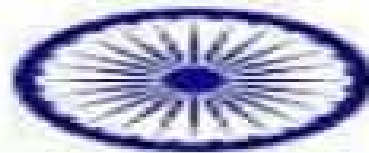
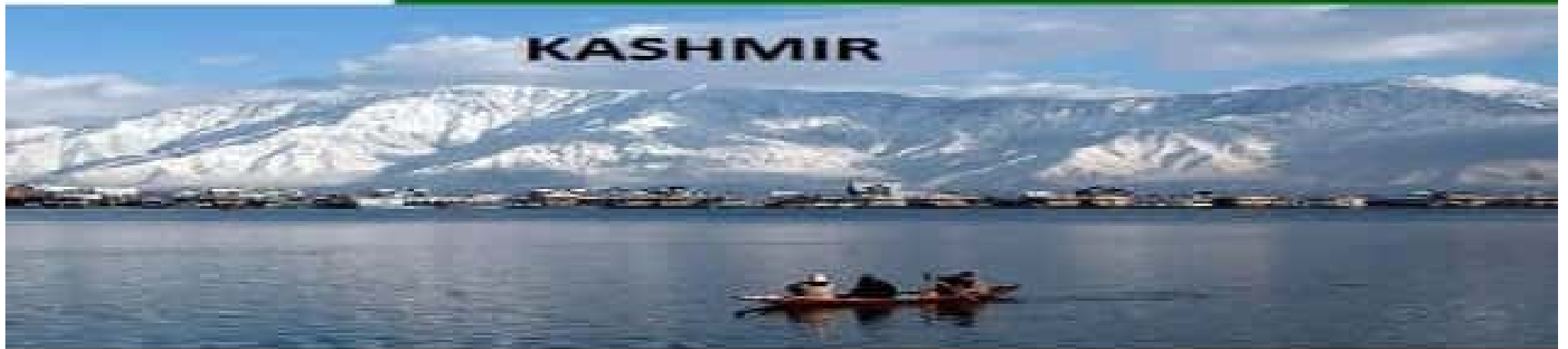




KASHMIR





- There are total 4 parties involved in this dispute – India, Pakistan, China and the people of Kashmir.





TOTAL AREA

**65547
SQKM**

AZAD KASHMIR

**26445
SQKM**

**JAMMU AND
KASHMIR**

**39102
SQKM**

India occupied kashmir

- Indian occupied Kashmir can be divided into
- three parts :
 - Jammu (which consist of Hindu population;
 - the Kashmiri pundits)
 - The Kashmir valley (which consist of 90% Muslim population)
 - The Leh Ladakh belt which consist of the Buddhist monks or people following Buddhism

Capital of jammu and kashmir



Capital of azad kashmir



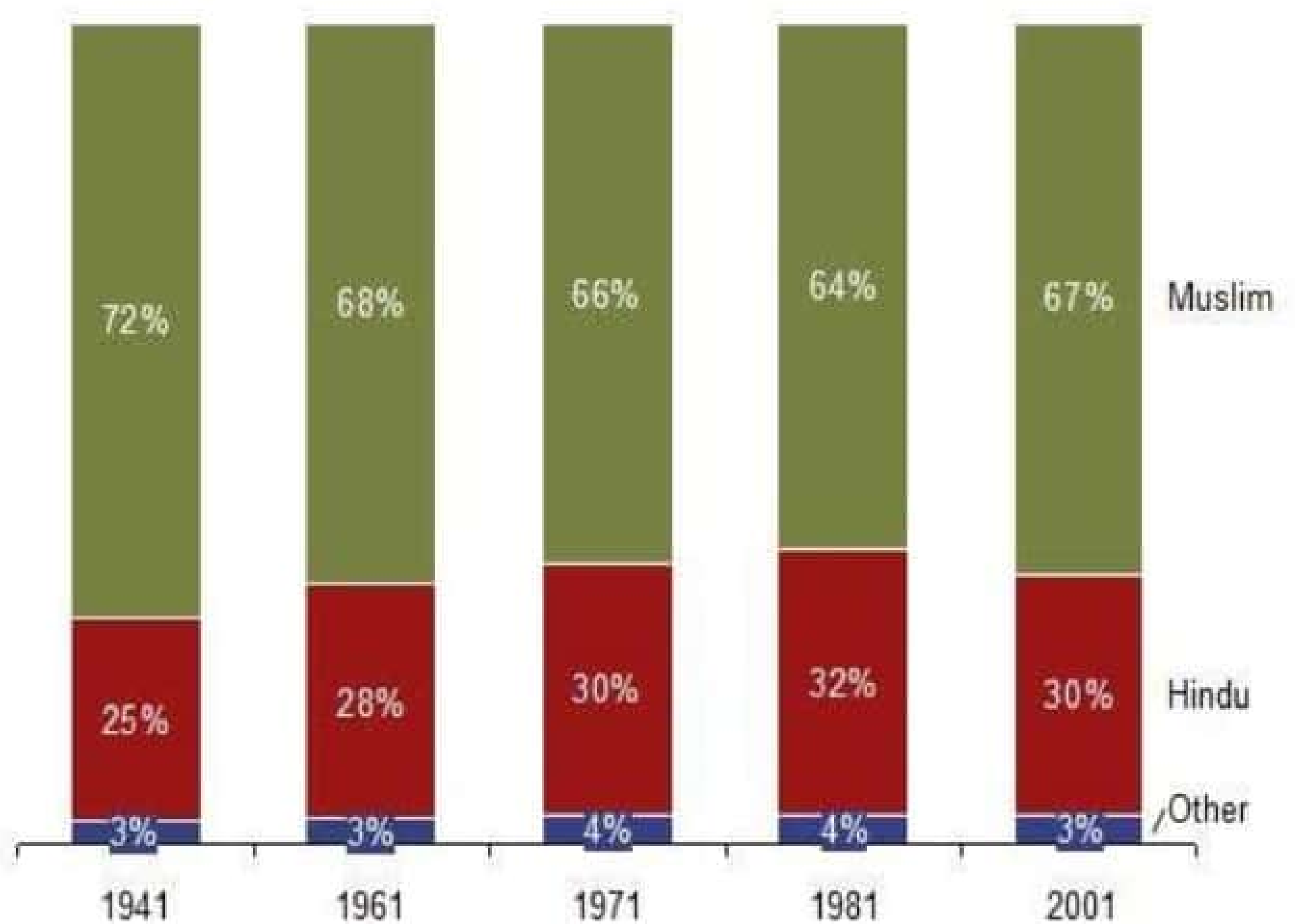
Partition and dispute

- Before Independence from British in 1947 from 1820, Kashmir was ruled by the Maharaja of Kashmir who was Hindu although the majority of the population were Muslim.

The Problem

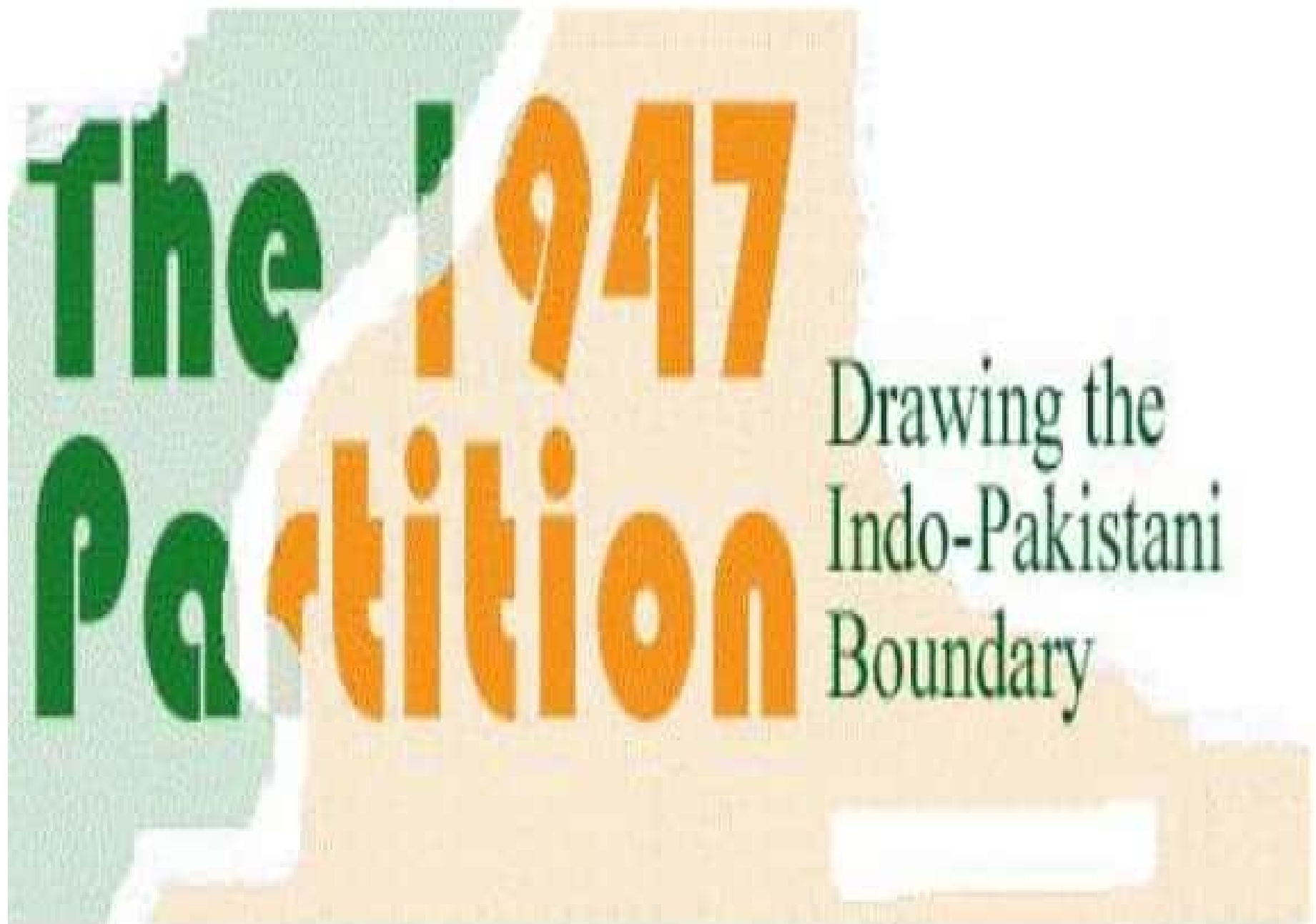


- The Kashmir area was predominantly Muslim.
- The ruler of Kashmir fled to India and agreed to place Kashmir under Indian rule if India would protect Kashmir from invasion.
- If there had been a vote in Kashmir, the majority probably would have voted to become part of Pakistan for religious reasons.





Raja Gulab Singh had purchased the State of Kashmir from the British Government in 1846 for Rs. 7.5 million



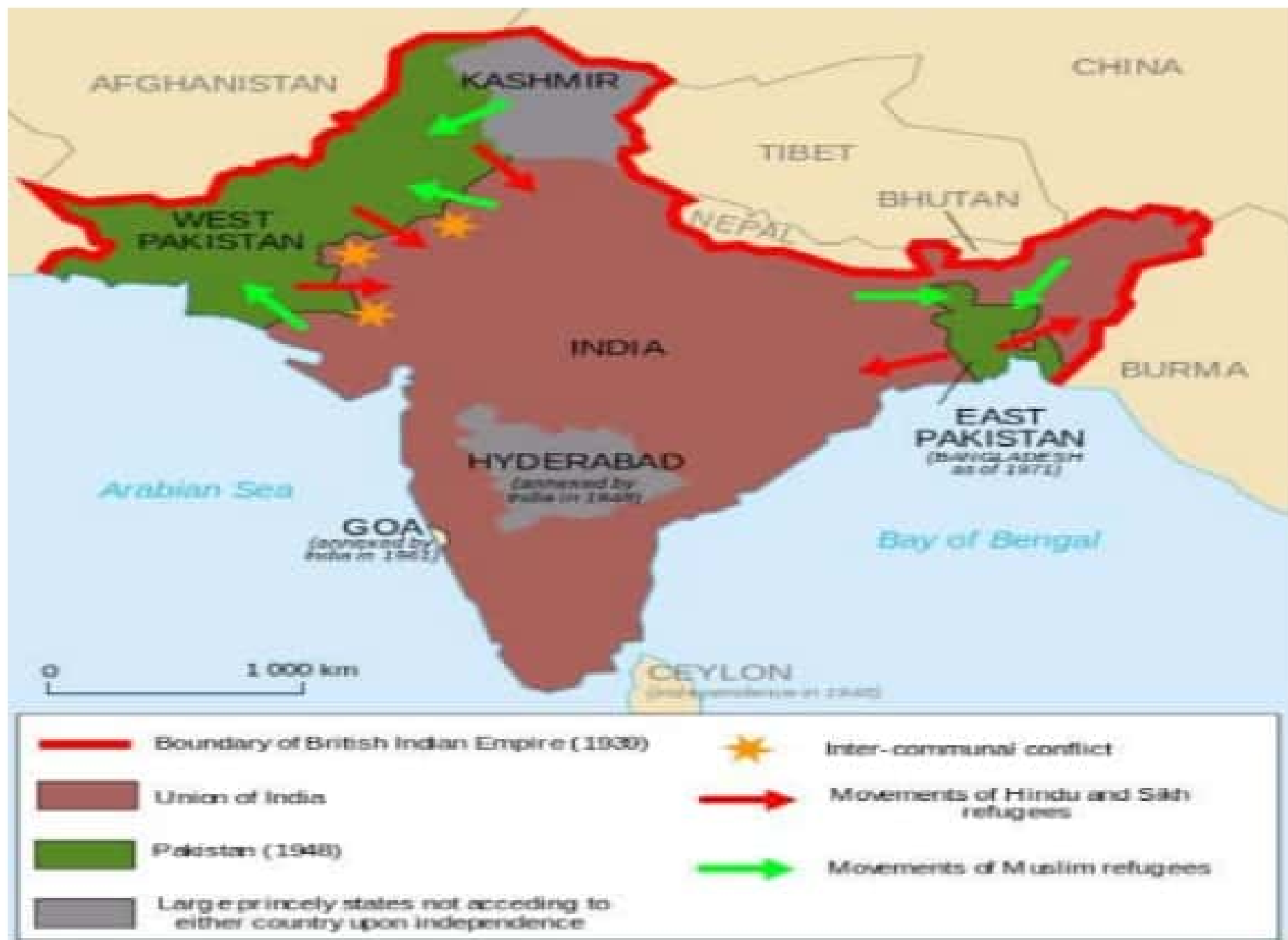
PROPAGANDA

Lord mount batten



Red cliff







HARI SINGH



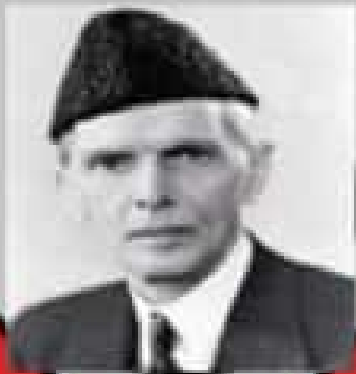
Maharaja Hari Singh

- The princely state of Kashmir had a Hindu King (Maharaja Hari Singh) and 78% Muslim population
- Lord Mountbatten gave the king an option of either joining India or Pakistan before 15th August 1947
- The king was unsure so asked for more time
- He however asked both India and Pakistan to sign a standstill agreement
- **Pakistan accepted but India refused**

- The people in the state protested against the king's indecisiveness
- Some of them wanted accession with Pakistan
- A reaction to the protest the king asked his troops to open fire on the people

Pakistan got 4 chances to get kashmir

1947



1962



1988



1999



War



- Three major wars between India and Pakistan have been fought over the Kashmir territory
 - 1947-1948
 - 1965
 - 1971
- A fourth war almost took place when Pakistan invaded and attempted to capture Kargil.



"Oh ye Muslims, Our Allah is one, our Prophet (SAW) is one and our Quran is one, therefore, our voice and COUNTRY MUST BE ONE". (Addressing In Dalgate, Srinagar at the reception of the Muslim Conference and Kashmir Muslim Students Union)

The Importance of Kashmir to India and Pakistan

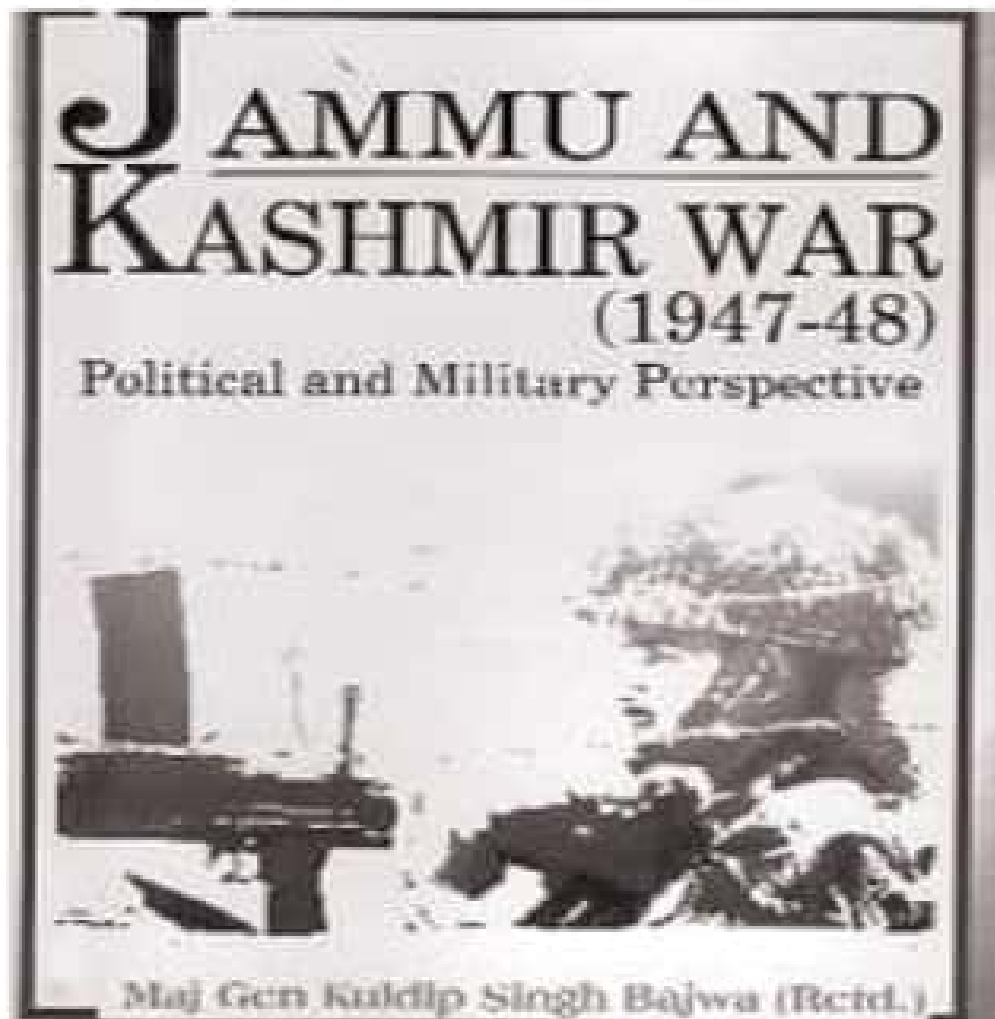
- The geography is mostly rural, with large mountains, deserts, and valleys.
- The region could have natural resources such as oil, gold, or silver that has not yet been discovered.



Control of the Indus River

- The Indus begins in Kashmir, flows through Pakistan, then flows into mainland India.
- Since Kashmir is part of India, they could dam the Indus and change the flow of the river.
- Without fertile land to grow crops, Pakistan would become a desert and its people would starve.





FRANK MASSERVY



- A large number of Muslim population was
- killed in the violence
- A reaction to these killings the Pathan
- tribesmen from the North West frontier
- province invaded Kashmir
- They defeated the king's troops and reached the capital Srinagar

www.gkquizz.in/vb/wordpress/

- The king fled to Jammu and asked India for help against the onslaught
- India agreed only on the condition of
- accession
- Hence the king on 26th Oct 1947 signed the accession agreement with India

- India airlifted her troops to Kashmir
- The Pakistan army was stunned and wanted to fight back
- However when India observe that they will lose the war then after the death of Quaid-e-Azam they move toward security council

www.ghdazalive.wordpress.com

Security council

- Security council : India blamed Pakistan of
- aggression
- While Pakistan blamed India for the forced
- accession of Kashmir to India
- When the talks were still on India send her
- troops to drive away the tribesman from the
- occupied land
- Pakistan also retaliated and a full on war
- ensued
- The UN security council intervened and urged
- the two countries to declare a cease fire

- On August 13th 1948 urged for a cease fire
- agreement between the two countries
- Withdrawal of troops
- A cease fire line demarcates And a plebiscite in Kashmir under the UN supervision
- Both the countries accepted this proposal

• www.gkquizzlive.wordpress.com

1962

WAR AND THE NATION FORCEFUL SETTLEMENT

THEN: Swift assaults by the Chinese on two fronts bewildered India

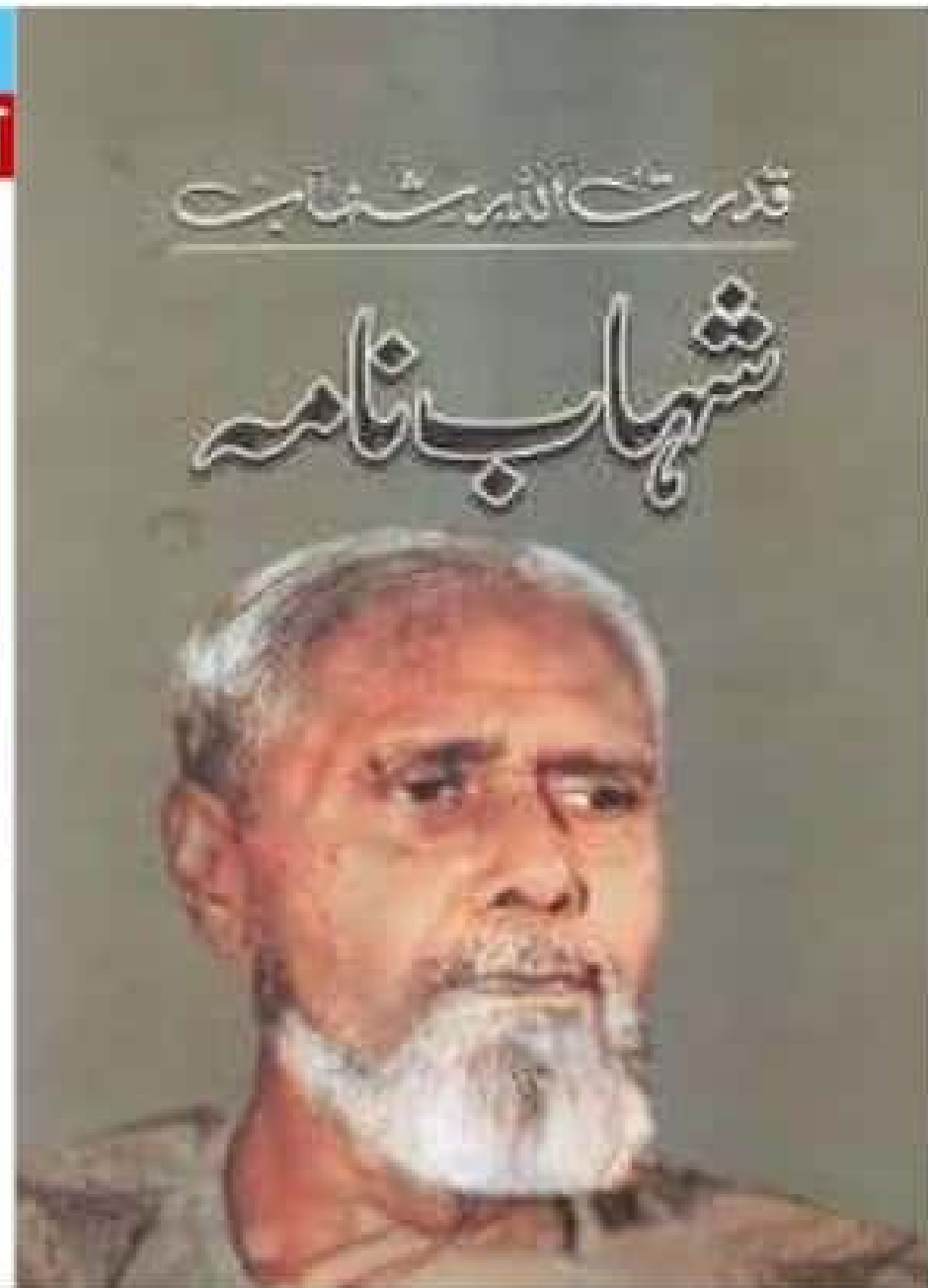


WESTERN SECTOR

- There was full in fighting in eastern Ladakh sector between October 26-November 18. The Indian Forces withdrew to Sultan Chushiku on October 22, 1962.
- The main Chinese attack in Ladakh was on Chushul on November 18, 1962 with the Indian forces fighting a tremendous defensive battle. Official ceasefire was declared on November 21, 1962

EASTERN SECTOR

- October 20, 1962:** 4.30 am: PLA attacks Bum La, & then Thag La in Namka Chu
- October 22:** Brigadier J P Dalvi (CO 7th Brigade, 4th Div) taken prisoner
- Oct 23:** IV Corps orders troops to withdraw from Tawang to Bumdi La
- Oct 25:** Tawang occupied by PLA
- November 18:** Bumdi La occupied. Attacks on Chushul & Se La
- Nov 21:** Unilateral withdrawal by Chinese PLA



پاکستان! رنجنا ت میں جنگ شروع ہو گئی

فصلی جہان میں بھائی جیوار تھیں، تو کیا پہلے ہی جنگ میں لڑنے والی فوجوں کے گماشتے تھے؟



بھارت نے مغربی پاکستان پر حملہ کر دیا

[illegible]

Tashkent agreement

- The war of 1965 was perhaps one of the most
- intense wars the two neighbours ever fought.
- Pakistan attacked India in operation code named
- Gibraltar on August 5, 1965.
- The war was at a point of stalemate when the UN
- Security Council unanimously passed a resolution
- on September 20 that called for a ceasefire.
- New Delhi and Islamabad accepted the ceasefire,
- and the war ended on September 23.
- Tashkent Declaration was signed on January 10,
- 1966

Tashkent agreement

- Indian Prime Minister, Lal Bhadur Shastri, and Pakistani President, M Ayub Khan, signed the **Tashkent agreement** on January 10, 1966.

A meeting was held in Tashkent in the USSR (now in Uzbekistan) beginning on January 4, 1966 to try to create a more permanent settlement.

Indian and Pakistani forces would pull back to their pre-conflict positions

The nations would not interfere in each other's internal affairs

- Economic and diplomatic relations would be restored
- The two leaders would work towards building good relations between the two countries.

■ www.gkquizzes.wordpress.com

- The 1971 Indo-Pak war initially started as a civil war in East Pakistan .
- The revolt began in 1970, due to general elections

The Liberation Times

[illegible]

2020-2021: December 2021: Thursday

Suppose \mathcal{C}_1 is a class

Pakistanis in Bangladesh Surrender!

Lt Gen Jagjit Singh Aurora receives Nazim's Surrender in Dhaka

[illegible]

The Journal's content has not the reputation of being "lightweight" that would attract the wrong audience.



On November 10, 1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

most of the night of the earthquake in the Indian Ocean. They had their garden and also the two vegetable beds, which he says did not suffer, the loss of half. Between midnight and 2 a.m. the rain had stopped, leaving the houses unharmed and leaving them the gift of the Southern Ocean.

an Israeli firm, Sabbar, has already ordered 2000 units at a price of \$1.40 per unit plus a 5 percent surcharge to the bank.

[illegible]

Simla Agreement



- In 1971 a third war, resulting in the formation of Bangladesh was broken out and India declared war on December 3, 1971. When Indians entered 50 km into the area of Pakistan, a ceasefire was reached.
- In 1972 Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto signed the **Simla Agreement**, which repeated the promises made in Tashkent.

Nuclear Tests

- **India and Pakistan both tested nuclear devices in 1998, and then in 1999 test-fired missiles. Than the Indian Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, visited Lahore by bus in 1999.**



Kargil War & Cross-border troubles

- **But, again the cross-LOC firing in Kargil began during the mid-1998.**
- **India argued that the infiltrators were trained and armed by Pakistan, and based in "Azad Kashmir" with the full knowledge of the Pakistani government. Pakistan said that they were freedom fighters (!) from Kashmir and that it was giving only moral support.**

The Kargil Incursion

May 1999









روزنامہ
نوائے وقت
DAILY NAWAZI WAQT
100000
پاکستان

”اور مہدیٰ جملے نے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی“

سی ایم ایچ کے لیڈر نے کہا کہ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔

مہدیٰ جملے نے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی

سی ایم ایچ کے لیڈر نے کہا کہ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔



مہدیٰ اور پارلیمنٹ بھارتی جملے نے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی

سی ایم ایچ کے لیڈر نے کہا کہ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔



سیکرٹری پانی کی تبدیلی چیرمین واپڈا کو بھی آج ہٹایا جائیگا

سی ایم ایچ کے لیڈر نے کہا کہ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔ ان کے لئے خود کو الزام پارلیمنٹ بھارتی ہے۔



War and Terrorism

- Both India and Pakistan are convinced that they are right and that they will prevail
- In the past 60 years, Pakistan and India have fought three wars over ownership of Kashmir. India won all three.
- Today, the fight continues with acts of terrorism.
- The people of Kashmir are probably wondering why the UN and U.S. won't help them

Why doesn't the U.S. lend a helping hand with the Kashmir conflict?

- The U.S. wants to be allies with both Pakistan and India.
- Pakistan shares a border with Afghanistan so need Pakistan's help with war on terrorism.
- We do a great deal of trade with India that is mutually advantageous.



Our Position

- We believe that Kashmir must become an independent state
- The United Nations must take a proactive role in securing Kashmiri sovereignty



Conclusion

- Greater understanding of this conflict---history and developments
- The necessity of resolving this conflict, as well as potential solutions
- The important role that the UN has in mediating the situation

