

CHAPTER: 1

INTRODUCTION

“The battle for peace has to be fought on two fronts. The first front is the security front, where victory spells freedom from fear. The second is the economic and social front, where victory means freedom from want. Only victory on both fronts can assure the world of enduring peace.”

-Edwin Stettinius (US Secretary of State)¹

Kashmir is an Integral part of India. Kashmir consist of Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan occupied Kashmir, Aksai chin and Sakshagam valley. This study is focused on the effect of India-Pakistan relations on the development, conflict and peace process in Indian Administered Kashmir.

Before Independence, more than 500 princely states (consist of 48% area and 28% Population) were in direct subordination of British India. Indian Independence act 1947 allows them to choose either to remain a sovereign independent state or chose to merger with Pakistan or India. After independence and partition of India, most of the princely states either chose to accede to India (Most of them were surrounded by Indian territory and with the great effort of India’s 1st Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel) or Pakistan (Most of them was surrounded by the territory of Pakistan) but some of them wish to acquire Independent Statehood

¹ Ministry of External Affairs. (2007, March 16). *Public Diplomacy* . Retrieved May 20, 2021, from Ministry of External Affairs: <https://mea.gov.in/in-focus-article.htm?1840/Speech+by+the+External+Affairs+Minister+at+the+International+Seminar+on+Economic+Security+for+Peace+and+Development+in+South+Asia+IDSA+New+Campus>

like Travancore, Jodhpur, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir. However in the end they acceded to India.

Kashmir was a princely state with the Hindu king Maharaja Hari Singh but the predominant population was Muslim. Both the state (India and Pakistan) offer him a proposal of accession but he pending the final decision on the state's accession. On 24th October 1947 Pakistan invaded Kashmir with an army of soldiers and Tribal Pathans. Maharaja "Hari Singh" appeals to India for help and sends his representative Sheik Abdullah to Delhi. On 26 October 1947 Maharaja Hari Singh sign 'Instrument of Accession of Jammu and Kashmir at Jammu. According to the above instrument India's jurisdiction was extended to Defense affairs, Communication affairs and External affairs of Kashmir. Therefore Indian troops airlifted to Kashmir and they fought with invaders.

Indian army evicted troops of Pakistan from major parts of Kashmir. But with the efforts of the United Nations the armistice came into force on 1 January 1949. An orderly ceasefire line was drawn based on the actual hold of the land by India and Pakistan and this activity make pending future settlement of Kashmir Conflict. This division line runs from Chhamb in the south some 700 km (closer to the city of Akhnoor) to NJ 9842 (Ladakh) in the North. During this process a part of Kashmir called "P.o.K." remains under the illegal control of Pakistan. Here are the seeds of a future conflict between India and Pakistan.

The outcome of the Indo-China conflict in 1962 prompted Pakistan to invade India. Pakistani armed forces invaded the Kashmir region of India in 1965. During the 1965 war, despite the prevalence of weapons and equipment, Pakistan suffered heavy

casualties in men and resources. Finally, with the assistance of the United Nations, a ceasefire was agreed on 23 September 1965. The Tashkent Declaration resulted in the withdrawal of forces and the status quo was maintained before the Pakistani invasion.²

After securing an absolute majority in the elections in 1971, the Awami League insisted upon the autonomy for East Pakistan. The military rulers of West Pakistan responded with a military crackdown and repression. Consequently, about ten million East Pakistanis fled to India. This could affect the Indian economy adversely. India asked Pakistan to create conditions for the return of refugees from India to East Pakistan. Pakistan sought to internationalize the issue by attacking India on 3 December 1971. War ended with unconditional surrender of Pak forces at 1631 Hrs on 16 December 1971. Thereafter, the Indian Prime Minister announced a unilateral ceasefire effective from 2000 Hrs on 17th December. Then Indian prime minister and the then Pakistani president have signed an "Shimla" agreement at midnight of 2nd July 1972 sorted out the residual problems of war.³

Fourth conflict after independence was Kargil conflict. Pakistan sends infiltrators and occupied strategically important mountains. India evict them from the heights and resume the control over the territory as was mentioned by the Simla agreement.⁴

² Indian Army. (2021, June 9). *History*. Retrieved June 14, 2021, from Indian Army: <https://indianarmy.nic.in/Site/FormTemplete/frmTempSimple.aspx?MnId=PwzWv1dFBflyF9I8DMoDVA==&ParentID=PaBb6/t2dSAhECuYARh/aw==&flag=8CKP966uzg96kLov0aWdfQ==>

³ 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==>

⁴ NIOS. (n.d.). *KARGIL CONFLICT-1999*. Retrieved June 14, 2021, from NIOS: https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/military_history_375/Book-2/Chapter-20.pdf

After defeated four times Pakistan change its diplomacy and starts a shadow war of terrorism in Kashmir and other parts of India which affects the social-political and Economic life of the people of India adversely and increases revenue expenses on security.

(1) Kashmir an Introduction

(1.1)Territory: In this study, Kashmir denotes the composition of UT of Ladakh and UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

MAP OF UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND UT OF LADAKH



Map 1.1 This Map is not to Scale.⁵

The U.T of Ladakh is divided into two Districts Kargil and Leh. Leh district also includes the areas of Gilgit, Gilgit Wazarat, Chilies, and Tribal Territory of 1947 and consist of 49136 sq. km area.⁶

⁵ Press Information Bureau. (2019). *MAP OF UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND UT OF LADAKH*.

Retrieved 08 21, 2021, from Press Information Bureau:

<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/Map%20of%20UTs.pdf>

⁶ Govt of UT of Ladakh. (2021, December 21). *District-leh ladakh*. Retrieved December 21, 2021, from District-leh ladakh: District-leh ladakh

The U.T of J&K is divided into, Anantnag, Bandipore, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Ganderbal, Jammu, Kathua, Kishtwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Poonch, Pulwama, Rajouri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Shopian, Srinagar and Udhampur⁷ Districts and consist of “2,22,236 km sq. area”⁸. However, “78,114 sq km of Indian Territory are illegally occupied by Pakistan and 5,180 square kilometers in the Shaksgam Valley in the trans-Karakoram tract ceded by Pakistan to China illegally under their so-called border agreement of March 02, 1963. Approximately 38,000 km² of the territory of the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir in Aksai Chin is illegally occupied by China.”⁹

(1.2) Demographics: 67% of the people of the Jammu and Kashmir practicing the Islalm. In Kashmir valley, 97% of the population practices Islam. Jammu is the Hindu dominant region, 4 percent Sikhs, 31 percent Muslims and 65 percent Hindus live in Jammu. Ladakh is a Buddhist dominated area. Entirety, 67% of population practicing Islam, 30% Hindu, 1% Buddhist and the Sikhs 2% of the population.¹⁰

(2) Statement of the Problem

Despite having enough potential (in animal husbandry, sericulture and fisheries) growth and development in the agriculture sector of “Kashmir” is not satisfactory. According to the NITI Ayog, “Jammu and Kashmir is an industrially backward state without a strong industrial base. Mineral deposits available in the state are bauxite,

⁷ National Informatics Centre. (2020, July 14). *Districts of Jammu and Kashmir(UT)*. Retrieved April 21, 2021, from Districts of Jammu and Kashmir(UT): <http://districts.nic.in/districts.php?sid=JK>

⁸ Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir. (2012). *Jammu & Kashmir official portal*. Retrieved June 17, 2021, from Jammu & Kashmir official portal: <https://jk.gov.in/jammukashmir/?q=demographics>

⁹ Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses. (2020, November 13). *SPECIAL FEATURE*. Retrieved June 10, 2021, from Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses: <https://idsa.in/specialfeature/forgotten-fact-of-china-occupied-kashmir-srchinoy-131120>

¹⁰ Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir. (2012). *Jammu & Kashmir official portal*. Retrieved June 17, 2021, from Jammu & Kashmir official portal: <https://jk.gov.in/jammukashmir/?q=demographics>

limestone, sapphire, gypsum, coal, and marble, and most are located in border areas and difficult terrain.”¹¹, due to the terrorism and defacto boundary, it is difficult to explore. 41% headcount is multidimensional poor in Kashmir.¹² Despite the high potential in the handicraft and horticulture field, 76% of the women in Kashmir are unemployed.¹³ According to the survey of the National Statistical Office (NSO) female literacy rate of Kashmir is 68%. 11.4% of people of Kashmir are unemployed on 23 May 2021.¹⁴ According to the South Asian terrorist portal launched by the Institute of Conflict Management on the period of 6 March 2000 to 14 May 2021, 9524 people and security personnel were killed and 4281 critically injured¹⁵. Pakistan-sponsored terrorism is one of the reasons behind the above incidents.

UNHRC’s report, “Update of the Situation of Human Rights in Indian-Administered Kashmir and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir from May 2018 to April 2019,” says that, human rights of the people of Kashmir are violated by armed forces as well as the insurgent group in Kashmir. Human Rights of P.o.K. is violated by Pakistan govt agencies and military. However Indian government denied the above and reject all the claims. Human rights violations trigger internal conflict. It helps anti-national elements to make their place in the heart of the local people.

¹¹ NITI Ayog. (2000). *EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: JAMMU & KASHMIR: DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO*. New Delhi: NITI Ayog.

¹² UNDP. (n.d.). *MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX*. Retrieved from OPHI: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (2015): India Country Briefing, Multidimensional Poverty Index Data Bank, OPHI, Univewww.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/mpi-country-briefings/.

¹³ The Tribune . (2020, March 20). *The Tribune* . Retrieved May 23, 2021, from The Tribune : <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/j-k/jk-failing-its-women-76-unemployed-58288>

¹⁴ Centre form monitoring Indian Economy. (2021, May 23). *Unemployment Rate in India*. Retrieved May 24, 2021, from Centre form monitoring Indian Economy: <https://unemploymentinindia.cmie.com/>

¹⁵ Institute For Conflict Management. (2021, May 21). *South Asia Terrorism Portal* . Retrieved May 21, 2021, from South Asia Terrorism Portal: <https://www.satp.org/datasheet-terrorist-attack/major-incidents/india-jammukashmir>

Due to security reasons, curfews and operations take place most of the days of the year, frequent shutdown of the internet impacts on social, economic, political, and cultural aspects of people's life. A huge number of officers and officials of CAPF and the Indian Army deployed in Kashmir for maintaining peace. Whenever the conflicts escalate in Kashmir, the Indian Govt. dilutes other borders and increases the deployment of security personal in Kashmir. It can trigger refugee crises like Rohingya and helps to flame LWE in the red corridor of India.

Cross-firing in border areas also affects the life of the people who reside near the border. Without eradicating traditional security threats it is difficult to emphasize on developmental activities. Territorial dispute over Kashmir is not yet resolved therefore India-Pakistan relations highly affect the peace and development in Kashmir. Pakistan sponsors terrorism to escalate conflict in Kashmir. ISI and Pakistan Army are not under control of the democratic government of Pakistan. It also affects India-Pakistan relations, conflict, peace and development in Kashmir.

Conflict itself leads to loss of life, consumes wealth and resources. The World Bank described it as 'Development in Reverse'. Conflicts between insurgent and security forces and terrorist attacks on civilian make a negative impact on the developmental activities of the Kashmir. It is one of the most causes of less development, high poverty and inequality in Kashmir. Less educated, deprive and unaware people become the hand and eyes of the insurgent therefore it triggers terrorism and conflict. Due to the peace and security issue, it becomes a necessity of Govt. to increase revenue expenditure on security. Due to the limited resources the expenses that were to be paid for capital formation where transferred to the security expenditure therefore less development takes place.

While on one hand India-Pakistan relations affect development in Kashmir, on the other hand development in Kashmir affects India –Pakistan relations. However, issues of India-Pakistan relations can resolve by bilateral talks but it could be a time taking process. Until the permanent solution of the conflict between India and Pakistan, peacekeeping and peace building in Kashmir should be emphasized equally. Govt of India trying to emphasize on push and pull ways to resolve the problem and Article 370 revoked but several constraints still are present in Kashmir.

This study is trying to find a possible way to maintain peace, resolve conflict and achieve social-political and economic development goals in Kashmir. This study is also trying to fulfil the research gap between the academic disciplines i.e. International relations, developmental studies and peace studies

(3) Review of Literature

(3.1) In the book, “Trade Aid And Security: An Agenda of Peace and Development.”

Author talks about the traditional and non traditional security threats and conflicts and analyse that, how Conflict makes adverse effect on development. Natural resources were destroyed during conflict and war. Aid to least developed countries helps them to make a trade-friendly atmosphere and initiate structural reforms for the economy. It also helps poor states to maintain good governance, decrease corruption, and establishing peace.

(3.2) In the research paper, “The Peace Process and Prospects for Economic Reconstruction in Kashmir.”- “D. A. Mahapatra and Seema Shekhawat.” The author analyses the link between conflict resolution and development and found that peace process and development impact each other. On one side where peace is a pre-

condition of development another side less development also can create conflicts. The author also suggests that the people's participation in Kashmir is essential for sustainable development and conflict resolution in Kashmir.

(3.3) In the report of UNHCHR having the title “Update of the Situation of Human Rights in Indian-Administered Kashmir and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir from May 2018 to April 2019”. This report says that the human rights of Kashmiri people are violated by armed forces as well as an insurgent group in Indian administered Kashmir. Human rights of Pakistan administered Kashmir is violated by Pakistan govt agencies and military. However Indian government denied the above and Reject all the claims.¹⁶ Human rights violations trigger internal conflict. It helps antinational elements to make their place in the heart of the local people.

(3.4) In the book “Bhartiya Videsh Neeti Bhumandalikaran Ke Daur Me” by Rajesh Mishra. The author trying to analyze India’s foreign policy in the globalization era. In chapter 1 author tries to explain the historical perspective and development of India’s foreign policy. He analyzes that how the ideology of the leader, geography of the country, social and political structure of the country and world order affect the foreign policy of the nation. In chapter 2 Author talks about India’s relation with the South Asian countries. In chapter 3 author analyze the strategic position of the Indian Ocean and its economic importance to India. In chapters 4 and 5 he talks about India’s relation to South East Asian countries from look east to act east. In chapters 6 and 7 he analyzes India’s relation with the west and middle Asian countries. In chapters 8 and 9 authors analyze the India’s relations with major powers of the world and

¹⁶ Raghavan, S. (2016, July 24). *The Hindu*. Retrieved December 18, 2021, from The Hindu: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/JampK-gets-10-of-Central-funds-with-only-1-of-population/article14506264.ece>

international institutes. In chapters 10 and 11 authors analyze India's relation with Africa Latin America and regional economic cooperation Groups example EU ASIAN, SAARC, NAFTA, APECO, etc. In chapter 12 author analyze how Indian Diaspora plays the main role to determine India's relation with other countries he discusses the role of the Indian Diaspora in the Middle East for above.

(3.5) In the research paper, "Pakistan and India Relations: A Political Analysis of Conflicts and Regional Security in South Asia" by, Muhammad Muzaffar, Iqra Jathol, Zahid Yaseen. Authors are native of Pakistan they discuss Kashmir issue, water issue, and terrorism and suggest that the solution of Kashmir issue should be done through negotiation between India and Pakistan and the people of Kashmir should be involved in it.

(3.6) In the Research Article, The Forgotten Fact of "China-Occupied Kashmir" author "Sujan R. Chinoy" reveal about the china Pakistan relation and how both of the states are plying role of disputant in Kashmir. How China misinterpreted the history of the region and claim over India's territory illegally.

(3.7) "Multidimensional Poverty Index 2019, Regarding Jammu and Kashmir by OPHI". This report measures poverty by using the Alkire Foster method method and calculate MPI for India i.e 0.123. This report also calculates the multidimensional poverty Index of Jammu and Kashmir (i.e 0.064). 15.2% headcount of Jammu and Kashmir is multidimensional poor.

(3.8) In the research paper, Investment, Industrial Growth, and Conflict in Kashmir: An Analysis by Prof. Khursheed A. Butt and Bilal Ahmad Pankow. Both the authors are native of Kashmir they analyze conditions of investment, industrial growth during

conflict and found that Kashmir is facing a trade deficit and investment is very low, developmental activities slow down due to conflict and turmoil of 90's decade. Authors suggests people's participation is necessary for conflict resolution, development, and establishing peace.

(3.9) In the research report of “India-Pakistan Bilateral Trade: Past, Present & Future, Dr. SP Sharma Ms. Malini Bhattacharya Ms. Surbhi Sharma Ms. Nidhi Gautam Ms. Shiva Kumra & Ms. Bhawana Sharma”: Discuss the potential of bilateral trade among India-Pakistan and suggest that both the countries should overcome from the past of the depressed economic partnership and should join hands for economic and trade cooperation. It will provide goods and services for customers at a reasonable price and it will help to increase their saving capacity therefore health education and other social indicators will increase.

(3.10) In research paper “Life in Kashmir After Article 370”, Ayjaz Wani suggests that the public safety act should be revoked, loan of the farmers of the Kashmir may be waived off because they are affected adversely from the climatic condition, lockdown and insurgent's threaten. The people of Kashmir should leave the separatism and should adopt the integration approach.

(3.11) In Chapter 2 Kashmir: A Century Struggle (1846-1948) of the book: Kashmir: Orphans, Nurture and challenges. Author Rao Farman Ali discusses the struggle of the people of Kashmir against the intruders from 1846 to 1948.

3.12) In research paper “States, locals and cross-border cooperation in Kashmir: Is the secondary foreign policy in making in South Asia.” Author D.A. Mahapatra

discusses the potential of secondary foreign policy to solve the cross-border disputes between India and Pakistan.

(3.13) In monograph 14, Gilgit Baltistan: Between Hope and Despair of Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis author Priyanka Singh discusses the important role of Gilgit Baltistan in Kashmir issue between India and Pakistan. she also emphasis on the developmental issue of the Gilgit Baltistan region.

(4) Objectives of Study

Objectives of the study are enumerated below:

(4.1) To find the reason behind the less development and poverty in Kashmir.

(4.2) To find that how India-Pakistan relations affect the development and peace process in Kashmir.

(4.3) To find that how less development affects India-Pakistan relations and the peace process in Kashmir.

(4.4) To find the reason that why the problem of Pakistan-sponsored terrorism has not yet been solved.

(4.5) To find the possible solution to mitigate terrorism and conflict.

(5) Hypotheses

The Hypotheses of the study are enumerated below:

(5.1) Conflicts and terrorism is the main cause of the less development in Kashmir.

(5.2) Less development is one of the reasons behind anti-national activities in Kashmir.

(5.3) Corruption is a constraint in development and it increases security threats in Kashmir.

(5.4) Less FDI is one of the reasons for less development in Kashmir.

(6) Scope of the Study

Development, Peace Process and conflict in Indian administered Kashmir and India-Pakistan relations would be the scope of the study. This study will focus on the effect of India-Pakistan relations on the Development, Conflicts & Peace Process in Kashmir from 2014 onwards.

(7) Research Gap: Most of the researchers either focus on India-Pakistan relations or the development and peace process in Kashmir. This study will fill the gap between two fields/disciplines i.e. International Relations and Development & Peace studies.

(8) Delimitations: Development is a comprehensive term and this study will focus on the social, political and economic development of Indian administered Kashmir.

(9) Research Design/Methodology

“Documentary Analytical Framework” has been adopted for this research. The design of this study is analytical and descriptive. This study is based on a Mixed Method (Qualitative and Quantitative). Secondary and Primary sources are used in this study, some sources are enumerated below.

Primary Sources - (i) Data from the Govt. Agencies like Economic survey of the Jammu and Kashmir state, Ministry of Home Affairs documents, documents of Govt of UT of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, etc. (ii) Data from NGO's like south East Asia terrorist portal, etc. Secondary Sources-(i) Books, Magazines, Newspapers etc.

(10) Brief Summary of Chapters

This study is divided in following chapter.

Chapter 1, Introduction: In this chapter, brief introduction of the topic and research has been highlighted. It consists of introduction of, Kashmir in brief, statement of the problem, review of literature, objective of the study, hypotheses, scope of the study, Research Methodology etc.

Chapter 2, Kashmir an Overview: In this chapter, brief introduction about the Kashmir has been discussed. This chapter embedded: Social structure of Kashmir, Politics in Kashmir, and Economic structure of Kashmir etc.

Chapter 3, Effect of India-Pakistan relations on Conflict and Peace Process in Kashmir: In this chapter, Effect of India-Pakistan relations on conflict and peace process in Kashmir have been discussed. This chapter embedded: Conflict, Conflict in Kashmir, India-Pakistan relations and conflict in Kashmir, India- Pakistan relations and conflict over Kashmir, peace, peace process, India-Pakistan relations and peace process over Kashmir etc.

Chapter 4, Effect of India-Pakistan Relations on Development in Kashmir: In this chapter, effect of India-Pakistan Relations on Development in Kashmir has been discussed. This chapter embedded: Effect of India-Pakistan Relations on

Development in Kashmir, Historical Determinants of India-Pakistan relation, Border Dispute between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, India-Pakistan relation and development in Kashmir 2014 onwards.

Chapter 5, Conclusion: In this chapter, an attempt has been made to conclude the study done in all the chapters. This chapter embedded: Reason behind the less development and poverty in Kashmir, Effect of India-Pakistan relations on development and peace process in Kashmir, Reasons for the survival of terrorism in Kashmir for four decades and possible solution to Eradicate Terrorism and Conflict etc.