashmir.
- No one outside Kashmir territory is allowed to buy land.
- No one outside Kashmir is allowed to apply for employment in Kashmir or get education.
- No one outside Kashmir is allowed to marry to the resident of Kashmir.

7. Revocation of Special Status of Kashmir (2019)

In 5 August 2019, the Indian has revocation of Article 370 and 35A. All power again went in hands of India.

2. Possible Solutions of Core Issue

- 1 → Pakistan needs to establish specialized of Kashmir related information in all embassies all over the world. The desks are basic domains where the staff of a country is appointed to counter Indian diaspora. For that purpose embassies are essential.
- 2 → Prime Minister of Pakistan needs to appoint an advisor on Kashmir dispute.
- 3 → The government needs to appoint or immediately find avenues of cooperation with international media.
- 4 → These four points formula can also provide core solution of problem by Pakistan.

- (i) → Countering Indian narrative on all international forums like SCO, UN and OIC.
- (ii) → Push back India through diplomacy with allied countries like China, Malaysia and Turkey.
- (iii) → To expose Indian brutality and Anti Pakistani propaganda like European Union Disinfo Lab (EUDL) exposed 760 fake labs that were propagating Anti-Pakistan agenda.

(iv) Confidence building of Kashmir is necessary. It includes economic rights business, job, education political rights basic fundamental rights like water and housing.

→ Owen Dixon Formula (1950) is also applicable through which 2 parts equally distributed to India & Pakistan, One part halfly distributed and One should decide through Plebiscite.

////// Hindu Majority To India	15%	Muslim Majority	→ To Muslims AJK, GB
chanab boundary (half/half)	Jamru	Kashmir Valley	→ Plebiscite.

→ Andorra Plan 1974 Like Spain and France collectively ruled, Pak and India collectively rule Flag and constitution should be of Kashmir and defence will handle

by both countries.

Conclusion

Kashmir dispute is still enduring conflict between Pakistan and India. It lies in the denial of right of people of Kashmir to self determination which has led to the wars, and human right violation. UN tried to mediate but still non satisfactory response has been forced. Kashmir is significant to Pakistan because without it, "Two Nation Theory" basis of Pakistan is incomplete and for India it is secular nationalism. Different solutions has been proposed. Many Analysts are in favor of Owen Dixon formula 1950 and Andro Plan 1974 can help out to bring regional peace and security if got implemented.