
Consultation of Kashmir Conflict an age of Globalization**Aneeqa Nawaz***

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Abstract: India and Pakistan fought three wars (1948, 1965, and 1971). In May - June 1999, once again Kashmir became the focus of World attention when India and Pakistan fought a limited war in Kargil heights located in the valley. Kashmir issue has been discussed many times between India and Pakistan. On 2 July 1972 Shimla accord, signed by Indra Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. On 21 February 1999 the x-Prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Atal Behari Vajpayee signed Lahore declaration. In July 2001 General Pervaz Musharraf visited India and attended Agra summit. When General Pervaz Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan, he changed the Kashmir policy, after 9/11 Kashmir issue turned into a new and critical direction. India says Pakistan involves in terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other hand Pakistan without of the opinion and says that Kashmiris are fighting for their self determination.

Keywords: Kashmir, Foreign Policy, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

India and Pakistan fought three wars (1948, 1965, and 1971). In May - June 1999, once again Kashmir became the focus of World attention when India and Pakistan fought a limited war in Kargil heights located in the valley. Kashmir issue has been discussed many times between India and Pakistan. Shimla accord was signed by Indra Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

On 21 February 1999 the x-Prime minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif and Atal Behari Vajpayee signed Lahore declaration. In July 2001 General Pervaz Musharraf visited India and attended Agra summit. When General Pervaz Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan, he changed the Kashmir policy, after 9/11 Kashmir issue turned into a new and critical direction. India says Pakistan involves in terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and on the other hand Pakistan without of the opinion and says that Kashmiris are fighting for their self determination. Through the research and study we can get knowledge relating to the Kashmir issue. There is a great importance of Kashmir conflict. It became flash point in South Asia. The peace process in South Asia attached with this issue. Energy and economy of Pakistan depends on Kashmir. India adopts very hostile attitude with the Pakistan and Kashmiri people [1].

Indian army has launched a tacit war on the people of Kashmir. Young men are killed, old men suffering women harassed and raped, economy destroyed. There is shortage of necessary supplies shortage of life saving drugs. People have reached the point of hunger. Indian army has started prowling house and shop. Life and freedom have no safeguards. Indian Security forces launched a great suppression and power against the people of Jammu and Kashmir India forces

many special power acts against the innocent people like Jammu and Kashmir public safety act 1978. Terrorist and Disruptive Act (TADA) 'security forces act. Indian forces doing Human right violation through extra legal killing, agony children and Women, House burning. Missing the person, killing and through shock and fear [2].

Almost at once though, he held out the lime branch to Pakistan, inviting General Musharraf to New Delhi for talks. Bearing in mind Prime Minister Vajpayee's earlier rejection to even participate in the same conference as Musharraf, this was really a big about-turn. It was almost certainly prompted by India's desire to improve its relations with the United State: Indo-Pak aggression over Kashmir, and the prospect inherent in that of nuclear war, is a great source of concern for Washington. Vajpayee wanted to show that he was striving to resolve the issue. General Musharraf accepted the Indian Prime Minister's invitation [3].

War of 1948

The first Kashmir war was started by India when it launched its military offensive On April 8, 1948 almost at once in both Jammu and Kashmir areas. In Jammu the main purpose was to get as close to Pakistan's border as possible whereas in Kashmir the

major aim was to recapture the town of Muzaffarabad that was liberated by the Azad forces. At the time of spring offensive India had already moved two-divisions were already in Kashmir. With such a large force the Indian army began to push the tribesmen and Azad Kashmir forces towards Pakistan's border. Although both the tribesmen and Azad forces put up tough resistance; they were no match to a well prepared, skilled equipped and supported Indian army despite the fact that many of the men, particularly from Poonch and Mirpur, serving Azad forces were experienced [4].

Kashmir and War of 1965

In early August, 1965, the second phase of Operation Gibraltar began. The process was consisted of three important assumptions:

- That extensive carry existed in Indian-occupied Kashmir for waging a rebel movement.
- That India would not be disposed to start a major military offensive against Azad Kashmir;
- That India would not cross the global limit in either the East or in West Pakistan.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's foreign minister, assured Ayub Khan that India forces would not violate the Indo-Pakistan border, based on an estimation by the Chinese foreign minister Marshal Chen Yi [5]. The Mujahideen began intervening in the worsening situation in both Pakistan and Azad Kashmir there was a great deal of interest for the freedom struggle. Guerrilla activities disrupt and ambushes were daily occurrences in Indian-occupied Kashmir by August 1965. Bridges were blown and police station attacked. On August 1965 began the voice of Kashmir Revolutionary Council to liberate Kashmir from Indian oppression. In January 1966 President Ayub Khan and prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri agreed on Tashkent declaration. Pakistan withdraws their forces on August 1965 position this was a great hold up for the Kashmir Mujahideen and the Freedom Movement [5].

War of 1971 and Kashmir

India interfered into Pakistan's internal affairs, supported Anti Pakistan elements in East Pakistan and attacked on Pakistan 1971. In July 1972 Simla Agreement signed by president of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Prime Minister of India Mrs. Gandhi. At the start India insisted that the cease-fire line should be altered into an international state line, While Pakistan argued for a go back to the U.N. supervised Cease-Fire Line as it existed before 1971. The compromise between two extreme positions produced the Line of Control. While the Simla Agreement confirmed that within Jammu and Kashmir, the line of control follow-on from the Cease-Fire of December 17, 1971 shall be valued by either part, it is quite clear that the Indian position over Kashmir was strengthened [6].

Pakistan's Traditional Policy on Kashmir

Pakistan's case on the Kashmir dispute is based on the resolution adopted by the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP) in August 1948, January 1949 and subsequently endorsed by the UN Security Council.

It decided was for holding a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) to determine whether the people Wanted to join Pakistan or India [7].

The UN Security Council remained actively engaged with the Kashmir problem for the next ten years, but these resolutions could not be implemented for a number of reasons. 'India and Pakistan did not agree on the modalities for holding the UN-proposed plebiscite in J&K. The UN sent several missions to India and Pakistan. Some proposals were suggested for the implementation of its resolutions on Kashmir. However, no commonly suitable formula agreement for holding a plebiscite could be agreed upon by the both parties. Another major reason on the UN resolutions was that the Kashmir problem was entangled with the cold war stuck between the United States and the Soviet Union [7]. Pakistan fully helped the United Nations Commission for the free of charge and impartial plebiscite but India's attitude was not fair. After the first Kashmir War in 1948, on 1st January 1947 India and Pakistan signed Alliance. Due to this factor Soviet Union move close to India and accepted the Indian policy on Kashmir and in 1957 and 1962 India take full advantage from Russia because Russia used Veto power on United Nations Security Council resolutions on Kashmir.

CONCLUSIONS

Pakistan has always fully supported the people of Kashmir, morally, materially and politically. Pakistan has always emphasized the importance of this issue and suggested to resolve Kashmir dispute, its solution would promote growth and success in the region. Pakistan and India would be capable to use their capital for wellbeing of the people.

Pakistan respects the United Nations Charter and always acted upon the United Nations resolutions. Pakistan always assisted United Nations to solve the Kashmir conflict on humanitarian grounds. The United Nations determined many years ago that the Kashmiri people have the right of freedom and set up a plan for realizing this right and resolving what was then a political and military crisis between India and Pakistan over the nature of Kashmir. Though this plan has not able to be implemented and the Kashmiri right to self-determine is as yet unrealized. India and Pakistan have continued to fight over Kashmir a battle that has generated a number of wars and many military skirmishes. Kashmir situation continues to trouble the

world, particularly now that both India and Pakistan have developed nuclear weapons capability. The Kashmiri people continue to undergo from serious human rights and humanitarian law violations in the course of India's military actions against them. Pakistan presented Kashmir issue before other international forums like, OIC NAM, SAARC and European Union but Kashmir problem could not solve. Kashmir conflict remained a basic element in Pakistan's foreign policy. Kashmir is a core issue between two atomic powers India and Pakistan. Both the countries fought many wars on this dispute. Being an agricultural country the economy of Pakistan depends upon the rivers of Jammu and Kashmir. Recently India has made Dams on Pakistan's rivers in Jammu and Kashmir. According to Indus water treaty, it is against of world laws. India wanted to convert Pakistan's fertile lands into deserts. Due to the Kashmir dispute, it's a great threat of peace to this region.

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