

CHAPTER: 4

EFFECT OF INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS ON DEVELOPMENT IN KASHMIR

This chapter attempts to analyze the historical determinants of India-Pakistan relations (related to Kashmir), the impact of India-Pakistan relations on political, social and economic development in Kashmir.

(1) Historical Determinants of India-Pakistan relation

History tells us how the civilization around us developed. Through history, we get to know about the events that happened in the past, how the people of that time had dealt with the problems that happened in the past and how such problems can be dealt with in the future.

(1.1) History of Conflict

Two type of conflict existing in Kashmir. One is conflict over Kashmir and another is conflict in Kashmir. First is refers to the conflict related to the territory of Kashmir between India and Pakistan. Second refers to the conflict within Kashmir between govt and anti national elements/Extremist.

(1.1.1) Conflict over Kashmir

The roots of the Kashmir conflict can be traced on the history of India -Pakistan relations. The countries have fought a series of wars since independence, mainly on the Kashmir, on which both the countries claim their ownership. Here is a brief history of the conflict over Kashmir.

In August 1947, the British, using the policy of divide and rule, divided British India into two parts, namely India and Pakistan, the basis of this allocation was religion. Religious minorities on both sides were given a chance to migrate. This leads to communal violence on both sides.

In October 1947, Pakistan invaded on Kashmir with the help of armed tribesmen and Pakistan Army, despite of accepting “Standstill Agreement” with raja Hari Singh. Hari Singh sign instrument of accession with India and hand over the affairs of Defense, Communication and Foreign to India. Therefore Indian troops airlifted to Kashmir and they fought with invaders. Indian army evicted troops of Pakistan from major parts of Kashmir. A ceasefire was arranged on 1st January 1949 and a ceasefire line was established, now called the Line of Control.⁹¹

In August 1965, conflicts broke out when army of Pakistan cross the L.o.C and try of spread insurgency in Indian administered Kashmir and launch operation “Gibraltar”. In January 1966 the war ends followed by the signing of a declaration that promises their commitment to peace between the officials from both the countries.⁹²

In December 1971, third Indo-Pakistani war started due to the civil war in Pakistan, East Pakistan demands independence from West Pakistan. Around 10 million people of East Pakistan fled to India and it create economic and security threat to India. India ask Pakistan to arrange the return back of refugees to their home but Pakistan internationalize the issue and attack on India on 3 December 1971. The war was fought both on the eastern and the western fronts. The West Pakistani army

⁹¹ INDIAN ARMY. (2021, JULY 20). *HISTORY*. Retrieved July 24, 2021, from INDIAN ARMY: <https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplete/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=3B7vhsieHFxJ8TJJa4dCYA=&ParentID=cD1VD3tB5+QoAaF4rHAfdA==>

⁹² BBC. (2015, September 5). *BBC NEWS*. Retrieved July 24, 2015, from bbc news: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34136689>

surrendered. On 6th December 1971 East Pakistan won independence and known as Bangladesh.⁹³

In May 1999, Pakistani troops infiltrated into Indian-administered Kashmir and tried to capture strategically important locations. It was necessary for India to evict them. Conflict started between two nuclear states. In July, Pakistan withdrew its troops from Indian-administered Kashmir. India celebrates "Kargil Vijay Diwas" on 26 July every year.

(1.1.2) Conflict in Kashmir

In July 1989, after the 1987 election, Muslim parties complained that the election was a fraud against them. As a result, armed struggle against the Indian government started. The extremists started demanding independence, some of them demanding union with Pakistan. Pakistan seeks the intervention of the United Nations to resolve the problem and supports the movement. Several insurgent and terrorist groups emerged from 1989 onwards and the movement changed from secular nationalist to radical Muslim.

There were three prominent factors behind the first Kashmir insurgency and India – Pakistan tension (1987-2003). First, the rigging of 1987 election to the state assembly against the Muslim Conference and Muslim conference helps to promote insurgency against Indian government. Second, Pakistani interference in Jammu and Kashmir and third, Winding down of mujahedeen war in Afghanistan. Pakistani intelligence agency (ISI) shifts Mujahideens from Afghanistan to Pakistan administered Kashmir and

⁹³ Indian Army. (2021, June 9). *history*. Retrieved June 14, 2021, from Indian Army: <https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplete/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=8/Nh6NI87TwOrJL+s/LlyQ==&ParentID=6DdZtXzfnUxjnmEmqttS3w==&flag=8CKP966uzg96kLov0aWdfQ==>

Mujahideens with the support of ISI started the Terrorism training by calling Indian Kashmiris to the cross border.⁹⁴

In December 2001, Pakistani-backed armed terrorists attacked the Indian Parliament. This adversely affects India-Pakistan relations. Face-offs and confrontations increase on the India-Pakistan border. In February 2007, India-Pakistan relations were improving but turned hostile due to the Samjhauta Express blast (68 people killed) these train service was started in 1994 as a goodwill measure.⁹⁵ In November 2008, Lashkar-e-Taiba killed 164 innocent people in Mumbai using automatic weapons and grenades. Terrorists were gunned down by security forces. Only one in ten terrorists survived and was executed in 2012.

In February 2019, Jaish-e-Mohammed attacks in Indian-Administered Kashmir through suicide car bombing. More than forty Indian central armed force personnel were killed. In reply to above, India launch air strikes across the Line of Control, and Indian aircraft shot down by Pakistan and they capture the pilot. Tension between two states increased and after two days Pakistan releases the pilot and it relax the tension. In August 2019, Indian government revoked Article 370. Reaction of Pakistan was relatively silent. However Pakistan highlighting the violence faced by Kashmiri people after August 2019.

⁹⁴ JACOB, H. (2016). The Kashmir Uprising and India-Pakistan Relations, A Need for Conflict Resolution not Management. *Ifri*, 1-31.

⁹⁵ BBC News. (2007, February 20). *Eyewitness: India train attack*. Retrieved December 22, 2021, from BBC News: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6380217.stm

(1.2) History of Coordination and Cooperation

Instead of a series of conflict between India and Pakistan some events of cooperation and coordination also exist, two of them are enumerated below.

(1.2.1) Cooperation during Natural Calamities

In 2001, during the Gujarat earthquake, Pakistan provides aid to India and this was the first interaction between the military government of Pakistan and the democratic government of India after the military coup in Pakistan. As a result the Agra summit takes place. In 2005, during the earthquakes in India and Pakistan, India provided \$2.5 million in aid to Pakistan through UN fund raising initiatives.

(1.2.3) Track 2 Diplomacy

In 1991, Track 2 dialogues were started between India and Pakistan. The first dialogue was organized in Nimrana fort of Rajasthan. In 2014 it was organized in Dubai.

(2) Border Dispute between India and Pakistan in Kashmir.

Kashmir is claimed by three countries. Earlier the Kashmir dispute was between India and Pakistan. This dispute started after the partition of 1947. After the Indo-China war of 1962, China became a part of the Kashmir dispute. India and Pakistan claim the entire princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. China claims on some part of Ladakh. After the invasion of Pakistan in Kashmir in 1948 and the signing of the Memorandum of Accession with India by Maharaja Hari Singh, India began to eject Pakistani troops but a negotiated ceasefire line was established on 1 January 1949 by

UN efforts based on the de-facto occupation of the region by India and Pakistan. This action gives rise to a border dispute between India -Pakistan.

A 700 km long de-facto boundary line has been drawn from Chamb (Akhnoor) in the south to NJ9842 (Ladakh) in the north. A part of Kashmir, "Shaksgam Valley" was handed over by Pakistan to China on 02 March 1963. The area of this part is about 5,180 kilometers sq. This part of the Sakshagam Valley has been under illegal Chinese occupation since 1963.

(3) Gilgit-Baltistan Dispute



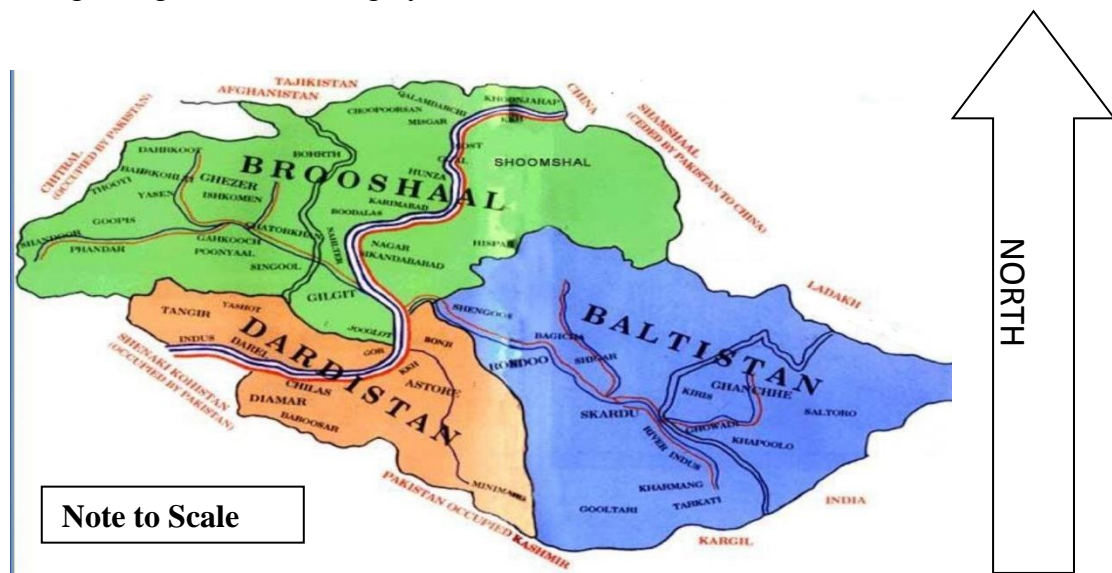
Map No. 4.1, Gilgit-Baltistan. Source: Unrepresented Nations & Peoples Organization.⁹⁶

Since November 4, 1947 after the invasion of Pakistan on Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan region is under administrated control of Pakistan and named 'Northern Areas of Pakistan'. It was the part of Jammu and Kashmir princely state and now occupied by Pakistan illegally⁹⁷. After self governance order of 2009 It came to be known as

⁹⁶ Unrepresented Nations & Peoples Organization . (2017, September 11). *UNPO*. Retrieved December 22, 2021, from Unrepresented Nations & Peoples Organization : <https://unpo.org/members/8727>

⁹⁷ Ibid

Gilgit-Baltistan. The order of 2009 replaced by Gilgit-Baltistan order 2018 and this order incorporate Gilgit-Baltistan as the 5th province of Pakistan. This region is strategically important to India because it lies at intersection of Jhinjhiang province of China, Kashmir and Ladakh region of India and Central Asia (Afganistan). Territory of this region is five time larger than POK and this region is significant due to its water and energy resources. China Pakistan economic corridor is passing through this region. Despite of “Panchsheel” agreement, China is developing illegal infrastructure and ignoring India’s sovereignty.



Map No 4.2 Gilgit-Baltistan. Source: Unrepresented Nations & Peoples Organization.⁹⁸

(4) India-Pakistan relation and development in Kashmir 2014 onwards.

“There are different types of forces operating in Pakistan. But the government only engages with a democratically elected system. Our effort for that engagement is continuing. But our supreme objective is peace and to protect India's interests”.

- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi⁹⁹

⁹⁸ Ibid

India wants normal relations with Pakistan. India always wants to resolve all the issues bilaterally and peacefully. But Pakistan incorporates violence and terrorism.

(4.1) India's attempt for engagement

In 2014, Nawaz Sharif, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, was invited by India for the swearing-in ceremony of the Council of Ministers in May. In 2015, the meeting of the Prime Ministers of the two countries was held in Russia. The Indian External Affairs Minister visited Islamabad in December. Many initiatives have been taken by India to fix bilateral relations.¹⁰⁰

It has been answered by Pakistan with acts of terrorism and violence. For example: a) Pathankot airbase was attacked by Pakistan-based and sponsored terrorists on 2 Jan 2016. b) Pakistan-sponsored terrorist outfit attack on Army camp in Uri in August 2016. c) The convoy of "Central Reserve Police Force" was attacked by Pakistan-backed terrorists on 14 Feb 2019.¹⁰¹

On 30 July 2018, Imran Khan became the new Prime Minister of Pakistan. Pakistan has banned trade, track-2 talks, etc. with India along with sponsoring cross-border terrorism against India. India urged Pakistan to review its unilateral action. But Pakistan continued with the restrictions.¹⁰²

India has urged Pakistan to punish the bandit of the "Mumbai" attack. But Pakistan is not doing this. India will not compromise on its National security. After the terror

⁹⁹ Indian Express. (2016, June 27). *Indian Express*. Retrieved December 21, 2021, from Indian Express: <https://epaper.indianexpress.com/m5/854028/Delhi/27-June,-2016#sample/1/1>

¹⁰⁰ Ministry of External Affairs. (February 2020, February 07). *Bilateral Brief: India-Pakistan Relations*. Retrieved January 01, 2022, from Ministry of External Affairs: https://www.mea.gov.in/Portal/ForeignRelation/Bilateral_Brief_POK_feb_2020.pdf

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² *Ibid.*

attack on Uri, the Indian Armed Forces conducted surgical strikes on various terrorist launch pads across the L.o.C. Against the surgical strike and counter-terrorism action of India, Pakistan deploys the military on the Indian side by using its Air-Force but India foils Pakistan's attempt.¹⁰³

(4.2) Development

Development is a comprehensive concept. This study is focused on the political social and economic development.

(4.2.1) Political development

“Political development refers to the progress of all those tangible and intangible structures such as attitudes, institutions, values etc. that constitute the political power structure of a country”¹⁰⁴.

Various methods have been adopted by analysts to depict political developments. One depiction, Political development accompanies with the rise of national sovereignty and state integrity.

Others consider, the participation of the people in the governance, political access, republic, constitutional development, a government structure so that good governance can reach the people, etc as political development. Political development is an improvement in the state's ability to mobilize resources and their rational allocation, and the state's ability to implement policy inputs.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴ oxford university press. (2021). *political Development*. Retrieved November 01, 2021, from oxford reference: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100334639>

¹⁰⁵ Ibid

Territory and people of Kashmir is the part of India but Pakistan claims over Kashmir, and Illegally occupied part of the Kashmir called PoK. Pakistan ceded the territory of India (Sakshgam valley) to China Illegally. Pakistan always trying to internationalize the issue of Kashmir but India wishes to solve the problem with bilateral talks. Pakistan always challenges the sovereignty of India over Kashmir.

Corruption in Kashmir: Corruption is “The abuse of public office for private gains.”¹⁰⁶ Acute corruption, particularly in conflict zones, impoverished the poor and vulnerable people of crucial services. They are constantly threatened and subjected to extortion. While, the influential and political elite profit from the situation. When corruption is established in a conflict zone, it adds to and becomes a major component in societal discontent and insurgency, eventually becoming a tool in the hands of terrorist groups and international organized criminal networks.¹⁰⁷ There are numerous corruption cases in Kashmir one of them is mentioned below

(4.2.1.1) Fake Arms License Case

The crime was uncovered after the Rajasthan A.T.S. of Rajasthan detained three “Gun Dealers” on September 11, 2017; Vishal from Punjab's Abohar, Zubair Khan from Rajasthan's Ajmer and Rahul from Jammu. Were supplying allegedly bogus guns licenses to the customers in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, New Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. According to data presented to the Rajasthan ATS, 4.29 lakh bogus licences were granted in the insurgency-hit state's, “Baramulla, Kupwara, Ramban,

¹⁰⁶ World Bank. (1999, February). *POLICY RESEARCH WORKING PAPER 2048*. Retrieved November 06, 2021, from World Bank: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/175291468765621959/pdf/multi-page.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ Wani, A. (2018, August 16). Corruption in J&K becoming a national security threat. *Observer Research Foundatiion* .

Kathua, Udhampur, and Jammu” districts. Rajasthan ATS initiated 'Operation Zubeida' to investigate an inter-state scam that supplied fraudulent licences from J&K to other states. During operations at 12 sites in the five states indicated above, 100 bogus arms licences and a large cache of firearms were discovered. The ATS has been refused access to official records by the J&K government, despite repeated requests, and the J&K government has failed to take any action against individuals responsible for above crime.

“As regards the incumbency charts of the officers assigned in the Arms act 2001, it is told that all records as per the pertinent sections, were swept away during the 2014 floods,” states a communiqué from the J&K State Home Department to the Rajasthan ATS. However after during the lieutenant governor rule and Alteration of article 370 the case is handed over to the CBI and investigation is going on.¹⁰⁸

(4.2.1.2) Alteration of article 370 and Corruption

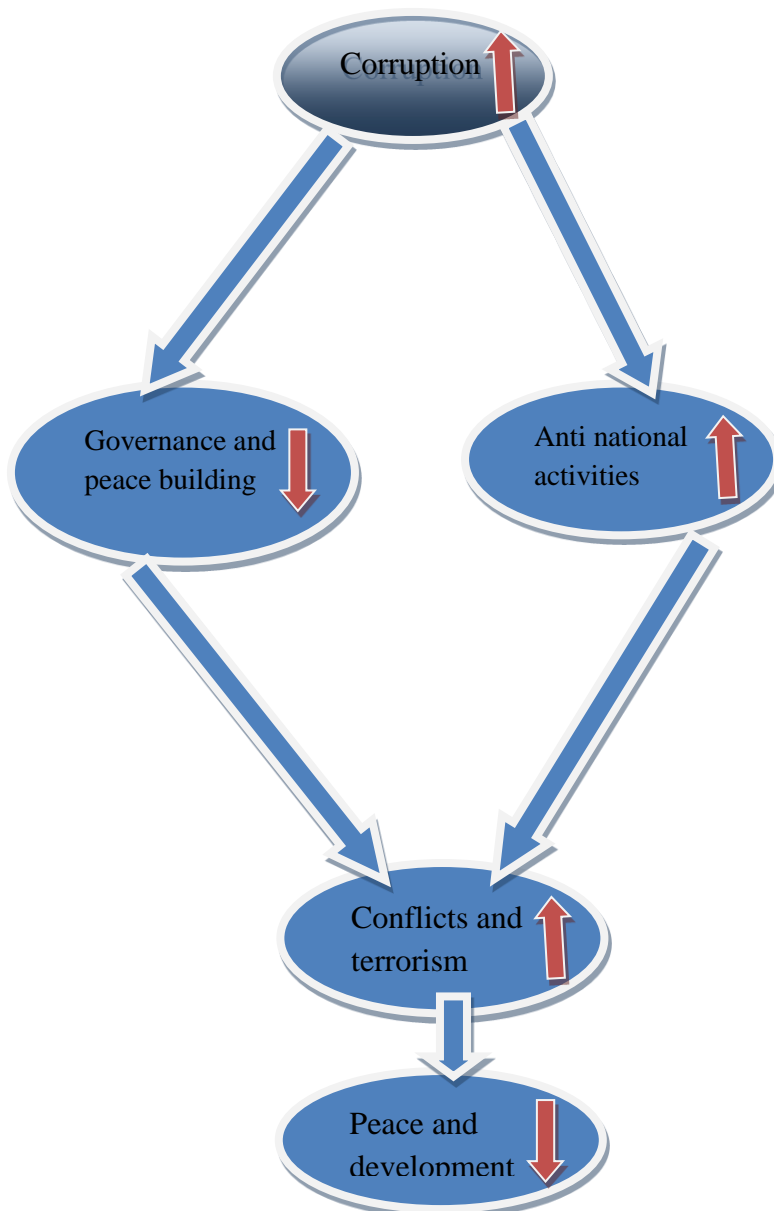
When the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act was approved by the Indian Parliament in August 2019, it essentially removed Jammu and Kashmir's special status under the Indian Constitution and divided the state into two union territories. “At least 153 state laws from the former state of Jammu and Kashmir were repealed, while 106 federal laws were extended to the newly constituted union territory”. The Jammu and Kashmir “Right to Information Act of 2009” was one of the state legislation that was abolished. It has been replaced by the 2005 Right to Information Act, which was enacted by the Union government. Some rti activists of Kashmir rising their concern about that the rti act of erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir was

¹⁰⁸ Tiwary, D. (2021, July 24). *Fake gun licences*. Retrieved October 03, 2021, from The Indian Express: <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/cbi-searches-jammu-and-kashmir-arms-licences-7419951/>

stronger than the rti act 2005 of union of India.¹⁰⁹ However Govt. of India says that after revocation of article 370 and 35A corruption in Kashmir decreases and appeasement politics ended.

4.2.1.3) Effect of Corruption on Development and Peace Process in Kashmir

Fig No.4.3



¹⁰⁹ Zargar, S. (2021, Feb 01). *Kashmir Report* . Retrieved November 06, 2021, from scroll.in: <https://scroll.in/article/985344/fighting-corruption-in-kashmir-becomes-tougher-as-territory-loses-its-right-to-information-law>

Fig No.4.3 shows that the rise of corruption in Jammu and Kashmir adversely affects governance and peace building and triggers anti-national activities (hatred against the government can also stem from corruption) both fueling conflict and terrorism. Conflict and terrorism further adversely affect peace and development. Corruption and political development indeed if we define political development as “rational modern honest government”, than it cannot coexist with corruption in the same time period and if corruption is endemic in government, a politically developed society cannot exist.¹¹⁰ Therefore Corruption is a constraint in development and it also can increase security threats in Kashmir.

(4.2.3) Effect of India-Pakistan relations on political development in Kashmir

Since 1980s Pakistan started shadow war of terrorism against India and sponsoring terrorism and insurgency in Kashmir in several ways. In 1990s Pakistan started training camps for Indian administered Kashmir natives in PoK region and started to promote jihad and insurgency in Kashmir. Therefore due to security compulsion India implements security tools like UAPA, AFSPA etc. it affects political as well as social and economic development in Kashmir.

¹¹⁰ Nye, J. S. (1967, June). Corruption and political development:A cost benefit analysis. *The American Political Science Review* , 417-427.

Figure No. 4.4

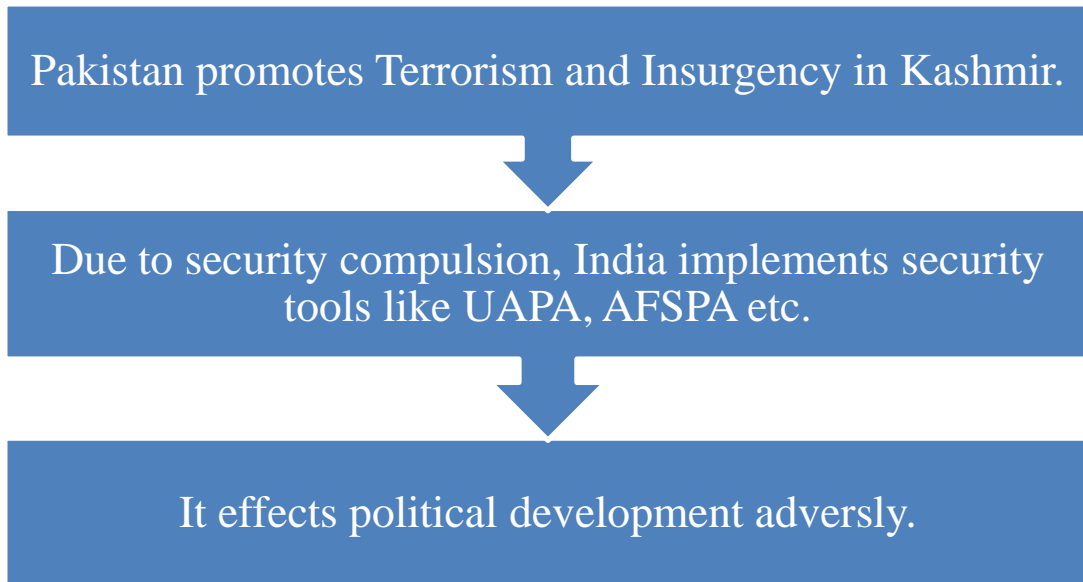


Figure 4.4 shows the effect of India-Pakistan relations on political development in Kashmir.

(4.2.4) Social Development

Social development means strengthening the process of investment in people for the development of the people. In the process of social development, efforts are made to enable marginalized people to lead a good social life. Social development is a process in which the quality of life of people is improved by strengthening their abilities. Indicators are necessary to measure any process, “Allen Webink” has given 6 indices of social development to measure social development.¹¹¹

1) Interpersonal Safety and Trust: This is a key index of social development, often found to be weak in “Third-World Countries”. Mutual security and trust mean that

¹¹¹ Webbink, E. (n.d.). *Indices of Social Development*. Retrieved November 01, 2021, from OECD: <https://www.oecd.org/development/pgd/46984879.pdf>

citizens trust each other and citizens have trust in the government as well. The feeling of mutual security and trust is what makes a country a nation.¹¹²

2) Civic Activism: Today's world is a world of democratic governments. People's activism strengthens democracy. Civic activism means the participation of citizens in social, political and economic processes, people's access to government, information, media, demonstration, public participation in processes like policy-making, etc.¹¹³

3) Inter-Group Cohesion: This Index shows the relationship between the different ethnic/identity groups located in the society. If these relations are good and all the groups respect each other's feelings, then the development of the society takes place rapidly. If the mutual relations of these groups are not strengthened, then they give rise to violent riots, caste clashes, etc., which affect social, economic, and political development adversely.¹¹⁴

4) Inclusion of Minorities: The absence of discrimination against minorities in the society and their inclusion in the society is a sign of the development of the society.

5) Gender Equity: Women represent half of the population of the society. Discrimination against women can lead civilization to socio-economic and political backwardness. The strong position of women in society reflects the high stage of social development.

6) Clubs and Associations: Community relations provide the benefits of economy of scope and economy of scale to the lower strata of the society. Good social relations

¹¹² Ibid

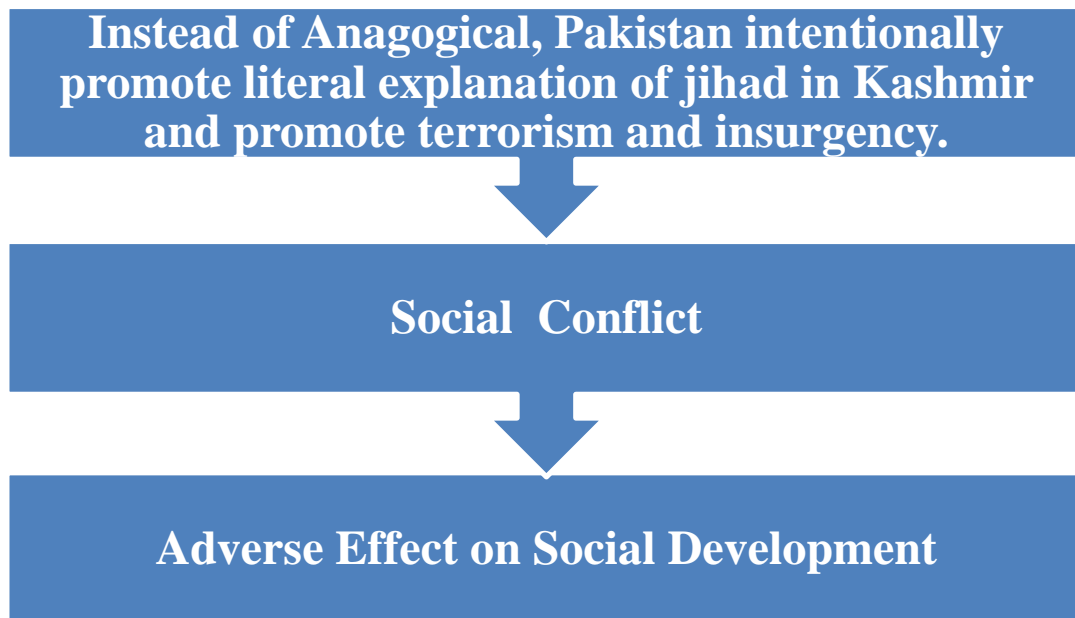
¹¹³ International Institute of Social Studies. (n.d.). *International Institute of Social Studies*. Retrieved November 06, 2021, from International Institute of Social Studies: <https://isd.iss.nl/>

¹¹⁴ Ibid

are helpful in getting people out of disaster and danger. Where these relations are good, the "weighted- impact" of any disaster is less than where social relations are not strong.¹¹⁵

(4.2.5) Effect of India-Pakistan relations in social development in Kashmir

Figure No.4.5



In Kashmir Valley, Islam is practiced by 97 percent of the population, with sizable minorities of Buddhists and Sikhs also present. Hindus make up 65 percent of the population of Jammu, Muslims 31 percent, and Sikhs 4 percent. Buddhists make up around 46 percent of the population of Ladakh, with Muslims accounting for the remainder. Overall Islam is practiced by 67 percent of the population, 30 percent of Hindus, 1 percent of Buddhists, and 2 percent of Sikhs. After the end of cold war Pakistan shifts Mujahideens from Afganistan to PoK and started to provoke insurgency and terrorism in Kashmir. Consequently internal conflicts started and

¹¹⁵ *ibid*

kashmiri pundits were exuded from the valley. Till now Pakistan sponsoring terrorism and insurgency in Kashmir. It results decline of social development in Kashmir.

(4.2.6) Economic Development

Economic development is defined as a continuous increase in the well-being of the society. In addition to a sustained increase in national income, it also involves socio-cultural, political and economic changes that contribute to progress including the supply of resources, capital formation. Size and formation of population, technology skills and efficiency, improvement in standard of living, good education system, better facilities, etc. In economic development, maximum assurance of equitable distribution, maximum creation of employment opportunities and efforts to carry out poverty alleviation Programmes.

Now development is not just limited to GDP, economists are also focusing on the development process. In this context, the famous economist Mehboob-ul-Haq's statement is very important, that "The main objective of development is to directly attack the most dreadful type of poverty. The eradication of problems like poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, unemployment and inequalities etc. should be taken as the basis of development." Today there are two main streams related to economic development.

Traditional Approach: This approach defines economic development as economic prosperity. In fact, in the traditional view, economic growth is a situation in which the gross national product and GDP continue to grow at a rate of 5 to 7% per year and thus change the production and employment structure. So that the share of agriculture is reduced in this and the share of manufacturing sector and tertiary sector increases.

In this ideology, special emphasis has been laid on industrialization instead of agriculture. Objectives like poverty alleviation, reduction of economic problems and increase in employment opportunities are not given much importance.

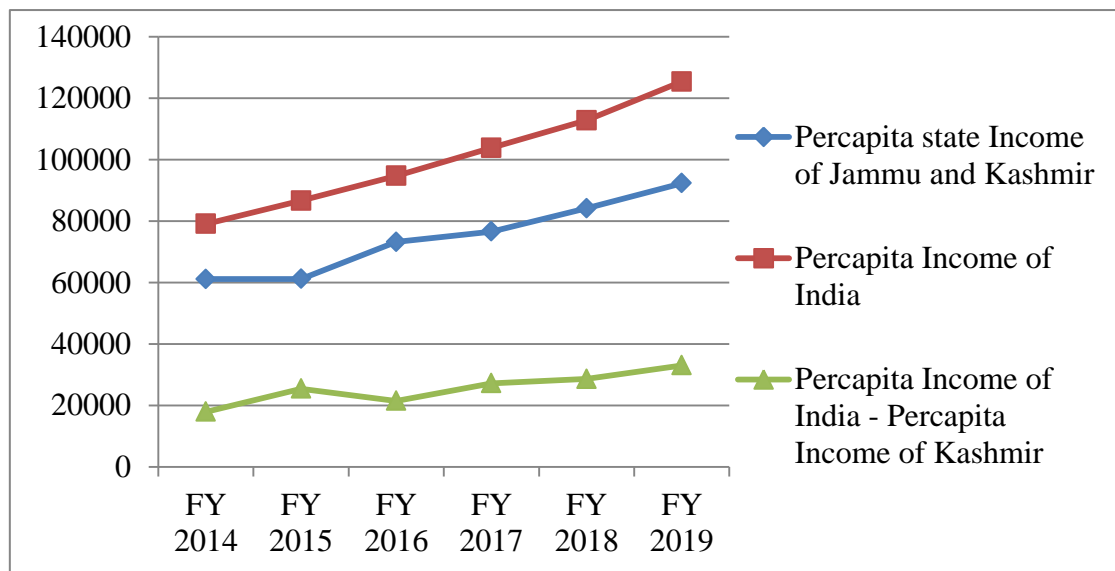
New ideology of Economic Development: In the eighties, the concept of economic development was redefined and the main objective of economic development was the eradication of poverty, inequality and unemployment. We can take real per capita income as a measure of economic development of a country if it improves quality of life with increase in poverty, decrease in hunger and increase in literacy and life expectancy in such a situation, the growth of real income per capita can be considered as an index of economic development.

Development is a comprehensive term and there are many indicators to measure development. In this study per capita income is taken as the indicator of measuring development of the Kashmir. Graph No 1 shown the comparison between the per capita income of the India and per capita income of Kashmir. However capability approach includes many indicators of development but Reason behind considering this indicator is the consistency of availability of the data of each year through economic survey of Indian and economic survey of Kashmir. In 2020 due to the corona virus pandemic all sector have been affected adversely hence the direct effect of India-Pakistan relations on development in 2020 cannot be determined.

The difference between India's per capita income and Kashmir's per capita income is considered to measure the development of Kashmir in comparison to India. India's per capita income is continuously increasing. In graph No. 1 the difference between India's per capita income and Kashmir's per capita income increases from 2014 to

2019, although the gap widens from 2016 onwards. This shows that the growth in Kashmir's growth is slow as compared to India's growth on the per capita income scale.

Graph No. 4.6, Difference between Per-capita income of India and Per-capita state income of Kashmir.



Data Source: MOSPI Economic Survey 2014-19 and Economic Survey 2014-18

Jammu and Kashmir.^{116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125}

¹¹⁶ Ministry of Finance. (2014). *Economic Survey 2014*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

¹¹⁷ Ministry of Finance. (2015). *Economic Survey*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

¹¹⁸ Ministry of Finance. (2016). *Economic Survey 2016*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

¹¹⁹ Ministry of Finance. (2017). *Economic Survey 2017*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

¹²⁰ Ministry of Finance. (2018). *Economic Survey 2018*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

¹²¹ Ministry of Finance. (2019). *Economic Survey 2019*. New Delhi: Ministry of Finance.

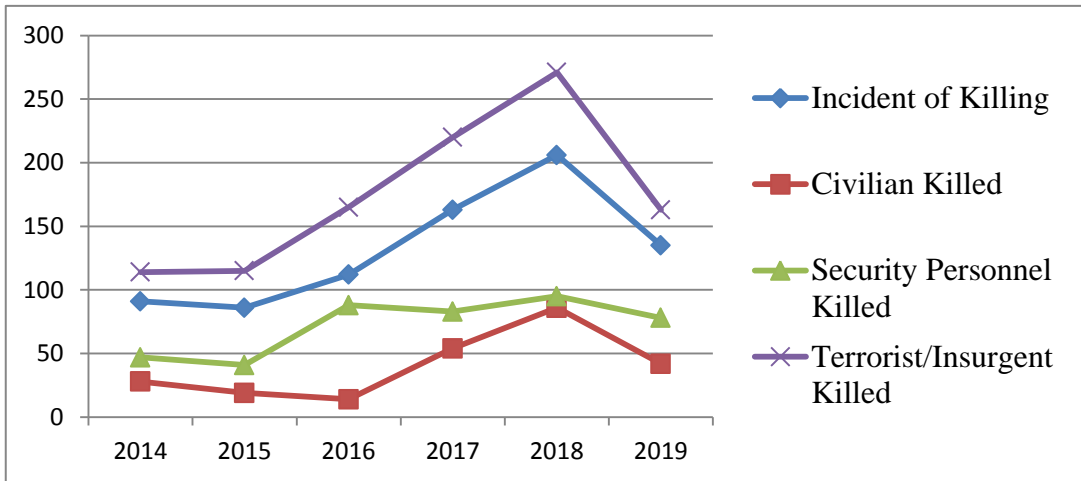
¹²² Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. (2014-15). *Economic Survey 2014-15*. Shrinagar: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K.

¹²³ Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. (2016). *Economic Survey 2016*. Shrinagar: Directorate of Economics & Statistics J&K.

¹²⁴ Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. (2017). *Economic Survey 2017*. Shrinagar: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K.

¹²⁵ Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K. (2018). *J&K In India Economy 2018*. Shrinagar: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, J&K.

Graph No.4.7, Incidents of Pakistan sponsored insurgent activities in Kashmir.



Data Source: S.A.T.P.¹²⁶

Graph No.4.7 shows the incidents of killing of the civilian, terrorists/insurgents, security personnel and incident of killings in Jammu and Kashmir since 2014 to 2019. In Graph No 4.7 Incident of killing in Kashmir increases from 2016 to 2018. Most of the incident of killing was commenced due to the Pakistan sponsored terrorism. Although there are many external factors influencing development in Kashmir and nothing is complete in the post-modern and post-positivist era of social science, yet this study seeks to analyze the impact of India-Pakistan relations on the development of Kashmir. Comparative study of graph No 4.6 and graph No 4.7 shows that difference between the per capita income of India and Kashmir increases with the increase of the killings in Kashmir due to Pakistan-sponsored terrorism. It denotes that the India-Pakistan relation affects development in Kashmir.

¹²⁶ Institute of Conflict Management. (2021, October 5). *South Asia Terrorism Portal*. Retrieved October 08, 2021, from South Asia Terrorism Portal: <https://www.satp.org/datasheet-terrorist-attack/fatalities/india-jammukashmir>