

UPA-1 Government : Kashmir Issue

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Abstract :

Kashmir is a crucial issue between India – Pakistan. Since Independence relations between the two countries have pivoted mainly around this mutual suspicious and fears which date back to the pre-independence struggle between the Congress and Muslim league. When India was partitioned into two dominions 11 August, 1947, the princely states which numbered 600, and odd were given the choice to accede to either Kashmiri having common border with both, its ruler could not make up his mind immediately and postponed the decision. Unfortunately it has been the cause of hostile relations between India and Pakistan since she partition in 1947. UPA-Government, Besides one states doubting the sincerely of Pakistan who on the on hand says Indo-Pak dialogue on Kashmir through "Back Channel" has made good progress then resort initiatives through media.

Introduction:

India's official position is that Kashmir is an "integral part" of India. Pakistan's official position is that Kashmir is a disputed territory whose final status must be determined by the people of Kashmir. Certain Kashmiri independence group believe that Kashmir should be independent of both India and Pakistan.

An agreement on cease fire line was reached in Karachi on July 27, 1949. It left 32,000 sq. miles of Jammu and Kashmir Territory in Possession of Pakistan which is called Azad Kashmir by Pakistan.¹ It had 7

lakh (out of a total of 80 lakh) population. The UNCIP had recommended that disagreements between India and Pakistan over implementation of cease fire agreement would be brought to the notice of plebiscite Administer, Admiral choster Nimitz. India refused and the whole issue fell back on the security council.

The McNaghton Plan :

It become clear by the end of 1949. That Pakistan was not likely to pull out its troops from the occupied territory so as to facillate the holding of plebiscite. General McNaghton of Canada who was president of the security council in Dec. 1949. Submitted a plan for the solution of Kashmir tangle. The plan prepared by McNaughton, the informal mediator, suggested with drawal of both Pakistan and India troops from Kashmir. The plan did not distinguish between ad sponsored (and later directly supported) the aggression, India troops were sent on request of the state's formal accession to India.

2. The Dixon Proposal:

Sir Owen Dixon, a judge of the High Court of Australia was appointed to ensure compliance of the security council resolution. Dixon arrived in the sub-continent on May, 27, 1950. His efforts failed as No agreement could be reached on pulling out of all the troops. India refused to withdraw its territory, gone there to repulse the aggression. Dixon proposal partition of Jammu and Kashmir along the cease fire line and yet the suggested

plebisite in the valley to deter its feature.

3. The Graham Mission :

The commonwealth conference hold at London to find a solution to the Kashmir Problem. Mean white, it was decided by Sheikh Abdullah Government to hold elections for Jammu and Kashmir. This decision disturbed Pakistan, which raised the Kashmir issue again in the Security council in Feb. 1951.

India's Arguments :

1. India holds that instrument of accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to India, signed by the Maharaja Hari Singh (erstwhile ruler of the state) on 26 Oct. 1947 was completely valid in Terms of the Government of India Act, 1935, India independence Act, 1947 and international law and was total and irrevocable.
2. India does not accept the two-nations theory that from the basis of Pakistan and argues that Kashmir, despite being a Muslim majority state is in many ways and "Integral part" of the secular India.
3. Sources of its three main rivers is untenable. Actually, only Jhehim originates in Kashmir Indus and Sutlej have their source in China, Besides, territories of countries are not decided on the basis of origin of rivers. This claim of Pakistan is of no significance.
4. Economic dependence of Pakistan and India is for more existent than between Kashmir and Pakistan. In any case economic

interdependence is rapidly increasing all over the would.

5. Pakisan's argument of geographical proximity is absurd. If that argument is applied in general then many sovereign counter may loss their independence. The question of military dependence is equally untenable. Pakistan can build and has built a powerful army. For that a sparsely populated Kashmir cannot be major source.

Pakistan Response :

1. Pakistan insists that the Maharaja was not a popular reader and was regarded as tyrant by most Kashmiris.
2. Based on its two-nation theory, Pakistan argues that since Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim populated its natural place in Pakistan. Since partition was based on the concept of Muslim majority provinces of British India constituting Pakistan the natural corollary was Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.
3. It was argued that Pakistan's three main rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab originate in Kashmir, the very health of Pakistan's agriculture depends on Kashmir being a part of Pakistan.
4. Kashmir's economy was mostly dependent on that country. Most of natural products, including timber of Kashmir had their markets in what became Pakistan.
5. It is argued that geographically Kashmir is much closer to Pakistan.

Most of the area of Kashmir's border are adjacent to Pakistan.

6. Kashmir is highly useful for Pakistan's military might. Not only large number of Kashmiri Jawans were in the Pakistan army, but Kashmir is strategically vital for the defence of Pakistan.

Now during the UPA-I phase Indo-Pak relations and dialogue process has once again acquired some particularly in the media due to Pakistan's Penchant. It is P.M. Manmohan singh who talked of some kind of joint mechanism first in his Amritsar. Speech (2006) and making borders irrelevant was also an idea flouted by the Indian Prime Minister. It had been clear that any solution on Kashmir has to factor in India's stand of no redrawing of the borders and Pak stand that LOC cannot be an international border and the role and Participation of Kashmiris.² The various formula including the latest 4 point one can be Kashmiri as follows :

- A. Introduce a concept of a loose border regime between these and call it rendering the borders irrelevant.
- B. Crradual demilitanisation of the state on both sides of the divided.
- C. Kashmiris to be consulted and copted in scheme after India and Pak have reached an agreement.
- D. Divide the areas on both sides of LOC as regions five-possible and introduce self-governance (Pak formulation) or automy the arrangement

Pakistan. India and Kashmiri representatives.

UPA-I Government, besides one states doubting the sincerely of Pakistan who on the on hand says Indo-Pak dialogue on Kashmir thought "Back Channel" has made good progress then resort initiatives through media. Those who carp and conticise India for lack of response or initiatives in the face of the borrhage of formulation from Pakistan lake a harrow and unifical view of developments only from Kashmir angle.³ Apparently they have been taken in by Pak's public Postmings they forget various initiatives and concessions which India has made to resolve the problems and promote dialogue and peace but has received no appreciation for it. Those may be summed up :

- A. India gave up its stand of no dialogue unless Terrorism stops.
- B. Has continued the peace and dialogue process depite pak's failure do deliver on its promise not to allow terrorist action against India from its oil.
- C. Gave Pak a benefit of doubt regarding its homegrown and some ISI controlled Terrorist groups and accepted Pakistan as a fellow "victim" or terrorism.
- D. Hos given up its legal claim over whole of Kashmir.

When Kashmir issue was once again raised by Pakistan in 1957, its representative Feroze Khan Noon described the Kashmir consistent Assembly as a fraud on democracy, and said that Kashmir had no right to integrate Kashmir with itself. The objective will ultimately always be to win over Kashmir. As a result the

"body count" gone is absolutely counter-productive.⁴ Pakistan wanted to deal India a stunning blow in Kashmir. Cut the Srinagar-leh road, tap the India forces on the Sachin glauier, question the sanctity of the LOC, and cause widespread unrest in the valley.

Terrorism and Kashmir :

Now turn to the Indian priority issue-terrorism 9/11 cross border terrorism was one of Serverab under discussion in our bilateral composite, dialogue, notwithstanding the proxy in Kashmir Nor the "Jihadi" strategy of bleeding India with a thousand cuts. Kargil and Mumbai attacks bear the testimony to Pakistan's existential fear of/for India.⁵ So the paranoid Pakistan has faited to reciprocate properly all the peace missions Jihady terrorism not only continuous, but also spreads its network inside India. In 2006 Pakistan sponsored terrorism killed 116 person in India's Jammu and Kashmir state, and 270 persons in other states.⁶

India home ministry in Sept., 2011 claim that around 2,500 "fully trained" Kashmir from across the border, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that the cross border camps for terrorists"⁷ And on Security front and mentioned that the "recent terrorist attacks in Mumbai and Delhi are grim reminders of the challenges posed by terrorism to our security, A terrorist attack on July 29, 2005 of Srinigar's city centre Budshah chowk, Killed two and left more 17 people. Most those injured were media journalists.⁸

They having a better/more powerful voice in Pakistan as regards the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy vis-à-vis Jammu and Kashmir do not sieve fact from fiction and hold on to the 78114 sq km. In the pok to mis use the vast areas as "Nurseries of terror" that is "Why Pakistan's

Kashmir fixation" did not end with the Simla agreement.

UPA-1 Government and Kashmir Issue :

To begin with the UPA-I though that alliance emerged as the Single targest coalition with the congress winning 153 seats and other coalition parties together 78 in the 2004 general election, it still needed the support of a new members of the lok sabha to from the Governments at the centre. However the UPA-I could not succeed. In Keeping its allies satisfied and cracks started appearing between the UPA-I and its allies on both domestic and foreign policy issues.

India's border security force blamed Pakistani military for providing cover-fire for the terrorists whenever they infiltrated into India territory from Pakistan. Pakistan has in turn has also blamed India for providing support for terrorist groups inside Pakistan such as the MQM. In a departure from past. New Delhi submitted to Islamabad a set of Kashmir,⁹ specific proposals on transport links, trade, cultural cooperation, tourism, environment and people-to people contacts, Natwar Singh, Kasuri differ on Kashmir and cross border terrorism, Kasuri said "we will carry the dialogue process forward"¹⁰ the PM Manmohan Singh on Nov., 17 revived Sheikh Abdulla's Slogan of "Naya Kashmir" and invited the people and political parties of "Jammu and Kashmir to join hands with the centre in building a "New Kashmir based on dignity and self-respect.

17Islamic militants were killed in a gun battle on March 20-24 in a forested area of Kupwara district of Northern state of Jammu and Kashmir Eight India Soliders including at least one officer were also killed. Brig Gurmit Singh later said that the militants, who had infiltrated across the

line of control (LOC) the de facto border between India and Pakistan zones of Kashmir, belonged to the Pakistan-based Lashkar-i-Toiba (Lit) group,¹¹ one of the chief insurgent forces in Kashmir which was also accused to launching the attacks in Mumbai in November 2008.

Conclusion :

Relations between India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since the subcontinent was partitioned in 1947, have been plagued by border and resource disputes and accusations of Pakistan of militant activity against India. SAARC meeting

and the SAARC is a useful channel for the protracted initiatives and remedial measures. Both India and Pakistan have launched several mutual confidence-building measures (CBMs) to ease tensions between the two these include more high-level talks easing visa restriction, restarting of cricket matches between the two.

Even the U.N.O. is unable to solve this issue because the element of the first factor that is the external power such as USA and China have also played a key role in defining the relation two countries.

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