

Weser Books

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: CHANGING DYNAMICS



EDITED BY

C.B. SAINI

SURENDER SINGH

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: CHANGING DYNAMICS

EDITED BY

C.B. SAINI
SURENDER SINGH

ISBN: 978-3-96492-283-0

Weser Books

www.weserbooks.com

Jammu & Kashmir: Changing Dynamics

EDITORS

Dr. C.B. Saini

Head and Associate Professor, Post Graduate Department of Political Science, R.K.S.D. (P.G.) College, Kaithal, Haryana, India

Dr. Surender Singh

Assistant Professor, Post Graduate Department of Political Science, R.K.S.D. (P.G.) College, Kaithal, Haryana, India

Copyright © 2021 Selection & Editorial Matter, Editors & Authors.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means of electronic or mechanical including photocopy, recording or any information stored in a retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the author and publisher.

The responsibility for the facts or opinions expressed in the book is entirely of the authors. Neither the Publisher nor the Editors are responsible for the same.

ISBN: 978-3-96492-283-0

EDITION: 1st

Price: € 15.00

Published By:

Weser Books

Head Office: Weser Books, No.79737, Äussere Weberstr. 57 02763 Zittau, Germany

Email: weserbooks@gmail.com

Website: www.weserbooks.com

CONTENTS

Foreword	<i>i</i>
Preface and Acknowledgments	<i>vi</i>
List of Contributors	<i>vii</i>
Maps of Jammu and Kashmir	<i>ix</i>

I. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1. Jammu and Kashmir: A Primer <i>Yogander Singh</i>	<i>1</i>
2. Jammu and Kashmir Historic Blunders and Now Way Forward <i>Rajan Gandhi</i>	<i>7</i>
3. Kashmir: An Integral Part of India <i>R.K. Gupta</i>	<i>11</i>
4. Jammu Kashmir: A Historical Analysis <i>Pardeep Kumar</i>	<i>23</i>
5. Kashmir Problem: Article 35A and 370 <i>Suman Kumar</i>	<i>34</i>
6. Kashmir Problem: From the Partition to Reorganization <i>Ashok K. Atri</i>	<i>42</i>

II. DOMESTIC UPHEAVAL

7. Kashmiri Pandits: A Forgotten Case <i>A.K. Shori</i>	<i>50</i>
8. Psychic Morbidity: A Study of the Traumatic lives of Kashmiri Pandits in Rahul Pandita's <i>Our Moon Has Blood Clots</i> <i>Sadaf Shah & Mohd. Sarfraz Lone</i>	<i>53</i>
9. Changing Dynamics of Higher Education in Jammu and Kashmir (India): An Analysis <i>Suraj Walia & Ritu Kang Walia</i>	<i>59</i>

III. NON-TRADITIONAL THREATS

10. Defeating the Jihadi Subversion in Jammu & Kashmir <i>Mahesh Kaul</i>	<i>65</i>
11. Kashmir: A Road to Insurgency <i>Vaishali Jain</i>	<i>70</i>
12. Terror, Peace and Human Rights in Kashmir	

<i>Malkit Singh</i>	76
---------------------	----

IV. ROLE OF EXTERNAL FACTOR

13. Kashmir in Indo-Pak Relations: Changing Dimensions <i>Surander Singh</i>	87
14. The Dialectics of Peace Initiatives and India's Soft Power: A Panacea to Resolve Kashmir Problem <i>Vijay Chauhan</i>	90
15. Revoking Article 35A & 370: Economic Consequences and Implications for New Indian Policy <i>Tripti Sharma</i>	94
16. Role of Jammu and Kashmir in India's Foreign Policy <i>Jyoti Singh</i>	100

V. WAY FORWARD

17. Kashmir Problem: The Way Forward in the Present Context <i>Manjusha Sharma</i>	105
18. The Conflict over Kashmir between India and Pakistan: The Way Out <i>Surender Singh & C.B. Saini</i>	114
19. Kashmir Problem: Suggesting the Solutions <i>Ramesh Kumar</i>	130
20. Kashmir Problem and its Solution: Indian Perspective <i>Asif Ahemad</i>	137

APPENDICES

<i>Appendix – I</i> Instrument of Accession, 26 October, 1947	142
<i>Appendix – II</i> UNCIP Resolution of January 5, 1949	146
<i>Appendix – III</i> Agreement between Military Representatives of India and Pakistan Regarding the Establishment of a Cease-fire Line in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, July 27, 1949	148
<i>Appendix – IV</i> Shimla Agreement July 2, 1972	151
<i>Appendix – V</i> Indo-Pak Statements on the Line of Control, August 29, 1972	153
<i>Appendix – VI</i> Proposals for Normalising Relations and Confidence-Building Measures Sent by Pakistan, January 18,	156

1994	
<i>Appendix – VII</i>	159
Indian Parliament Resolution on Jammu and Kashmir, February 22, 1994	
<i>Appendix – VIII</i>	160
The Lahore Declaration on February 21, 1999	
<i>Appendix – IX</i>	164
The Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019 on August 05, 2019	

THE CONFLICT OVER KASHMIR BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN: THE WAY OUT

Surender Singh*

C.B. Saini**

INTRODUCTION

Last decade of twentieth century has witnessed paradigmatic shift in international politics and foreign relations of the states. This global transformation in international relations has changed the traditional view of security and has seriously affected understanding about South Asian security. On the one hand, the growing advantage of regional integration in other parts of the world has compelled India and Pakistan to reduce their tensions and enhance cooperation; and, on other hand, it has manifested that situation in South Asia is ripe for rivalry and heading towards instability. Therefore, historical legacy of rivalry, continuation of conflict on different problems, weakness of institutional arrangements, disunity of their political and economic structures, existence of incipient arms race etc. not only likely to threatens security of the region, but also reduces the benefits of regional integration.¹ Thus, the story of India-Pakistan relations has been a long series of discord, conflict and mutual distrust. For creating such a scenario numerous variables have played their significant role. Some of these variables are quite perceptible, such as relating to their size, economic, human resource-base, military strength, geographical position etc. while others are intangible, relating to the past history, national interests, identity, image, status of conflicts, objectives and ideological legacy.² The relationship of these forces provides an appropriate focus to understand their divergent attitudes towards various issues. In the present study an efforts will be made to know how Kashmir is a major obstacle in the harmonious relationship between India and Pakistan. How peacemaking, peace-building and goodwill between India and Pakistan have so fragile? Why both have not transformed their relations in permanent peace and cooperation in such a long period? Why Pakistan could not controlled the terrorism, which is the main reason to complicate this issue? What the impact is of abolished article 370 by the Indian Government on this region of South Asian in general and India-Pakistan in Particular. These and others related question is the main thrust of this research paper.

Conflict between India and Pakistan on Kashmir is more than 73 years old and shows no signs of long-term resolution in near future. Besides, their rivalry has been punctuated by four full scale wars and numerous interstate crises. Theories of foreign policy and international relations offer limited clues as to why this rivalry has sustained for so long time. This might have been due to their unsettled territorial issues, political incompatibility, irreconcilable position of national identity and lack of trade and economic relations between them.³ However, the main cause of such enduring rivalry seems to be the inability of the two parties to agree on a mutually acceptable settlement over the disposition of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Both countries were born in conflict, because the partition of the subcontinent did not fully settle the distribution of territory.⁴ Another reason might have been contends regarding national identities and religious belief. As a result, they continue to compete with each other over such contraries situations. Pakistan's non-secular, Islamic and

* Dr. Surender Singh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, R.K.S.D. (PG) College, Kaithal-136027 (Haryana)

Email: garyasurender@gmail.com

** Dr. C.B. Saini, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Political Science, R.K.S.D. (PG) College, Kaithal-136027 (Haryana)

Email: cbsaini62@gmail.com