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Tug of War for Kashmir

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ABSTRACT

Jammu and Kashmir is just like a paradise in the earth but this paradise have gone through many wars, conflicts and chaos. Jammu and Kashmir is the most strategical and important union territory of India as from this place India have border with Pakistan as well as China. This research paper tries to study the ways and wars which took place for integration of Kashmir into India. The research starts with giving a brief history of Jammu and Kashmir in which we will come to know how the state changed from the culture of Buddhism to a state of Muslim majority. Secondly this research paper traces back the plan of partition of Indian subcontinent known as the Mountbatten plan. Thirdly this research paper focuses specifically on the partition of Jammu and Kashmir and the fight for integration Jammu and Kashmir into India. Fourthly the research paper tries to discuss the geographical changes that took place in Jammu and Kashmir due to different wars fought by India specifically for Jammu and Kashmir.

I. INTRODUCTION

The India we live in today is the result of blood and sacrifice of many, the struggle for India is embedded in the history in golden words which can never be forgotten and always will remain a source of inspiration for the whole of the world. Many revolutionaries worked in different way to make a Dream come true, a dream of United and Free Bharat. Bharat had been invaded throughout the history, we have been broken, shaken and slaved serval times. India is believed to be the most invaded country of all time, Foreigners have invaded India over 200 times, thus India is a house of diversified ethnicities and cultures. India being surrounded by two enemy countries, faced many difficulties in the process of integration and border decision which even prevails today. The heaven on the earth “Kashmir” has been a matter of intra border contention since time immemorable, the partition which saw the killings of lakhs and people and destruction of families and properties has been a deep and unrecoverable wound ever since, the role played by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in integration of the nation is something, each is every citizen of India is obligated to him.

Wars for Jammu and Kashmir have a historical root which starts soon after the partition of

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Indian subcontinent into Hindu majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir were a very important Princely state during British India. After partition princely state had the option of being the part of any two country India or Pakistan or being an independent country. But many circumstances were created which will be properly discussed in the project which led to majority part of Jammu and Kashmir with India and some part of the territory with Pakistan and China where China played a third role between the two countries. This partition has led to many chaos, wars and treaties between the two countries which would be properly discussed in the research paper.

II. BRIEF HISTORY ABOUT KASHMIR BEFORE THE PARTITION

Earliest history of Kashmir can be traced from 300 BC, during this period Kashmir was the part of Mauryan dynasty and onward this period there is the high influence of Buddhism and Hinduism. The learned scholars of that time influenced the learning of Buddhism and Hinduism. Today we even see China also having the Buddhist culture because the ancestors of the Chinese people were also very much influenced by the teaching of the Buddhist scholars of that time. This influence of Buddhism and Hinduism continued till many years under different dynasty and rulers.

11th century led to the influence of Muslims in the Kashmir beginning from the unpopular rule of Lohara dynasty in Kashmir. Initially it was difficult to spread the culture of Muslim in this region but gradually Islam was successful to spread in the 14th century. So, the Sanskrit literature started disappearing from this region. As we all know this was the period of rule of Delhi sultanate in India so sultan ruled in this period also tried spreading Islam in Kashmir. Most of the sultan were tolerant for other religion but some also imposed heavy tax and exploited other religion for upbringing of Islam in Kashmir.

After some time in the 15th century Mughals also took the territory of Kashmir in their hand. Same as Delhi sultans some rulers were tolerant towards other religion like Akbar and some were even very intolerant like Aurangzeb. In Mughal period there were lot of construction of Islamic religious places like mosque etc. after death of Aurangzeb there was the decline of Mughal empire in the Kashmir also.

Taking advantage of the decline of Mughals the afghan durraini Emperor invaded in Kashmir and took control in 1752. This emperor highly exploited other religion by forceful conversion and many other oppressions and earned a lot of revenue from this region. They controlled till 1819 and after that it was captured by Sikhs.

After analysing this we can understand although in the starting their was the influence of

Buddhism and Hinduism but gradually the Muslim captured the region and spreaded the Islamic religion in the whole Kashmir. So basically, Kashmir now become a Muslim majority region after the rule of Muslims for 4 centuries.

Battle of Shopian took place in 1819 in which Kashmir came to the conquering hands of Sikhs. Sikhs also was considered to be oppressive. Sikhs was against the Muslim people in the region they enacted many anti-Muslim laws and even interfered in the religious worshipping of Islam by closing mosque and banning Islamic religious activity from the region. Sikhs in this period earned lot of revenue and Kashmir was the 2nd highest yielder for Sikhs in that period under the raja Ranjit Deo. Gulab Sing who used to work in the office of Ranjit Singh subsequently got appointed as the raja of Kashmir in 1820 and under his leadership they captured the land of Ladakh and ballista also.

After British came to India there was a Anglo Sikh war started in 1845 and the 2nd one in 1848-1849 which resulted into the annexed of Sikh emperor by east India company. By the two treaties Lahore came to the hand of Britishers as well as the hill countries between beas and Indus in return of some amount paid to Gulab Singh by EIC. Dogra's were very loyal towards the Britishers they provided help to EIC during the revolt of 1857. This loyalty helped Gulab Singh to become the maharaja of Kashmir by the approval of EIC. Therefore, Kashmir become an important princely state during the time of British India. Soon after the death of Gulab Singh his son Ranbir Singh also added Hunza, Gilgit and Nagar to the kingdom. In the course of time Kashmir was a Muslim majority state under the leadership of the Hindu king who acted as the helpful person for Britishers.

At the end or before the partition of Indian subcontinent into newly independent India and Pakistan Hari Singh the Grandson of the Ranbir Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir.

By this we can understand how difficult was the task of partitioning Jammu and Kashmir because it being a Muslim majority state under the leadership of a Hindu ruler.²

III. PLAN FOR PARTITION OF INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

Indian subcontinent before independence consists of the two opposite religion Hindu and Muslims. The conflict between each religion was from decades before independence but the conflicts were of much more density some years before the Independence of the country. Jinnah one of the prominent political leader and consider to be the founder of Pakistan began protection of Muslim interest from the Hindu dominance. The riots were at peak especially

² Mohammad Junaid, Kashmir: A historical time line (2020) <https://adimagazine.com/articles/kashmir-a-historical-timeline/>

during 1946 in Calcutta, there was lots of deaths and violence of the people of both the religion. Initially the congress party was also against the partition of the country but later due to so massive violence even congress party realised the only option is partition. In 1947 Nehru said “those who stand as an obstacle in our way should go their own way” therefore referring of Jinnah and Muslim league.

Soon the British parliament realised that their control has ended and the last and only option was to exit the colonial rule from the India. It was said by British parliament that the rule should end before June, 1948.³

The duty to hand over India to their native was given to lord Louis Mountbatten in 1947 (British Final viceroy). Mountbatten several meeting with especially Muslim league and situation of conflict in the country made him realised the only left option for the welfare was partition.

Now from the meeting between British government and Muslim league it was decided that the Muslim majority states will go towards Pakistan whereas Hindu majority state will remain in India. Referring to all this meeting Mountbatten plan, 1947 was enacted as the Indian Independence act, 1947⁴ with the objective of creating boundaries between two states which were Muslim majority state Pakistan and Hindu majority state India. The great problem was in 5 state which were Punjab, Bengal Jammu Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh. For the purpose of Punjab and Bengal sir Radcliff was appointed to draw the boundaries in these state as these states had the equal population of Hindus and Muslims and he was given very less data and outdated sources for reference. In 14 august Pakistan was declared an independent country and on 15 august India was declared an independent country but the boundary which distinguished both of them was announced during 17 august 1947 known as the Radcliffe line.

The second objective of the plan was about the princely states which existed in Indian subcontinent. These states had an option of either joining India or Pakistan or declare themselves as the independent state. The process of integration of India was a very difficult task taken forward by renowned personality like sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, V.P. Menon and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There was total 565 princely states with 552 towards India and 13 towards Pakistan. Junagarh, Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir were the three princely state which crated problem in integration of the country. Which will be discussed further in the

³William Dalrymple, the violent legacy of Indian partition (June 22, 2015)
<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/06/29/the-great-divide-books-dalrymple>

⁴ UK Parliament, Indian independence act, 1947, <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/legislative/parliament-and-empire/collections1/collections2/1947-indian-independence-act/>

research paper.⁵

One thing which can be noted is the job of partition was given to Mountbatten and sir Radcliff both of them came to India in 1947 only. This suggest that both of them didn't had a good knowledge about the regions of India and about the population distribution of the country and they were given very less time to frame the plan for partition. This definitely suggest that the plan for partition was made in a very hurry way and i think the plan could have been much better if more time would have given to both of them by the British parliament.

So, this was the plan which was created for the partition of country which definitely led to lot of refugee migration which lots of genocides, killing, rapes and many more violence in the country. On one side Muslim were migrating from India side to the Pakistan side and on other hand Hindus from Pakistan side to Indian side. Eventually people of opposite religion were forced to get out or were killed. This is how this partition effected the peoples of that time. Today's generation in India and Pakistan should to be great full to God that they were not born during the partition period.

IV. PARTITION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The plan clearly suggests that the princely states during the British rule have the choice to either join India or Pakistan or make themselves a independent state. There was total 565 princely states during that time so integration of these princely state was a much difficult task for the country. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru and V.P. Menon were the great personalities who took steps for integrating these princely states to India. There were various techniques applied for integration with regular talks, negotiations and meetings with various maharajas. Negotiation had an approach which was known as "carrot and stick approach". Carrot was basically incentives, when Indians used to approach maharaja, they used to promise some incentives for example privy purse in which it was promised to princely state that if they join India, they will be provided funds for maintaining their state. On the other hand, all the princely states which were in the Indian side were said that if they don't join India a military action will be taken against them this was known as the stick approach.⁶

Out of total number of princely states India was successfully able to integrate 349 states through their approach by signing the instrument of accession with them and the princely state through this treaty accepts to abide the constitution of the country. Instrument of accession was a type

⁵ Finology Legal, How was India Formed | Princely States and Jammu and Kashmir (June 15,2019) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQgzbT9yaaw>

⁶ Raj Singh, why is Sardar Patel called the 'Iron Man of India'? (October 31, 2015) <https://www.indiatvnews.com/politics/national/why-is-sardar-patel-called-the-iron-man-of-india-11150.html>

of treaty which included the condition for integration. These 349 states were basically the Hindu majority states so it didn't create much problem in integrating them to our country.

Three states which were creating problem to integrate with India were Junagarh, Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir.

The problem with Junagarh was that the nizam of Junagarh was a Muslim but the population of Junagarh was Hindu majority. Nizam wanted to be the part of Pakistan but the population wanted to be the part of India. This led to referendum in Junagarh where voting was conducted where people of that place have to vote for being in Pakistan or being in India. After referendum Junagarh easily integrated in India. This was something very obvious as it being a Hindu majority state.⁷

Hyderabad was the richest princely state during that period. The problem with this princely state was that the nizam of Hyderabad neither wanted to be the part of India nor the part of Pakistan they wanted a simple independent state. As in different parts of the country Hyderabad was also having many religious conflicts and state of lawlessness. The forces in Hyderabad were not able to control this lawlessness. As result it created a proper platform for India to begin operation polo which was to assist Indian forces to control lawlessness in Hyderabad and at end Hyderabad got integrated with India 19th September 1948.⁸

Jammu and Kashmir were the 3rd and most problematic princely state. This princely state was very unique, under the leadership of maharaja Hari Singh the state already had their own legislation under which it provided certain rights to the people of its state and one of the most important was the right to property. One of the debatable questions of that time by the Kashmiris was if they decided to integrate with India will right to property will be with the Kashmir residents or also with the citizens all over the country. Another problem was opposite to that of Junagarh and somehow same as Hyderabad which was that the Kashmir was ruled by a Hindu ruler but the majority people of Kashmir was Muslim so lot of people thought it would come under Pakistan but the idea in mind of Hari Singh was pretty different, he decided to make Kashmir an Independent state and decided to sign a standstill agreement with both the countries which allowed citizens of his state to travel and trade with other countries. Kashmir signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan but India still didn't sign any standstill agreement with Kashmir.

⁷ Fandom, Integration of Junagadh. https://1991-new-world-order.fandom.com/wiki/Integration_of_Junagadh

⁸ The logical India, How the Political Integration of Hyderabad With the Union of India. (26 April, 2016) <https://thelogicalindian.com/rewind/how-the-political-integration-of-hyderabad-with-the-union-of-india/>

On October 1947 Pakistan not happy with the decision of Kashmir, as the maharaja didn't integrate to Pakistan, Pakistan gradually decided to capture Kashmir and integrate them by the way of suppression. So, Pakistan to remove the maharaja from its crown decided to capture it. Pakistan started sending their army inside Kashmir. Fighting the army of Pakistan was not at all possible for maharaja therefore, maharaja got very scared. Seeing this situation maharaja decided to get assistance from India to help them removing the army of Pakistan from their region. India just got an advantage here, Indians asked maharaja Hari Singh on which relation should we help you? As Kashmir didn't integrated with India. Now Hari got no option but to sign instrument of accession with India. On 26th October 1947 Kashmir signed a instrument of accession with India.⁹

Now the duty of India was to get the Pakistani army away from the region of Kashmir. Seeing the violence attack of Pakistan Vallabhbhai Patel was of the believe that India should come in a state of war with Pakistan but Jawaharlal Nehru didn't want much violence in that area so he had a talk with Jinnah that India have already signed an instrument of accession with Kashmir but Jinnah refused to abide by this accession and continued their campaign to conquer Kashmir. Seeing this Nehru decided to take this matter to UN to get this dispute resolved. UN didn't give importance to the instrument of accession rather declared Kashmir as a disputed area. UN had a solution to resolve this dispute which was plebiscite. Plebiscite was somehow same as happened in Junagarh in which it was advised to have a voting among the people of Kashmir to either vote for being in India or for being in Pakistan. There were 2 pre-conditions in order to have this plebiscite which were firstly, Pakistan have call back their army to their nation back from the area they have conquered and secondly, India also have to reduce the volume of army they have send for pushing back the Pakistan army.

India and Pakistan both the country never got agreed with the pre conditions of UN so plebiscite never happened.

Sheikh Abdullah was an emerging leader of that time for the interest of Kashmir people. Nehru at time realised that it is important to get Kashmiris to get in favour of voting for India as that time it was advised by UN to have a plebiscite tough it never happened. Nehru had a good plan for it he had a meeting with Sheikh Abdullah in Delhi and signed an agreement known as Delhi agreement in which the conditions of instrument of accession was discussed through which Nehru introduced article 370 in the constitution which provided a special status to the people of Jammu and Kashmir to make Kashmiris more interested in Joining India rather than

⁹ ERIN BLAKEMORE, *The Kashmir conflict: How did it start?* (March 3, 2019) <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/kashmir-conflict-how-did-it-start>

being a part of Pakistan.¹⁰

This is how India was able to sign a instrument of accession with Kashmir although a proper integration was yet not completed but through the accession Kashmir was officially a part of India. The point to be noted is only the instrument of accession have been signed the proper initial partition of Kashmir will be completed after the war of 1947 which will be further discussed in the research paper.

In my opinion firstly, Pakistan just went against the policies which was discussed in the plan of partition by trying capturing Kashmir. If they signed a standstill agreement with Kashmir why did they tried conquering Kashmir after that. Secondly, the UNs decision in my opinion was incorrect like if it was already discussed in the plan that princely state have the autonomy to join either of the country why did UN declared it a disputed area and decided to have plebiscite there. According to me UN should have favoured India in their decision.

V. RESULT OF DIFFERENT WARS OVER JAMMU AND KASHMIR AND ITS EFFECT ON DEMOGRAPHY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(A) Result of Indo-Pak War 1947-1949

As discussed in the above chapters this war started just after the instrument of accession was signed between India and Kashmir. Before the instrument of accession was signed the Pakistan army invaded towards Kashmir in order to remove Maharaja Hari Singh from his thrown and capture Kashmir and integrate it towards their own country. Seeing this Maharaja decided to integrate Kashmir with India and Kashmir was officially the part of India. But Pakistan didn't accept this accession and tried their best to capture Kashmir. Even the solution given by UN was not accepted by none of the country as the result of which a war occurred between both the country for Kashmir.

As the instrument of accession was signed between India and Kashmir now India had their duty to push back the rebellions of Pakistan. So, in return India also sent their army to push back the Pakistani troops. Initially in the war Pakistan had a upper hand because they captured western part of Kashmir beforehand before India took ay steps so initially Pakistan was at a good situation. Till the end of 1948 Indian troops strike back and were able to somehow stop the Pakistani troops to invade further. As the result of which Pakistan was having 1/3rd of Kashmir territory and India was able to secure 2/3rd of Jammu and Kashmir.

¹⁰ Finology legal. How was India Formed | Princely States and Jammu and Kashmir (June 15, 2019) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQgzbT9yaaw>

On 13th august almost after 1 year of war between the two nations both the country accepted the ceasefire agreement which was a ceasefire resolution passed by united nation security council under which ceasefire line was created and the western part which was captured by Pakistan was considered to be the part of Pakistan and 2/3rd part became the part of India. Line of control was drawn between the two nations in Jammu and Kashmir. As the result it be said that India won this war because India was able to retain much more territory as compared to Pakistan.¹¹

(B) Result of Sino-Indo War 1962

Initially after the independence of India, India tried supporting China and wanted to create a proper relation with China. After the civil war which ended in China in 1949 China becomes a communist nation and was often criticised by many European nations, many country was against them and they were also not invited in any UN meetings or other international forum. India on the other hand tried taking the side of China and acted as a good friend of China. In 1960 even Indian leaders sacrificed their veto power for China in UN. So, it was never thought by the Indian leaders that China one day will have a war against India.

In 1950 China captured the whole region of Tibet which was initially a semi-autonomous state but China was of believe that Tibet is historically the part of China so they decided to capture Tibet in 1950. This led to a boundary between India and China in the Tibet region which was very disputed boundary.

In 1954 India and China both signed the panchsheel accord which was related to peaceful coexistence of both the country and under this India also accepted Tibet as the part of China.

The boundary between India and Tibet was always a disputed Boundary. It was not clear historically but during British India a McMahan line was created which divided India and Tibet. This was on the hilly mountains of Himalayas.

When China captured Tibet, it didn't accept that McMahan line. It wanted the norther part of Arunachal Pradesh in China as south Tibet.

Another disputed area was Aksai Chin. This area very minutely populated because this area consists of high mountains. This area is claimed by the both the countries as their own part but much care was not taken by India for this area. In 1950's a highway was built by China in Aksai Chin. India was against this construction. Indian soldiers used to do petroleum in this

¹¹ Hemanth Kasturi, all wars fought by India after independence (August 16,2020) <http://ssbcrackexams.com/all-wars-fought-by-india-after-independence-2/>

region but there were lot of conflicts between both the army.

In 1960 a forward policy was introduced through which India decided to occupy the frontier area of McMahan line and Aksai Chin.

According to China this forward policy was the reason for bringing war against India as they reasoned it to be a strategy of India to make Tibet independent or capture Tibet. Therefore, in October 1962 the war started.

China only within 4 days of commencement of the war captured north east frontier area and tawang. After almost 3 weeks of negotiation which was not helpful on 14 November again the war or fight started this time even in Aksai Chin. This war was a high-altitude warfare and none of the country used their air force as well as no navy was used. The result of the war was in favour of China and the main reason behind which was the insufficient and outdated supply with the Indian soldiers and sufficient and modern supply with China soldiers.

At end on 21 November a unilateral ceasefire was passed by China through which China went 20Km back from McMahan line but they got proper control in the region of Jammu and Kashmir which was Aksai chin. Now Indian soldier cannot enter the Aksai chin as they used to do before the war. Line of actual control was also created which divided the Aksai Chin region from Jammu and Kashmir.

So, if we talk from the perspective of Jammu and Kashmir through this war India lost control over the Aksai Chin region.¹²

(C) Result of Second Indo-Pak War 1965

This war began on April 8 and ended on 23 September which means that this war lasted for almost more than 5 months.

After the first war which was fought between India and Pakistan in 1947 it was clear that Pakistan eagerly wants the Jammu and Kashmir in Pakistan. Although the UN ceasefire agreement was signed between both the countries but it didn't last much. This war started with Pakistan's operation Gibraltar. The main aim of the operation was to infiltrate forces in Jammu and Kashmir and fight against the Indian rule over Jammu and Kashmir. This war caused thousands of casualties from both the sides and witnessed the highest use of armed vehicle and largest no. of tanks use after World War 2.

The end of this war was through the intervention of other nation between the two countries

¹² India today, India-China War of 1962: How it started and what happened later (21 November, 2018) <https://ww.w.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/india-China-war-of-1962-839077-2016-11-21>

where Soviet Union acted as a mediator between the two countries. After Soviet Union intervention we had an important agreement which was known as the Tashkent agreement which was signed in Tashkent where PM of India Lal Bahadur Shastri represented India, Pakistan president Ayyub Khan represented Pakistan and premier Kosygin acted as the mediator. It was concluded on 10th of January and was adopted on 11 January, 1966. Through this agreement both the countries agreed to end the dispute between the two countries peacefully, withdraw the military forces and keep the army as it was before the commencement of war and hold further discussion for further dispute resolution.

If you see this particular agreement, it can be understood that this agreement is quite vague. It talks about dispute but nowhere clarify which dispute. It was only a temporary compromise and no measures were taken for permanent peace and due to it being temporary 3rd war broke out just after 5 years.

This war was more a winning condition for Soviet Union as they succeeded to establish their influence on the south Asian countries. From the perspective of India and Pakistan I think India won as Pakistan loses were much more than India as well as they were not able to fully fill their aim of operation Gibraltar.¹³

(D) Result of Indo-Pak Kargil War 1999

Started from May 1999 and ended on July 1999. Happened in LOC near Kargil and surrounding area. An operation Vijay by Indian army and operation Safed Sagar by Indian navy was launched by Indian side in this war.

In February 1999 a Lahore agreement was signed between both the countries which stated that the disputes arising for Kashmir should be resolved peacefully.

Basically in 1999 there were posts of both the countries in the hilly region near LOC. These posts were only occupied by the country only during spring season because of bad weather in winter season. Between February and May of 1999 the Pakistani troops occupied their post with the Indian post near the Kargil region before the usual date of spring. It was said by Pakistan that post was occupied by the tribal people who have no connection by Pakistani army but later it was proved there were disguised Pakistani troops. They were noticed by local shepherds and were informed to the Indian army.

Indian army through petroleum came to know that the Indian post have been occupied and the Pakistani troops have crossed the LOC to capture the posts. The basic aim of Pakistan was to

¹³ Hemanth Kasturi, all wars fought by India after independence (August 16, 2020) <http://ssbcrackexams.com/all-wars-fought-by-india-after-independence-2/>

break the connection between Kashmir and Ladakh i.e., NHD1 highway. This was done in order to stop Indian influence on Siachen Glacier and bring India to negotiate the settlement of Kashmir dispute.

In May 1999 Indian army and Indian air force started their attack on the occupied post to recapture the. Till the starting of July Indian army was able to capture most of their post back. Pakistan due to US pressure also decided to call their troops back. Till 26 July India successfully captured all their posts and this day is considered as Kargil Divas.

So, this was the strategic operation of Pakistan to capture Siachen Glacier but they failed in India and India won this war with full pride.

So, to end this chapter all the wars stated above were the wars which were fought specifically over Kashmir through some had influence on the demography of Kashmir (war of 1947 and 1962) and some had no influence (war of 1965 and 1999). Another Indo-Pak war of 1971 was fought but it was basically for the freedom of Bangladesh from Pakistan.¹⁴

VI. CONCLUSION

Through this article we can conclude that Jammu and Kashmir is one of the most important places for the whole India. This is the place where we see the maximum military engagement because of the borders with two countries. Therefore, it becomes very important for our country to safeguard the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The safeguarding of Jammu and Kashmir started from the day when the instrument of accession was signed and Jammu and Kashmir were made the part of India. India faced lots of problems in properly integrating Jammu and Kashmir especially from Pakistan because of whom the ceasefire line was created but India succeeded in getting the maximum territory of Jammu and Kashmir inside India. India even after integration has faced many wars over Jammu and Kashmir which has led to a big difference in the geographical situation of Jammu and Kashmir. So, safeguarding Kashmir from the two enemies Pakistan and China has been a roller coaster ride for India in which India has faced a lot of challenges even in the situation when India was a poor country with a low economy and less and outdated army weapons still, I think seeing all the circumstances India has done well to save Jammu and Kashmir.

¹⁴ The Economics Times, All you need to know about Kargil War (26 July, 2018) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/all-you-need-to-know-about-kargil-war/kargil-vijay-diwas/slideshow/59772216.cms>