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British Civilization

The Indo-Pakistan Conflict and Great Britain's Interest
Case Study: Kashmir

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requirement for the degree of Master (LMD)**

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Dedication

I dedicate to all who make this work possible.

I pleausrably dedicate my dissertation to my great lovely parents who they raised me and helped me in every step in my life. I would like to thank them for all. The love and Support they provided me. May Allah bless them.

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Abstract

Since the withdrawal of Britain, and the making of two domains, India and Pakistan fought several wars over the governance of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and it has been the bone of dispute between the two nations. It's noticed that India and Pakistan have been looking upon each other as enemies. The conflict between the two nations involved others forces to support their interest. Moreover, the Indo-Pakistan conflict was the basis for how Great Britain's true motives were revealed.

Key words: Withdrawal of Britain, two domains, India, Pakistan, Jammu and Kashmir, dispute, Great Britain's motives.

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List of Acronyms

UP: Uttar Pradesh .

POK: Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

NWFP: North West Frontier Province.

UN: United Nation.

UNMOGTP: United Nations Military Observe Group India and Pakistan.

J&K: Jammu and Kashmir.

SDF: Self Defense Forces.

US: United States.

HFAC: House Foreign Affairs Committee.

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

UK: United Kingdom.

General Introduction

General Introduction

The Indo-Pakistan conflict was a tumultuous issue that describes the terms of the crises in its later years. For the past sixty-three years, India and Pakistan have battled several wars, and used peaceful negotiation in attempt to control the land known as Jammu and Kashmir, which are the same problems between the Hindu minority and the Muslim majority in Kashmir. This issue between Hindus and Muslims was an important issue for British India as well, which eventually prompted the segment of British India into two countries: India and Pakistan. Even when India and Pakistan gained their independence Britain did not have any desire to lose its economic and their military strategy. Furthermore, Great Britain also had its own interest in the Kashmir dispute.

The importance of this topic is that when India and Pakistan gained their independence, Britain did not want to lose its economic, and strategic military advantages. Though, India and Pakistan were no longer colonies of Britain, the British continued to manipulate their affairs in these countries by interfering in the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

The purpose of this research is to investigate whether Great Britain has got benefits from this dispute between the two nations; also what took all my interest is to talk about the stance of the United Kingdom toward this conflict.

In this respect, the dissertation will attempt to cover some crucial political and economic issues that are considered as basic principles in the British foreign policy toward the Indo-Pakistan Conflict.

The analyses of this issue will be extended by trying to provide an answer to the following question: what was the stance of British policy toward India and Pakistan over the

governance of Kashmir? It is assumed that the problems between India and Pakistan over the governance of Kashmir caused by Britain.

Therefore, this dissertation is divided into three chapters. Chapter one gives an overview of the relation that links the three countries: Britain, India and Pakistan. The second chapter deals with the Indo-Pakistan Conflict. It depicts the reason behind the conflict. It also mentions the perspectives of both India and Pakistan towards Kashmir. The third chapter studies Britain's interest in this conflict. It explains the involvement of Great Britain in the Kashmir conflict and the implications of British interfering. This research is a qualitative research.

Chapter One

Introduction

The British East India Company came to conquer India through its use of political procedure, interest and military force. In 1858, India turned into a state of the British Empire. Powerful countries, including Britain, Spain, Portugal, France, and Holland had used their financial and military power to set up states in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Many states, for example, in North America, and in Australia, were made by military conquest. They then settled the land with workers from their own nations. India was the first country opened through exchange and trade which in the long run prompted to their foreign economic and political control. The English protected their conquest by claiming that they were a predominant race with a respectable mission in order to spread Western Civilization. While, English India was separated into India and Pakistan in 1947, during the decolonization process; it was the first time that the world had seen the making of new country states and limits by the victories of wars or imperial powers. However, the two mentioned countries had successful relation in term of geographically position as well as socially. But, this relation changed and get less peaceful since they disagree on the governance of the territory Kashmir.

1. The Link between the Three countries: Great Britain, India,

Pakistan

1.1. The Anglo-Indian Relations

The period 1700 to 1900 saw the beginnings, and the improvement, of the British Empire in India. The domain was not arranged, at any rate not in the early stages. It could be said, it simply happened. It can be contended that they originated from a culture that was the second rate, and a political element that was weaker, than

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that into which they wandered, and they came cap-in-hand. They would not have been seen as a risk by the Indians¹.

The British colonization extended over all south Asia; India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. During the British Raj, India was made-up of two areas British India and Native state. The British parliament declare that British India consist of all the territories and the areas under the Majesty's settlement, which are for the time being controlled by her Majesty through the General Governor of India, it's noticed that the relation is almost friendly because India became British India and they represented one common country, so in general the term British India had used to describe the region under the domination of British India company from 1600-1858².

1.1.1. East India Company

In the colonial scheme of things Britain's imperial interest in India had been among it's the most essential from as early as the seventeenth century; an extensive piece of India, British India was a key to England's realm, however, there was no single language or religion, but instead of areas were governed by local dynasties, so by the eighteenth-century it was ruled by the powerful Mughals. British imperial influence in the subcontinent of the heel Mughal Empire. It's agreed by many historians that the Mughal were able ruler and the empire was the greatest, richest and the lasting dynasty to rule the subcontinent. In the seventeenth-century European merchants normally

¹ BLACKWell, FRITZ. *The British Impact on India, 1700-1900*, 'EDUCATION ABOUT ASIA.' 13, 2. Fall 2008 : p34. Web. <http://aas2.asian-studies.org/EAA/EAA-Archives/13/2/800.pdf>. Accessed on 03.March. 2017.

² Ibid.

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exchanged in Asia by permission whose power and military, may be at any rate the equivalent of the Europeans³.

East India Company administered in India and Britain, the British government had exercised control over the land, when Elizabeth the 1st allowed the recently framed East India Company an imperial sanction, launched in London in 1600 by a powerful financial elite. The East India Company was a chartered company enjoying a monopoly over British trade with the east. Which made commercial agreement with local rulers who maintained their political privileges; the East India Company would often expand its influence and construct railroads through the territories.

The position of such enterprises changed after some time, and by the eighteenth century, as an end-result of a share of benefits (and now and then additionally good loans), the government granted these company tremendous political and military as well as economy freedom in given area. So in 1858, the British Government by the British East India Company came to dominate India through its use of political strategy, and accepted direct control of the regions and settlement game plans of the previous East India Company⁴, Macaulay, an influential historian said “Indians were to be a part of the schools, administration and army and be imbued with the British taste” (Hart 175).⁵

As soon as, The British Indian Army was built up and helped Britain in many wars, including the Anglo-Afghan Wars, the Anglo-Gurkha Wars, the Anglo-Burmese Wars, the First and Second Opium Wars, and both World Wars.

³ Levine, Phillipa. *The British Empire Sunrise to Sunset*. Bound in Malaysia (CTP-VP): Second edition Publisher, 2013,71.

⁵Hart, Jonahan. *Empire and Colonies*. Printed, and bound in Great Britain by MPG Books Ltd, bodmin, cornwall : No Publisher, 2008, p172.

1.2. The Anglo-Pakistan Relations

The subcontinent consisted of Muslims and Hindus people, both populations were under the same British rule. Moreover, there was a still connection between Britain and Pakistan since they were members of the Commonwealth nations and the United Nations. During the mid-nineteenth century, parts of what is currently Pakistan was under the British Raj and individuals from those locales filled in as officers in the British Indian Army, and some were conveyed in different parts of the British Empire.

2. Indo-Pakistan Link

2.1. The Partition

India and Pakistan get their Independence in August 1947, following a nationalist struggle lasting nearly three decades, one of the biggest most authentically various stations on the planet has been divided, and one nation will now get to be distinctly two. India and Pakistan, group of people that live together for centuries betray each other battling. And one year earlier in 1946, British India was to a great extent in peace in the surface there was a group harming amongst Hindus and Muslims.

In British India the 295 million Hindus was the majority part, India 92 million Muslims constituted in Northwest and Northeast of the nation, the 6 million were Sikhs lives in generally in the Punjab one of the wealthy territories in India. And India was the peace center of the British Empire; it was a source of money and power. After the withdrawal of Britain few month periods, the peace of this angel city would disappear.

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Indian independence's leaders divided India when Britain left, and the Indian National Congress under its leaders Pandit Nehru⁶, and Mahatma Gandhi⁷ demanded a single state, where all religion live together and side by side ,but that was a terrible act because many Muslims feared living under Hindu majority.

Even in the middle class, homes of Lahore ancient prudences run deep, some historians mentioned that Muslims were so good with Hindus, but Hindus had a curious inhibitions they create animus between the two, such inhibition captured the two religion apart; example of the hostility that were between the two majority; Muslims were forbidden to drink from the same taps of Hindus⁸.

The religion animus between those Hindus and Muslims Upon the partition of India in 1947 left 526 Indian states to choose between turning into a piece of one or two more prominent countries; the Dominion of Pakistan or the Union of India. Moreover, Kashmir in spite of having a prevalently Muslim populace, was subject to the administer of a Hindu Maharaja. This religious question made it considerably more troublesome for the Dominion of Pakistan to speak to Kashmir⁹.

2.2. Anti-Pakistan Policy

Unfortunately, India and Pakistan never turned out to be great companions and constantly occupied with clashes and debate. There is a considerable measure of scholarly understanding that partition happened not due to Hindus and Muslim couldn't

⁶ Pundit Nehru : an Indian nationalist leader and statesman who became the first prime minister of independent India in 1947.

⁷ Mahatma Gandhi : was a prominent Indian political leader who campaigned for Indian independence. He employed 'non-violent principles and peaceful disobedience'.

⁸ "India-Pakistan partition 1947.", Online , video, clip. Tarun Rajpoot. YouTube, 18 Dec. 2012. Web. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcKS9JPSfCg> .Accessed on 03 March. 2017.

⁹ Raina, Dr. A. N. "Geography of Jammu & Kashmir State." *KASHMIRI OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION, INC.* Aug. 2002. p 6 Web. <https://kumun.ku.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Kashmir-Conflict-Handbook.pdf>. Accessed on 5 March. 2017.

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live together, but since the world class of the two groups couldn't agree on power sharing¹⁰.

The creation of Pakistan was so harsh for the Indian leaders, they didn't accept a majority that was less than The Hindus would get independence and has self territory ,So since the up-growth of Pakistan on August 14 1947, the Indian leaders began to put an unending effort against the existence of Pakistan and the problems of this hatred were the Nehru family who played a great role in defeating Pakistan and also Rahul Gandhi, the descendant of Nehru family, computing the administrations of his family for India has proudly called attention to the breaking down of eastern wing of Pakistan and furthermore guaranteed for more achievements in future to smother Pakistan.

Rahul Gandhi, the grandson of India Gandhi, who has entered Indian politics and taken responsibility as the General Secretary of Indian Congress, determines to continue the anti-Pakistan policy. He said in a speech during election campaign in UP (Uttar Pardesh) on April 15, 2007: “When our family makes a bull’s eye, they do achieve it at every cost. Besides, independence to make Bangladesh is also the output of Gandhi (India Gandhi) family”¹¹.

From his speech we see that this family is so intolerant to Pakistan people because the racism of this family took another control regarding the wipe for Pakistan value, that’s why they put Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of India put a bolt on the historic Babri Mosque (Ayodhya) in 1958 and symbols were put there.

¹⁰Sanjeet, Kumar. Indo-Pak Relations: New Trends and Challenges. “*Journal of Humanities and Social Science(JHSS)*”.2,3.(Sep-Oct.2012) :p06-10.Web. [http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosrjhss/papers/Vol2issue3/B0230610 .pdf?id=5658](http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosrjhss/papers/Vol2issue3/B0230610.pdf?id=5658) . Accessed on 5 March. 2017.

¹¹ Jahangir Tamimi, Muhammad. INDIAN DESIGNS TO CHANGE THE GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN. *AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES*. 23, no available . (January 2008): p7-8.Web. [http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/Online_Contents/2008\(Vol_23_No_1\).pdf](http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/Online_Contents/2008(Vol_23_No_1).pdf). accessed on 5 March.2017.

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Rajiv Gandhi, the father of Rahul Gandhi, energized the way toward setting up the game plan of love at the Babri Mosque.¹²; the creation of Pakistan on religious lines was the premier attack of Jinnah. Jinnah's logic and ideology was that Hindu India and Muslim India must be isolated. To realize this he formulated Two Nation Theory and clarified, "Islam and Hinduism are not religions, however, are in truth particular social requests, Hindus and Muslims are two diverse religious methods of insight, social traditions, and writing"¹³.

3. Kashmir

3.1. The Origin of Kashmir

We should start by talking about the sources of the independence development in Kashmir. There are two engendered pre-1947 histories of the Kashmir Valley. The first, recounted by the minority Kashmiri, discussion of the butchery executed under Afghan control in the eighteenth and nineteenth hundreds of years, in which countless them were either severely killed or persuasively changed over to Islam. The second is that of the greater part Kashmiri Muslims, and the separation they confronted under the Dogra control from 1846 to 1947. The likely truth is both these histories are to be sure valid. The Kashmiri Muslims, a hefty portion of whom had been changed over to Islam from Hinduism by the Afghans, were plainly victimized by the Dogras.

3.2. The Dogra Rule

The Dogra Kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir, governed by their Maharaja, had originated from the Jammu area of the recently made state. The Dogras were neighbors

¹² Ibid, p9

¹³ Kalis, Naseer Ahmed, Shaheen, Showkat Dar. Geo-political Significance of Kashmir: An overview of Indo-Pak Relations. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. 9. 2 : Mar. - Apr. 2013.p117 Web. <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol9-issue2/O092115123.pdf?id=6132>. Accessed on 6 March. 2017.

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of Hindus who paid the British in 1846 a singular amount to purchase the rights to the Kashmir Valley as a feature of the Treaty of Amritsar 1809. However, The British teachers who achieved Kashmir in constrained numbers in the late 1800's saw a "poor, unskilled and leaderless", Kashmiri individuals. They were permitted to open a few schools to teach the Kashmiri individuals, and many went to their schools. Moreover, religious Muslim pioneers disapproved of the advanced training framework, thus most Muslims remained formally uneducated. Those Kashmiri that were instructed then confronted the truth of high unemployment and constrained access to government employments in an inadequately created arrive.¹⁴.

3.3. Geographically

Kashmir is viewed as the valley situation between The Himalayas and the Pir Panjal mountain range. The zones subject to question have spread over to incorporate Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit–Baltistan, Aksai Chin and the Trans-Karakoram Tract (from this time forward to be viewed as Kashmir). Geographically speaking, these areas are north of the Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan, and south-west of the Republic of China. The dispute regions contained more than 100,000 square kilometers of land, used mostly for agriculture and tourism. The region has seen numerous administrations including Hindu rulers and Muslim Sultans; most quite the Mughal Empire, Afghan Durrani Empire, and the Sikhs, before turning into a princely state. The Kashmir region is likewise home to a bunch of verifiably esteemed Hindu and Muslim sanctums, to which yearly (pilgrimages)) are made.¹⁵. Also Kashmir and Jammu have critical political, economic, religious, and military potential

¹⁴ Bakaya, Priyanka. Sumeet, Bhatti · [Kashmir Conflict: A Study of What Led to the Insurgency in Kashmir Valley](#) · N, p. N. d.Web. Accessed on 6 March. 2017.

¹⁵ Raina, op.cit, p6.

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because of its Geographic border and rife of wealth, which is the thing that eventually prompted to the power- struggle for the region.

The historic locale of Kashmir has a total region of 85,807 sq. miles and is currently partitioned between three nations. Pakistan possesses roughly 30,160 sq. miles, known as Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) and Gilgit-Baltistan, while the rest of the domain frames the Indian condition of Jammu and Kashmir. The Indian condition of Jammu and Kashmir is separated into three sections: Kashmir Valley, Jammu, and Ladakh. The aggregate populace is 12,541,302 (Muslims: 66.97%; Hindus: 29.63%; Sikhs: 2.03%; Buddhists/Others: 1.36%). Muslims involve a lion's share in the Valley; Hindus are a lion's share in Jammu, while Buddhists represent 45% of the populace in Ladakh.¹⁶.

Figure 01: Jammu and Kashmir: The Broader Region.



¹⁶ History of the Kashmir conflict · *A JOURNAL OF HINDU AMERICAN FOUNDATION HAF.N*
p. 17.Dec. 2006. Web. https://www.hafsite.org/sites/default/files/HAF_16_Kashmir_V4.pdf . Accessed on 8. March. 2017.

Source:

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/kashmir_region_2004.jpg.

3.4. Economically

In 1947, at the creation of India and Pakistan, the condition of Jammu and Kashmir with a populace of four million, the greater part of it moved in the ripe valley of the Jhelum River of the Indus River framework, was one of the minimum created areas in the Indian sub-landmass. The economy of the state was overwhelmingly provincial and horticultural in character. Almost 90% of individuals lived in towns and got their work from farming and related interests utilizing conventional and low-efficiency systems. The outrageous backwardness of the state was reflected by the appalling mass neediness, hardship, craving, infection, and obliviousness. The power era limit was under 5MW, interchanges were ineffectively created in many parts of the state and the normal future was just around 27 years. Having experienced a time of extraordinary abuse on account of the Dogra rulers, who were hypothetically independent by the practice, of the British dominion, the number of inhabitants in the state as a rule and that of the valley specifically was living in the most wretched conditions. Besides, dissimilar to India, which alongside ruined economy likewise acquired some valuable resources as national transport framework and a decent free enterprise base and entrepreneurial class from the British, the condition of Jammu and Kashmir acquired only a devastated economy from the Dogras. Amid the Dogra govern,

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a mind larger part of the number of inhabitants in the state was subject to farming. In any case, in perspective of the ancient agrarian structure.¹⁷.

It seems that Kashmir from the Geographical side it contains a lot of sources like water, agriculture, lands but the people of Kashmir they use traditional and low productivity techniques that's why the conditions were so hard.

Conclusion

Great Britain came to the subcontinent through East India Company to set up trading forts, and it conquers India through its use of political procedure. However, the withdrawal of Britain left the subcontinent to be divided into India and Pakistan in 1947, as soon as the relation between the two took another step to be more intractable and very tense.

Although, the relation between the two changed to be less smooth and peaceful, since they disagree on the governance of the territory Jammu and Kashmir.

¹⁷ ‘‘ECONOMY OF KASHMIR SINCE 1947: AN OVERVIEW’’. Web.
http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/3378/5/05_chapter%201.pdf. p 1. N.d. Accessed on 8 March .2017.

Chapter Two

Introduction

It is clear from above that today's society is always a product of its past history and the past decides its future destiny of a society. India and Pakistan are the outcomes of such intense rivalries. Several forces, socio-political and religious, played a role in the outcome of the conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

Since the independence of India and Pakistan from the British rule in 1947, there was a huge tension between the two countries; however, religion took a major point in making the animus between the two countries. Another point is the intention of each country to expand and to join Kashmir to its lands; because Kashmir was one of wealthy areas in South Asia, which makes the relation between India and Pakistan characterized by periodic ups and downs. As soon as the Britain withdrew, things started to complicate between India and Pakistan. So every country has special motives about this land and why it should control it, and the Indian perspective on Kashmir is that the leader of Jammu and Kashmir was Hindus, and Kashmir in Pakistani perception is that the major people of Kashmir were Muslims. Moreover, both Pakistan and India claim to control Kashmir due to social reasons, Kashmir has turned out to be instilled in the minds of both Indians and Pakistanis as the single greatest issue facing the Indian subcontinent. This has led to the conflict between the two neighbors.

1. The Reasons behind the Conflict

As we mention before, the area of Jammu and Kashmir is a land full with wealth, the princely state was the biggest and the fourth most crowded of the 565 royal states in British India. It comprised five particular locales: the Valley of Kashmir, Jammu Province, the area of Poonch, Ladakh and Baltistan, and the Gilgit district. The

fuse of these distinctive locales under a single administration took place in the mid-nineteenth century. As far as religion concerned, out of total populace of over than 4 million in 1941, approximately 77% were Muslim, 20% Hindu, 1.5% Sikh, what's more, 1% Buddhist¹⁷. Generally in Kashmir, Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists and different groups have lived in relative concordance. After some time, the presence of mutual agreement created a soul of humanism and resistance in the area known as Kashmiri, which gave the Kashmiri character a one of a kind quality¹⁸, after the 1947 this area became one of the biggest disputes Pakistan and India.

Partition played a great role and has been the result of several forces at work in the life of Indian people, the Hindus and Muslims. The British and their usual way of doing things, the gap, and lead approach brought forth it for development; it marks the march of the nation from slavery to self-rule, but through the pool of blood of their brethren, and unfortunately by their own swords¹⁹. Moreover upon the partition in India, 526 states were left to choose between becoming a part one of the greatest nations, so Jammu and Kashmir were one of the 526 states that had big obstacles to choose²⁰.

1.1. The Origins of the Crisis

The sub-struggle over Jammu and Kashmir is the core of all issues amongst India and Pakistan. It has carried the relations between the two nations since their

¹⁷ Ganguly, Rajat. India, Pakistan and the Kashmir Dispute. *Asian Studies Institute & Centre for Strategic Studies*.(not,available):N.d.n.p.Web.<http://researcharchive.vuw.ac.nz/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10063/3147/paper.pdf?sequence=2>. Accessed on 20.March.2017.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹Ahmad Mir, Mushtaq. India –Pakistan; the History of Unsolved Conflicts. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*,p4.2 :Apr.2014.104.Web. <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol19-issue4/Version-2/O01942101110.pdf>. Accessed 20. March.2017.

²⁰ "India-Pakistan Background. "UN News Center. UN".p6.n.d. Web. <https://kumun.ku.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Kashmir-Conflict-Handbook.pdf>. 22 Jan. 2016. Accessed on 23.March2017.

freedom from the British rule. The beginning of this sub-struggle lies in the fact that when the British India was divided in 1947, Muslim dominant part territories were to be given to Pakistan while Hindu plurality share ranges were to be given to India. The condition of Jammu and Kashmir was one of 562 princely conditions of the British India. It had the Muslim greater part and it was controlled over by a Hindu maharaja who closed a halt concurrence with Pakistan and began atrocities against the Muslim populace of the state. In response, the populace revolted²¹.

Indian leaders saw that in October 1947 a force of Pushtun Afridi tribesmen attacked Kashmir. The tribesmen had come to help their Kashmiri brethren who were worried that the Maharajah of Kashmir would hand over Kashmir to India. Kashmiri strengths with the assistance of the tribesmen declared a war of freedom against Maharaja and progressed on the capital, Srinagar. Hari Singh fled to Delhi and engaged the Indian government for military helps. Mountbatten, the last British viceroy and at the ascent of the circumstance in Kashmir the representative General of India, acknowledged Hari Singh's supplication with the condition that the Kashmiri individuals would be offered a submission to choose their future²².

1.2. Instrument of Accession

²¹ “The complex international Borders in the world –part 2”4:06 mn , Online, Video clip. WonderWhy, YouTube, 20. Dec.2014.Web. Accessed on 23 March 2017.

²² Javed Cheema, Musarat. Pakistan – India Conflict with Special Reference to Kashmir. A Research Journal of South Asian Studies.Vol.30, No.1 January–June2015,49.Web. http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/4%20Mis%20Musarat%20Javaid_30_1.pdf. Accessed on 23.March.2017.

Chapter II: India and Pakistan Conflict

The Instrument of Accession²³ is a report that signifies the loyalty of a princely state to one of the two main dominions in the Indian subcontinent, India and Pakistan. One of the more urgent Instruments of Accession signings was that of the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja at the time, Hari Singh, reached the Union of India for military guide against the Pakistani tribesmen in Kashmir²⁴. Consequently that led to the signing of the Instrument of Accession with the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

After the British obtained it from the Sikhs after the Anglo-Sikh wars. They had then sold it to Gulab Singh, the Dogra leader of Jammu. Hari Singh was the colossal grandson of Gulab Singh. The founder of Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, had accepted that Kashmir, with the Muslim populace, would turn into a piece of his nation. The experience of the developments in Junagadh reinforced his conviction that Jammu and Kashmir should be a part of Pakistan. Hari Singh, in the weeks after August 15, 1947, showed no sign of surrendering his state's autonomy. Pakistan then chose to compel the issue, and a tribal invasion drove out, the Maharaja was given the green flag. In the early hours of October 24, 1947, the attack started, as a huge number of tribal Pathans cleared into Kashmir. Their goal was the state's capital, Srinagar, from where Hari Singh ruled. The Maharaja turned to India to offer assistance. On 25 October, V. P. Menon, a government worker thought to be to Patel, traveled to Srinagar to get Hari Singh's Signature for Kashmir's accession to India. On 26 October, Hari Singh and his

²³ Gossman P, Iacopino V and Jones S, *The Crackdown In Kashmir*. (*Physicians for Human Rights & Asia Watch, a Division of Human Rights Watch 1993*): p8. Web . <https://kumun.ku.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Kashmir-Conflict-Handbook.pdf> Accessed on 24. March.2017.

²⁴Ibid.

darbar moved to Jammu, to the well being of the Maharaja's winter royal residence, and out of harm's way from the raiding tribesmen²⁵.

On the Indian side, it is broadly trusted that Maharaja Hari Singh, the leader of the condition of Jammu and Kashmir executed the Instrument of Accession on 26 October 1947 and it was acknowledged by Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of India on 27 October 1947. In a letter sent to Maharajah Hari Singh on 27 October 1947, the then Governor-General of India, acknowledged the promotion with a comment, "it is my Government's desire that when peace have been reestablished in Jammu and Kashmir and her dirt cleared of the intruder the subject of the State's increase ought to be settled by a reference to the general population."²⁶ Lord Mountbatten's comment and the offer made by the Government of India to lead a plebiscite or submission to decide the future status of Kashmir prompted a debate amongst India and Pakistan in regards to the lawfulness of the promotion of Jammu and Kashmir to India. India asserts that the increase is unlimited and last while Pakistan keeps up that the promotion is fake.²⁷

2. Indo-Pakistani Perspective to Kashmir

2.1. An Indian Perspective on Kashmir

As far as Indian point of view is concerned, Instrument of Accession marked by Hari Singh is the central source of it, an Integral piece of India; India without Kashmir could stop to possess an essential position on the political side of Central Asia. The

²⁵ Nath, Suryakant. *The Myth of the Instrument of Accession: A Reappraisal*. *National Defence Academy, Pune, Maharashtra*.2(3).16-02-2016, p 18.Web.

<http://www.allresearchjournal.com/archives/2016/vol2issue3/PartA/2-1-133.pdf> · Accessed on 24.March.2017.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

convoy exchange courses from Central Asia to India go through Kashmir. Strategically, Kashmir is the key to the security; it has been so as far back as the beginning of history. Its northern territories give guide passage toward the North West territory of Pakistan and Northern Punjab. It is India's main window to the Central Asian Republics of USSR in the north, China on the East and Afghanistan on the West. As India's northernmost region, the condition of Jammu and Kashmir gives a significant window on the other provincial forces, including China, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the close-by previous Soviet republic of Tajikistan. According to India, the condition of Kashmir since its promotion to India is a fundamental piece of the union of India.

The official Indian position contends that the future status of the state generally is a residential issue and the talks amongst India and Pakistan ought to happen in an entirely reciprocal structure, basically a position of natural magnificence lies in its being an endless extent of plain land encompassed by the high Himalayan extents which make it a perfect supply and air base for the defense of India's Northern frontier²⁸.

Nevertheless, the Muslim majority status of Kashmir was huge for India because of its significance with regards to Indian secularism. Indian Union did not involve whatever other majority Muslim state. Another significance of Kashmir for India lies in the way that it was the genealogical homeland of Nehru, the primary Indian Prime Minister and one of the establishing fathers of India. He utilized his impact to guarantee India's dedication to holding Kashmir. Progressive Indian governments and different Indian essayists set forward another typical purpose behind Indian assurance to involve

²⁸ Kalis, Naseer Ahmed, Shaheen, Showkat Dar. Geo-political Significance of Kashmir: An overview of Indo-Pak Relations. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*. 9.2 : Mar. - Apr. 2013.p119.Web. <http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol9-issue2/O092115123.pdf?id=6132>. Accessed on 24 March. 2017.

Jammu and Kashmir; its severance may set a dangerous case for different conditions of Indian Union who are frustrated with India.

The practical reason for the importance of Kashmir to India can be divided into the security and economic needs of India. After 1947, Kashmir's strategic importance increased because of the creation of a rival Pakistan. India and Pakistan have been engaged in hostilities with each other as well as with other countries in the region. The location of Kashmir, which made that country would control it was in a strong strategic military position to attack others. Indian hostility with China has increased this phenomenon even more. Economically, as a country rich in timber production with the sources of three major rivers in the Indus-Kashmir basin, Kashmir could be very useful to India despite the fact that Kashmir's economic ties in 1947 with areas that later became parts of Pakistan were much larger than those that became part of India after partition²⁹.

2.2. Kashmir in Pakistani Perception

Strategically speaking, Kashmir is located between three powerful weapons states India, Pakistan, and China. From Pakistan's point of view, Kashmir is deliberately found and can be utilized to cripple Pakistan's economically and militarily. The nearness of Indian troops in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) could constitute an immediate danger from the back to North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), along these lines Jammu and Kashmir can be utilized as a hostile way by the Indian.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1951, described the strategic value of Kashmir to Pakistan as:

²⁹ Javed Cheema, *op.cit.*

“Kashmir is very important . . . it is a vital necessity for our survival. Kashmir as you will see from this map is like a cap on the head of Pakistan. If I allow India to have this cap on our head then I am always at the mercy of India the strategic position of Kashmir is such that without it Pakistan cannot defend itself against an unscrupulous government that might come in India”³⁰.

Also many, additionally, trust that Pakistan’s military would be endangered if Jammu and Kashmir went to India. Pakistan claims Kashmir as her jugular vein, her life saver, an incomplete agenda of partition and center of Pakistan’s ideological survival.

The significance of Kashmir to Pakistan as the life saver can be well-comprehended by observing the guide of Pakistan. Three out of six waterways, which gone through Pakistan, starts from Kashmir specifically Rivers Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab while staying three to be specific Rivers Ravi, Sutlej and Bias begin from India³¹. The importance of Kashmir’s strategy location can help both nations to start to attack each other’s so that why both of the two countries have deployed heavy forces at Kashmir’s border’s. However, it was always about religion because original importance of Kashmir for Pakistan lies in the two-country hypothesis where upon all India Muslim League based its interest for a different Muslim country. The hypothesis says that the Hindus and Muslims are two separate groups who can't live respectively and that the Muslims of the subcontinent can't lead their lives in full agreement with their beliefs under Hindu domination³².

The primary supporting reason for Pakistan's claim over Kashmir is the limitless Muslim greater part that resides in Kashmir, which drives Pakistan to claim that the

³⁰ Kalis, Naseer Ahmed, Shaheen, Showkat Dar, ibid. p120.

³⁷ Kalis, Naseer Ahmed. Shaheen, Showkat Dar. Ibid. p120.

³² Javed Cheema, op.cit.

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decision and settlement that can be given by the Pakistani Government is most appropriate for the inhabitants of Kashmir. Pakistan likewise supports the 'two country hypothesis' that applies to the Indian subcontinent and contends that Kashmir ought to end up plainly a piece of Pakistan because of carelessness on India's part, particularly when it comes to holding a plebiscite keeping in mind the end goal to give the Kashmiri individuals a chance to decide the territory they might want to be the subject of. Pakistan is one of the two gatherings required in the First Indo-Pakistani War, and its Government and Army are working intimately with neighborhood tribesmen and Kashmiri residents who support Pakistani rule to dismantle Indian influence and presence in the region³³.

Map 01: Jammu and Kashmir: The Contested Territory.



³³ Webb, Matthew J. *Kashmir's Right to Secede: A Critical Examination of Contemporary Theories of Secession*. London: Routledge, 2012. Print.p6.Web. Accessed on 26.March.2017.

Source:

[http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/kashmir_disputed_2003.jp](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/kashmir_disputed_2003.jpg)

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3. The Consequences

The consequences for the two nations were so catastrophic, both India and Pakistan have expended a great deal of money, many lives and much effort, so in the case following the partition 150 million people cross the New borders and 500,000 died in that crawling, moreover, after the partition the two nations fought against each other several wars and the hatred spread between the two neighbors.

2.1. The First Indo-Pakistani War (1947)

By the end of August 1947, In September and early October, the tribesmen invasion pushed quickly into the Valley and by 25 October 1947 was within a few miles of Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh recall for Indian's government help. Prime Minister Nehru accepted to provide the Maharaja with military assistance, but in return for his acceptance of Kashmir's legal accession to India. Maharaja Hari Singh had no choice but to go along with that decision³⁴; however, The First Indo-Pakistani War (1947-1948) began as a defense effort on the Indian side, in order to help Kashmir troops and National Conference individuals. The barrier drive chiefly expected to control the progress of Pakistani tribesmen referred to the 'Azad Army,' and to drive these plunderers out of the Baramulla region of Kashmir. Pakistan utilized high-positioning Pakistani military officers and ex-Indian National Army leaders that agreed to order the Azad Army.

³⁴ Ganguly, Rajat.op.cit.

Indian accession, has legally declared Kashmir Indian Territory. The result of the war was regarded indecisive, although it is argued that the Pakistani forces suffered greater losses than those of India and Kashmir. Pakistan additionally seized approximately 33% of Kashmir while India held the remaining land. A ceasefire was established on the night of the first of January 1949, as soon as both nations accepted to halt hostilities and also committed them to accept the presence of UN military observers in Kashmir until the dispute was resolved. The first batch of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) arrived in Kashmir in January 1949 but failed to resolve the political deadlock between the two sides³⁵. After the ceasefire and with the political disagreement in both sides, the two nations looked to assimilate their separate parts of Kashmir. Furthermore, Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK), which was around one third of the first region, was part into two zones: the region that circumscribed China and the Soviet Union was assembled into the Northern Areas, and the rest of the domain kept on being called Azad (Free) Kashmir. In this manner, both these ranges were temporarily incorporated into the Pakistani state.

2.2. The Second Indo-Pakistan War (1965)

The ceasefire was not enough to calm the war between the two nations, and Pakistan was willing to fight India for Kashmir, as Lal Bahadur Shastri mentioned in his speech; 'If Pakistan has any ideas of annexing any part of our territories by force, she should think afresh. I want to state categorically that force will be met with force and aggression against us will never be allowed to succeed'³⁶.

³⁵ 'Kashmir: Conflict Profile' (*Insight on Conflict*, 2016). p8. Web. <https://kumun.ku.edu.tr/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Kashmir-Conflict-Handbook.pdf>. Accessed on, 26.March.2017.

³⁶ Ganapathy, V. *Military Lessons of the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War. Scholar Warrior*. (No available) .p163 .Web. http://www.claws.in/images/journals_doc/1959557320_VGanapathy.pdf. Accessed on 28. March.2017.

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After the first war, the two countries tried to take every single opportunity to turn off the other enemy so that what happened in the second Indo-Pakistan war of 1965, The Indo-Pakistan War, 1965, the second war amongst India and Pakistan since August 1947, started as a localized conflict amongst India and Pakistan. Recovering from the shame of the 1962 Chinese assault, India was amidst giving its Army a face-lift. Pakistan, which was already well equipped and ready for war, to achieve what could not be done in 1947-1948. Hence, it was the appropriate moment to attack India while it was still unprepared. Early confrontations started in Ran Koch on April 9, 1965, when Pakistan attacked India Post Wyeth Kudnam Ob Disc Hawk. At the same time, between January and In May 1965, several cease-fire violations took place in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), when Pakistanis attacked and occupied positions on Ridglens in Cargill on the Indian side of the Line of Control; prompting India to hit them Once again occupies the heights north of the cease-fire line to protect India's lines³⁷.

India sought a quick cease-fire and referred the case to the International Court of Justice because it wanted to avoid a major war. India's response to this was echoed by the Ayyub regime as evidence of weakness. Immediately after Ran from the Koch episode, Based on the assumption that India is militarily weak and that widespread popular discontent exists in Kashmir against India, Pakistan has launched the Gibraltar operation, a scheme exploited to seize Kashmir by military force. The first phase of the plan was that regular Pakistani forces, denied as local tribesmen, would cross the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) and push a rebellion movement in the border areas of Kashmir. This would pave the way for this, the second stage in which Pakistan will invade the Indian part of Kashmir and take over it in a short war, then declare a cease-fire and appeal to the United Nations to determine the future of Kashmir through a referendum.

³⁷Ibid.

When the infiltration began, contrary to Pakistan's expectations, the local population proved to be uncooperative and handed over the infiltrators to the Indian security forces. Despite this first setback, Pakistan began its attack on Kashmir in early September 1965. The Indian army, after repelling the initial attack, launched the attack across Kefal in Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan border of India recognized to the south³⁸.

2.3. The Third Indo-Pakistan War (1971)

The crisis that broke out in Pakistan in the late 1970's was neither political nor ideological. Its roots lie in Pakistan's inability or unwillingness, or both, to address the issue of its obvious ethnic lines. At that time, the Bengali population, who made up 60 percent of Pakistan's second-class citizens, had suffered from a rare opportunity in the 1970 elections³⁹, however, the war did not start over Kashmir. Instead, the Pakistan army's campaign against Bengal separatists in eastern Pakistan accelerated this war by creating a huge burden of refugees on India. With Pakistan's military offensive in eastern Pakistan continuing, India's Indira Gandhi explained it was more difficult to wage a war against Pakistan on behalf of Bengali separatists than to absorb the refugees who had sought refuge in India⁴⁰.

Finally India won a diplomatic victory against Pakistan over the Kashmir issue of a post-war peace agreement signed between Prime Minister Gandhi and Bhutto in 1972 in Shimla. In the second paragraph of the Shimla Agreement, India and Pakistan "are determined to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations or by any other peaceful means agreed between them." In the years

³⁸ Ganguly, op. cit.

³⁹ Kak, Kapil. India's Grand Strategy for the 1971 War. *CLAWS Journal*,(no available),Summer 2012, p88. Web.http://www.claws.in/images/journals_doc/1394790936Kapil%20Kak%20%20CJ%20Sumer%202012.pdf . Accessed on 28.March. 2017.

⁴⁰ Ganguly, op.cit.

following the Shimla agreement, India insisted on a strict interpretation of the second paragraph-which both countries agreed to settle the Kashmir dispute bilaterally without external interference to prevent the internationalization of the Kashmir dispute. For its part, Pakistan considered that the strict reading of the second paragraph constituted a violation of its national sovereignty and therefore continued its efforts to internationalize the Kashmir dispute.⁴¹.

Conclusion

India and Pakistan have used both peaceful negotiation and war in attempt to control the land known as Jammu and Kashmir, in 1947-48, 1965, and 1971. So far no nation could accomplish an enduring key favorable position from any of the disastrous battles.⁴².

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Javed Cheema. op. cit. p63.

Chapter Three

Introduction

Great Britain had kept up a presence in the land for more than 200 years and controlled the territory known as British India from 1858-1947; because of this, Indian subcontinent became a vital for Great Britain's economic and outside strategy. Even when India and Pakistan gained their independence, Britain did not have any desire to lose these financial and key military favorable advantages. In spite of the fact that India and Pakistan were no longer states of Britain, the British kept on controlling their undertakings.

However, the dispute between the two nations present Kashmir as either a ghost for 'Empire' or a 'Game' for the Cold War.

1. Kashmir Conflict in the Post-Cold War Era

The question amongst India and Pakistan over Jammu and Kashmir stays principal to their nationhood. An unusual debate, it started at the confluence of an Imperial withdrawal and the presence of successor-states viewing for this key princely state, while developing differentiating worldwide characters in the beginning of the proposition is an investigation of the Kashmir question, from October 1947 to January 1966, against this Cold War.³⁹.

Amid the Cold War days, the United States–guided by its strategy of securing a communism-free world–was stressed that the Kashmir debate had turned into the fundamental figure designing the household and remote approaches of both India and Pakistan. It had all possibilities to include the superpowers and transform itself into a

³⁹ Ankit ,Rakesh. KASHMIR, 1945-66: FROM EMPIRE TO THE COLD WAR. *FACULTY OF HUMANITIES*. (not available): p1. Web. <https://eprints.soton.ac.uk/370019/1/Rakesh%2520Ankit%2520PhD%2520Thesis.pdf> . Accessed on 30.Sep.2014. Accessed on 20. April.2017.

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cold war struggle. The geostrategic area of Kashmir had effects the interests of superpowers. The Soviet Union viewed it as a strategic region and a starting point for communism in South Asia. The Soviets felt that the future of Kashmir state had an immediate bearing on Soviet Union's interests in the area. They considered Kashmir to be a use to upgrade Soviet impact in India. Along these lines, the Soviet pioneers told the Indian policy on Kashmir and called it a basic piece of India. On the opposite side, the Americans realized that if The Soviets succeeded in establishing a military base in Kashmir, then the entire area of South Asia couldn't be kept out of the 'iron curtain.' So the U.S. interests in South Asia fixated on the respectable settlement of the issue. The Americans trusted that once this center issue was resolved, another constraint could be worked to check the impact of socialism.

In the post-Cold War period, the U.S. embraced an India-driven arrangement that drove Washington to update its strategy on Kashmir question, seeking after the Indian stand that Pakistan had been pursuing psychological warfare in Indian-held Kashmir through preparing, equipping and invading the fear mongers over the Line of Control.

The Indian claim underlined that the circumstance in Kashmir constituted the most genuine risk to India's regional trustworthiness and mainstream commonwealth. India abused the U.S. motivation for control of the Islamic extremism. The Indian entryways in the United States endeavored to persuade the American arrangement creators on this point and asked the U.S. government to pronounce Pakistan as a psychological oppressor state. The American recognition over the ascent of Islamic fundamentalism in conclusion named Kashmiri contenders as fear mongers.

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Appropriately, Pakistan went under serious weight to stop the support of psychological militant gatherings battling in the Indian piece of Kashmir⁴⁰.

Takeoff from U.S. traditional strategy was transparently proclaimed on March 6, 1990, when the U.S. Aide Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, John H. Kelly, addressing Congress Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific undertakings of House Foreign Affairs Committee (HFAC), said that the United States no longer Commitment to its unique arrangement of looking for a plebiscitary settlement of the question. In 1991, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Teresita C. Schaffer, amid the Congressional hearings held together by the U.S. Place of Representative Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs and the House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations referred Kashmir as a unstable locale by psychological oppressor exercises and sentenced them and called upon to stop any outside support. Supporting the Indian position, the United States went a stage forward and debilitated Pakistan that its name would be put on the rundown of the fear monger states in the event that it didn't forsake its strategy of supporting the "terrorists" in Kashmir. The U.S. Secretary of State James Baker⁴¹ in a letter to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif cautioned that Pakistan would be assigned "as a fear based oppressor state under a 1985, Congressional order in the event that it didn't cut it out from supporting the Kashmiris⁴².

⁴⁰ Ejaz, Ahmad. U.S. POLICY ON KASHMIR DISPUTE IN THE POST-COLD WAR PERIOD. (not available): p13 .14 .Web. http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/HistoryPStudies/PDF_Files/2Paper-Vol-29-No-1-June-2016.pdf · Accessed on 26. April.2017.

⁴¹ James Baker, in full James Addison Baker III (born April 28, 1930, Houston, Texas, U.S.), American government official, political manager, and lawyer who occupied important posts in the Republican presidential administrations of the 1980s and early '90s, including that of U.S. secretary of state (1989–92). Web. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Baker>. Accessed on 26.April.2017.

⁴² Ejaz, Ahmad. Ibid.

2. The Cold War and Great Britain's fear

In 1947, the Cold War was recently starting and fears of the Soviet Union spreading socialist ideals around the world consumed the remote arrangement of Great Britain. Along these lines, army installations were required in Asia to circle and keep an eye on the eastern areas of the Soviet Union. India and Pakistan are found south of the Soviet Union and sufficiently close that any assault from the British Royal Air Force could achieve any objective in the USSR. Accordingly, the Cold War outside strategy of Great Britain relied on upon keeping up army installations in India and Pakistan even after they had lost political control. India and Pakistan likewise held crucial monetary significance to Great Britain, through both assets and exchange relations with different countries.

Despite the fact that he digresses, Britain was, truth be told, a noteworthy player in the making of the United Nation and this was on the grounds that it was a piece of the Big Three: Great Britain, the USSR, and the USA. With this data, Mazower⁴³ tries to demonstrate that the UN was not made initially to take care of the greater part of the issues on the planet yet in actuality to help the all the more effective countries, for example, Great Britain, to keep up their interests on the planet. At that point there are creators like D.N. Panagrahi⁴⁴ who take a gander at the impacts of the Cold War on the Kashmir struggle.

⁴³ Mazower is a Writer: editor, and educator. Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, former assistant professor of history; Sussex University, former reader in history; Birkbeck College, London, England, former professor; Columbia University, New York, NY, professor of history and program director of the Center for International History. Web. <http://www.encyclopedia.com/arts/educational-magazines/mazower-mark>. Web Accessed on 26.April.2017.

⁴⁴ D.N. Panagrahi is an Indian mining scientist, author and director of Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad. He was awarded the National Mineral Award for the year 1998 by the Ministry of Mines and Minerals, Government of India for his contributions in the field of mining technology. Web. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durga_Charana_Panigrahi. Accessed on 26.

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D.N. Panagrahi's *Jammu and Kashmir; The Cold War and the West*, is a remarkable and late work since it focuses on the impacts of Great Britain and the United States on the Kashmir strife. Furthermore, Panagrahi concentrates on the starting years to perceive how Great Britain arranged India's disappointment in getting Kashmir. Sadly, this work is totally for India, so data about the issue makes India resemble the casualty of Great Britain and the United States circuitous intercessions: "The western forces looked at the Kashmir issue as an Indian creation and wished to see that it was either merge with Pakistan or made an autonomous state." This predisposition towards India is justifiable on the grounds that D.N. Panagrahi is a present day India pro and works for the University of Delhi; nevertheless, his work is as yet profitable toward understanding the Kashmir question⁴⁵.

Another approach on the Kashmir dissension is concentrating on the years 1947-48, when the Cold War was starting and seeing how this could influence Britain to make a stalemate in the Indian Subcontinent. By presenting the political feelings of fears that the UK Cabinet held toward the impact of the Soviet Union spreading in India and Pakistan in 1947-48, individuals can additionally see exactly how fragile the Kashmir circumstance was in the worldwide plan of things. In 1947-48, Britain understood that neither India nor Pakistan could be the victor in light of the fact that the failure could capitulate to the impacts of the Soviet Union. At the point when the Kashmir subject is chronicled in the records of history, students of history will say that this issue was influenced by the Cold War, yet aside from Dasgupta⁴⁶ and Panagrahi, they don't cover it broadly. Both are attempting to demonstrate that Britain needed to

April.2017.

⁴⁵ "Great Britain's Motives in Jammu and Kashmir." University of the Pacific, n.d. Web. p7. <https://www.pacificu.edu/sites/default/files/documents/Potter.pdf> . Accessed on 28. April.2017.

⁴⁶ Chandrashekhhar Dasgupta is an Indian civil servant, diplomat, writer and a former Indian ambassador to the European Union, Belgium, Luxemburg and China, and is an incumbent member of the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. Web. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandrashekhhar_Dasgupta .

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impede India in light of diplomatic issues. Likewise, Panagrahi focuses on the partnership of Great Britain and the United States and examines the whole clash, while Dasgupta analyzes the contention in 1947-48 and concentrates on demonstrating India's claim to Kashmir. Fear of the ghost, the Soviet Union, in 1947-48 intensely impacted Britain's activities including Kashmir.⁴⁷

Dasgupta and Panagrahi share the regular perfect that Great Britain was all the more profoundly required in the legislative issues of India, Pakistan, and, in this way, Kashmir. Their concentrations are distinctive in that Dasgupta trusts Great Britain allowed the Kashmir issue to escalate out of fear of either India or Pakistan losing, yet despite everything he supported the possibility of India being the victor in the issue. Panagrahi trusted that Great Britain and America were attempting to subvert India and bolster Pakistan. And Mazower concentrates on how the United Nations was made keeping in mind the end goal to serve the interests of all the more effective countries.⁴⁸

Great Britain, as other real Western Powers in 1947, feared the Soviet Union spreading its impact to different nations on the planet. This fear was viable in light of the fact that the USSR was one of the superpowers at the time and different countries in political turmoil were looking for approaches to enhance themselves; socialism was one such recommendation.

India and Pakistan were in turmoil on account of their recent freedom and their partition and if the if war was to occur, their natives and governments may begin seeing socialism as a choice. The other dread, particularly for India, was if the Soviet Union gained a power of that area of the world. As the administration head of Britain's military educated the legislature: "If India was ruled by Russia with effective flying corps it is

⁴⁷ Op.cit. p8.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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likely that we ought to need to surrender our order of the Persian Gulf and the Northern Indian Ocean courses." India was an important military and naval area for Great Britain. Pakistan was likewise critical on the grounds that they were by Afghanistan and that left Pakistan helpless against intrusion. Be that as it may, what stressed the British the most concerning the Soviet Union's view towards India was Nehru's neutral arrangement towards every single outside country⁴⁹.

3. Great Britain Interest

The United Kingdom Cabinet had comprehended that with a specific end goal to keep India and Pakistan cheerful and enable British interests to stay basically that neither one of the sides could get total support. On paper, it is anything but difficult to maintain this veneer of regulation along with countries that grumble to each other, as neither went to war against the other⁵⁰. However, it fight this is not about whether Great Britain upheld India or Pakistan, but instead that no triumph suited British interests better, and that is the thing that they set out to finish with incredible achievement⁵¹. For such success, The Middle East's oil was as an essential commodity for Great Britain in 1947, as regardless it is today. Great Britain did not have any desire to lose access to this oil since it was such an essential asset and a standout amongst the most vital things in their financial strategy. They accepted on the off chance that they enabled Pakistan to lose Kashmir that the Muslims of the world would wind up furious with Great Britain. Then again, India couldn't lose region either in light of the fact that Great Britain needed to keep up their essential position in the Commonwealth as an exchange accomplice; Pakistan was likewise in the Commonwealth. it contend that Great Britain established

⁴⁹ Op.cit. p21

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Op.cit. p8.

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that it was to its greatest advantage for the Kashmir struggle amongst India and Pakistan to be uncertain, and that, from the beginning, Great Britain purposefully drawn out the circumstance there to better serve its political and monetary interests.⁵²

In addition, Historians, especially those that are in support of India, as Panagrahi and Behara, will clarify that as the Kashmir circumstance started and preceded with, Great Britain was more incomplete towards Pakistan. One of these reasons was on the grounds that Pakistan was a Muslim country and the UK Cabinet needed to keep up great exchange relations with the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. Oil was the principle exchange asset from the zone and still is today. It remains the soul of Great Britain's monetary and military power. Rather than demonstrating that Britain was more inclined toward Pakistan, this data will clarify how muddled the monetary and discretionary matters were. This would lead Prime Minister Atlee and the UK Cabinet to seek neither India nor Pakistan to pick up triumph in this contention.

Pakistan was worked to be a safe house for the Muslims who were in British India and subsequently a country with Islam as their principle religion. A nation's religion more often than not does not constitute how Great Britain sees a country but rather in light of the fact that the Middle East and the Persian Gulf district were Islamic, this changed. The Middle East and the Persian Gulf, similar to today, had admittance to oil and oil was the soul of Great Britain. Along these lines, Great Britain needed to keep benevolent relations with the Islamic world to have entry to oil.⁵³ As Admiral Cunningham clarifies when Pakistan was speaking to Great Britain for their autonomy: "If Pakistan's application were rejected, it would smash Britain's relations with the 'entire Moslem world' to the impairment of her key position in the Middle East and

⁵² Op.cit. p2.

⁵³ Op.cit p29.

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North Africa and in addition the Indian subcontinent." This was one reason Pakistan picked up its freedom and would keep on being a motivation behind that's why Pakistan did not fall into ruin. Issues in Palestine muddled Great Britain's position on the Kashmir struggle⁵⁴.

In 1947, the Palestine issue in which the Jewish people group was allowed Israel was bringing about a blending of feelings among the Islamic world. Awesome Britain had been, at the front line to help Israel turn into a country and was currently in a touchy situation with the Muslim people group. Along these lines, Britain would be more disposed to ensure Pakistan did not lose amid the Kashmir strife. In a letter to Mr. Atlee, Prime Minister of England, Britain's Foreign Office clarifies how the Middle East ought not to presume that Great Britain is restricting an Islamic country in a worldwide debate:

“The Foreign Secretary has expressed anxiety lest we should appear to be siding with India in the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir which is now before the United Nations Security Council. With the situation as critical as it is in Palestine, Mr. Bevin feels that we must be very careful to guard against the danger of aligning the whole of Islam against us, which might be the case were Pakistan to obtain a false impression of our attitude in the Security Council”⁵⁵.

Subsequently, Britain needed to ensure Pakistan had support from them keeping in mind the end goal to keep up great relations with the Muslim world. England additionally understood that Pakistan would be a significant military partner contrasted with India. Also, Pakistan was ready to align with the Western Powers and enable Great

⁵⁴ Op.cit. p30.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

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Britain to leave their officers accountable for their armed forces. This was valuable for Britain's military nearness in the Indian subcontinent since Pakistan was nearer to the Suez Canal for their naval force and nearer to the Soviet Union for their Royal Air Force. It is a direct result of these reasons that the United Kingdom Cabinet at Whitehall settled on this perspective of Pakistan:

'From the strategic point of view there were overwhelming arguments in favor of West Pakistan remaining within the Commonwealth, namely, that we should obtain important strategic facilities, the port of Karachi, air bases, and the support of Moslem manpower in the future: be able to ensure the continued integrity of Afghanistan; and be able to increase our prestige and impose our position throughout the Moslem world. Whilst the acceptance of Pakistan only into the Commonwealth would involve a commitment for its support against Hindustan, the danger would be small, and it was doubtful if Pakistan... would ask for more than the support of British Officers in executive and advisory positions.⁵⁶'

This choice appeared the most coherent to take since it helped Great Britain keep up great relations with the Muslim people group and it gave them an awesome military position against the Soviet Union. In this way, Great Britain couldn't permit an out and out clash to happen in Kashmir to risk its military, political, and financial interests, while likewise not permitting British thought processes toward either India or Pakistan to be known to the next country.

Conclusion

⁵⁶ Ibid. p31.

Chapter III: Great Britain Interest toward Kashmir Conflict

The struggles in Kashmir have been a long, drawn-out debacle of politics, terrorism, and war. And it seems that the conflict has interfered by external powers like Great Britain and United State and the USSR for their interest and their benefits only.

General Conclusion

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The sub-struggle over Jammu and Kashmir is the core of all issues amongst India and Pakistan. It has carried the relations between the two nations since their freedom from the British rule, and it was a territorial conflict between India and Pakistan, having started just after the partition in 1947. However, the religion played a big issue in this conflict between the Hindu minority and Muslims majority in Kashmir. Furthermore, the two nations have fought three wars over Kashmir. So far no nation could accomplish an enduring key favorable position from any of the disastrous battles.

Britain had officers in the main parts of both India and Pakistan's militaries. It was planning to have both India and Pakistan turn out to be a piece of their Commonwealth and in such manner; India was harder to deal with than Pakistan. Mister Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of British India, was permitted to remain on as the Governor-General of India and could help shield India and Pakistan from going to war.

Their fears of the Soviet Union's impact spreading into the India subcontinent was supported in their eyes since Nehru's neutral strategy made Britain suspicious of India's political thought processes. Also, they were worried about the possibility that if the chaos of partition made India or Pakistan fall into ruins that their natives or government should think about socialism to settle their issues. English military methodology depended on having their powers in the India subcontinent with a specific end goal to keep up control of the Indian Ocean and to screen the Soviet danger; thus, India couldn't lose in the Kashmir struggle. Indeed, Britain did not stand beside India because it feared the anger of Muslims all over the world mainly in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf which would have hard consequences on the economic relation that link Britain to these countries. Geographically, Pakistan was in the northwest of the

General Conclusion

India subcontinent and they approved of tolerating British military officers to Command their armed forces. In this manner, Pakistan must be supported on the grounds that the loss of monetary riches and military methodology would be an amazing hit to Great Britain.

To keep up this position of no entire support for either India or Pakistan. They were desperately attempting to discover peace to the conflict. However, they needed a peace on their own terms. Britain even convinced India and Pakistan to send the issue to the United Nations for peaceful arrangements while Britain worked undercover to accomplish political gridlock. The Kashmir dispute, which is a putrefying injury of the political arrangements of India and Pakistan, has gone on for sixty-three years to some extent since Great Britain was not willing to acknowledge the thrashing of either India or Pakistan. This battle could have finished in a couple of months if India had been permitted to drive out the tribal invaders or if India had allowed them to sit unbothered and Pakistan took Kashmir.

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