

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN KASHMIR'S ACCESSION DISPUTE

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ABSTRACT

On June 3, 1947, as per the plan announced by the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten, Pakistan was created on August 14, 1947 and India on the next day as an independent nation. The princely states that existed at that time were not considered as parts of India or Pakistan and became sovereign according to the Mountbatten plan. Over time, these princely states merged with India or Pakistan. The princely states that were completely bordering India or Pakistan were to join that nation by making a suitable agreement with that nation. Their fate would be decided according to the will of the people of the state. This was the role of the Congress and Lord Mountbatten. For example, Hyderabad, Kolhapur, Bhopal, Junagadh etc. princely states would join India and Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Chitral etc. princely states would join Pakistan. It was thought that the fate of princely states like Kashmir would be decided according to the will of their people. The Congress' position was that if the people of a princely state decided to remain independent, India would accept that too, but that decision should be that of the people, not the state.

1. INTRODUCTION

On June 3, 1947, as per the plan announced by the Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten, Pakistan was created on August 14, 1947 and India on the next day as an independent nation. The princely states that existed at that time were not considered as parts of India or Pakistan and became sovereign according to the Mountbatten plan. Over time, these princely states merged with India or Pakistan. The princely states that were completely bordering India or Pakistan were to join that nation by making a suitable agreement with that nation. Their fate would be decided according to the will of the people of the state. This was the role of the Congress and Lord Mountbatten. For example, Hyderabad, Kolhapur, Bhopal, Junagadh etc. princely states would join India and Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Chitral etc. princely states would join Pakistan. It was thought that the fate of princely states like Kashmir would be decided according to the will of their people. The Congress' position was that if the people of a princely state decided to remain independent, India would accept that too, but that decision should be that of the people, not the state.

After the Mountbatten Plan was announced, the Government of India created the Ministry of States on 25 June 1947. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was appointed as the Minister of this department and V.P. Menon, who was the Constitutional Reforms Commissioner of the Government of India till then, was appointed as the Secretary. On behalf of the Ministry of States, Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon started talks with the rulers of the states within Indian territory about what their future relations with India should be. Accordingly, it was suggested that the princely states should hand over three subjects to the Government of India: defence, foreign relations, ports, postal services, dates, etc., transport and means of

communication. However, the rulers of a few princely states like Travancore, Bhopal and Hyderabad declared that they would remain independent sovereign nations after 15 August. With the exception of these two princely states of Hyderabad and Junagadh, all the princely states within Indian territory remained 'as is' till 15 August 1947. It had acceded to India by signing both the 'Agreement' and the 'Memorandum of Accession'.

There was a unique problem that was the merger of the princely state. Among the many problems that arose before India with the partition of the nation of Kashmir, the question of merger became the most urgent and urgent. Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) is referred to by the singular name Kashmir. There is no longer any question mark about it as an integral part of the Indian Union. Although India feels the same, the question still remains unresolved. Pakistan claims that Kashmir has become a constant source of friction between the two nations, and the mutual distrust, fear, tension, wars and arms, competition arising from it have been very dangerous for the economies of both nations.

The human and financial losses caused by increasing terrorism and terrorist organizations, infiltration from Pakistan, insufficient benefits despite the availability of development opportunities through tourism, extreme poverty, the challenge of repatriating a large number of displaced Hindus in Kashmir, the failure of the government and police to maintain law and order, increasing interference in the military, clashes between terrorists and the military and the increasing number of people suffering from constant harassment, surveillance and harassment, the youth joining terrorism, corruption in the bureaucracy and the resulting misuse of financial funds by the central government, inadequate organization of political parties and failure to provide effective leadership to the state, and the failure of the central government to solve various problems in Kashmir are various aspects of the problems in Kashmir.

2. PURPOSE OF RESEARCH PAPER

- 1) To explore the issues that arose before India due to the partition of the two nations of India and Pakistan.
- 2) To find out the real situation regarding the Kashmir issue.
- 3) Reflect on the negotiations between Pandit Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah to do
- 4) Study of terrorist activities arising out of the Kashmir issue

2.1. RESEARCH METHODS AND REFERENCE TOOLS

- 1) Adoption of historical methodology to conduct research for the present research paper
- 2) To complete the present research essay, primary and secondary sources have been used.

3. IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

The Kashmir issue has to be mentioned as the most complicated issue in modern India. If we look into the reasons behind the current situation of Kashmir, we can find that the ambiguous policy of Indian leaders regarding the issue of independence, the misunderstanding of the Western countries by Pakistan regarding this issue, etc., due to Islamic terrorism, as well as the protective stance taken by the present government, etc., this issue has taken a serious form today. Due to the ambitious role of King Hari Singh that 'Kashmir should be an independent sovereign nation', the 'Kashmir problem' arose in 1947 due to the delay in the merger with the Indian Union. Pakistan took advantage of this situation and invaded the region and occupied a large part of Kashmir until the merger was decided. That is what became today's Pakistan-occupied Kashmir or "Azad Kashmir".

Due to the situation of Pakistan's invasion, Rajehari Singh requested the Indian government to send Indian troops to defend Kashmir. However, for this, Indian diplomats sent troops there only after getting his signature on the merger document on October 26, 1947. In fact, Rajehari Singh was unconditional about the merger. But later, Lord Mountbatten's policy of divisiveness, which said that 'the merger will be finalized through a plebiscite,' created many problems.

Jammu and Kashmir has special geopolitical importance. The British rulers were aware of this. British Prime Minister Attlee, in a letter written to Nehru on October 25, 1947, had advised that 'Kashmir's northern border is with Afghanistan, the Soviet Union with China', so it is necessary to make special security arrangements there for India's security. But the Indians did not pay much attention to it. As a result, we lost a large part of Kashmir. In the future, cross-border terrorism started from this border. Sheikh Abdullah was given the post of Prime Minister due to the Delhi Agreement signed between Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah in 1952. A separate judiciary was started there. It stated that 'the

people of Kashmir will remain citizens of India.' This agreement was strongly opposed in the Indian Parliament and among the public because it was the ultimate act of Muslim appeasement. According to Nehru, 'they merged Jammu and Kashmir by showing the carrot of concession. But this was their illusion. This agreement created many problems for the future.

Later, Sheikh Abdullah was removed from the post of Prime Minister due to his anti-national activities. The Supreme Court of India granted jurisdiction to Jammu and Kashmir.

The state was brought under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India. The leaders there raised a lot of clamor about this constitution because it shattered the dreams of the leaders there of creating an independent state of Kashmir or merging it with Pakistan. As a result, Pakistan gave birth to terrorist groups dedicated to Pakistan. Thousands were killed and crores of assets were destroyed. This was evident during the war imposed by Pakistan on India in 1965 and 1971. The diplomatic skills that Mrs. Indira Gandhi used in the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971 to divide Pakistan into two and create Bangladesh are unmatched in history. The repercussions of this were further exacerbated by the rise in terrorist activities and the propaganda that 'the struggle in Kashmir is the freedom struggle of the majority Muslims'. Terrorist activities intensified from 1989 to 1993. The disputes between the governor and the minister increased during the time of Dr. Farooq Abdul. Terrorists started giving 4 minutes to the police. Social organizations, administrative agencies, doctors, lawyers' associations, newspapers all called for non-cooperation. This entry gave a jolt to the Indian judicial system by creating an independent judiciary.

As much as it is necessary to provide more weapons to the armed forces to eliminate terrorism, it is equally necessary to implement development schemes. It is necessary to make the information that the Indian government has provided a lot of financial assistance to Kashmir reach the common people through the implementation of the schemes. The implementation of the government schemes should be done in a proper manner. If the government schemes are implemented strictly and strictly, many problems can be solved, it will be possible to remove the backwardness caused by poverty in Kashmir. The assistance from the central government should reach the grassroots through all the mechanisms. This will make it possible to remove economic inequality.

It is important to see how the Panchayat Raj system in rural areas can be empowered. It is not right for the state or central government to interfere at all levels. Power should be in the hands of the people, people should participate in the decision-making process. Priority should be given to the fact that plans are formulated according to the needs of the people and those plans are implemented. Thinking about how religious tolerance can be increased, finding similarities in the actual beliefs and traditions of various religious groups and cultivating traditions that are conducive to it, and preventing the division that is starting to occur on the basis of religion is a challenge, but it is equally important.

Social division ultimately leads to total destruction. Many efforts are needed to ensure that this does not happen as is being seen in Kashmir and that the proud and inclusive social fabric of Kashmir remains intact and that any society remains free from any form of insecurity. It is necessary to cultivate the awareness that mutual interests can only be cultivated through mutual cooperation in order to dissolve the tensions created by terrorism between the Hindu and Muslim communities.

The future of the nation can be bright only if the rulers correct the mistakes made in the historical period in the present. This is an effective way to resolve the Kashmir problem. Conclusion

- 1) It is evident that terrorist organizations have emerged from the Kashmir issue.
- 2) Until the Kashmir issue is resolved, Kashmir will remain a priority for India.
- 3) The issue of refugees in Kashmir is posing a serious threat to the social and economic situation.
- 4) The Kashmir issue created bitterness in the relations between India and Pakistan.
- 5) The failure of the government machinery to address the educational, economic and social needs of the Kashmiri people is evident.
- 6) It does not appear to be implemented effectively.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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